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THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY

FROM

1775 to 1873.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SURGEON GENERAL BY

HARVEY E. BROWN,

ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
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HISTORICAL NOTES

CONCERNING

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY.

PART I.

The Medical Department during the Revolution.

The history of the Hospital Department of the army commences with the siege of Boston in 1775, for the first legislative enactments of the Colonial Congress only legalized what was already in existence, and gave a fixed organization to what the emergencies of the occasion had called into being months before. The army which gathered at Cambridge, after the battle of Lexington, was assembled almost without any effort of public authority; it was rather the spontaneous result of the burst of patriotism and alarm which extended throughout the country, calling the farmer from his plough, the mechanic from his shop, the clergyman from the pulpit, and the physician from the sick bed. Few of these, who thus responded to the call upon their loyalty, had any idea that there would be a war; or, they thought that at worst it would be one of but short duration. Far the larger portion of them looked forward to a compromise with the Mother country, and as a consequence had made arrangements for leaving their homes for but a short period. The parties of men collected at Cambridge formed consequently but a heterogenous mass, without brigade or regimental organization, and as a necessary sequence, without any staff establishment. Among them were many physicians who had come from their native towns, like the rest ready to do anything to assist the cause of liberty; but they held no appointments, except perhaps from the Captains of companies or self-elected Colonels of regiments, and had not the means for establishing a hospital.

The Second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay was at this time in session and earnestly occupied in the organization of the troops, and early

foresaw the necessity that existed for action looking towards the proper care of the sick and wounded. With rare common sense, their first enactment provided for an examination of all persons asking appointment as surgeons.

On the eighth of May, 1775, they ordered:

"That the President *pro tempore*, Doctor Church, Doctor Taylor, Doctor Holten and Doctor Dunsmore be a committee, to examine such persons as are, or may be recommended for Surgeons for the Army, now forming in this Colony.

Resolved; That the persons recommended by the Commanding Officers of the several regiments, be appointed as Surgeons to their respective regiments, provided, they appear to be duly qualified, on examination."

Doctors Whiting, Bailies, Hall and Jones were subsequently added to this committee, and a proviso adopted that any three present should constitute a quorum.

The following extract from Thacher's "Military Journal during the Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783," will show the manner in which this original board of medical examiners performed their duty.

"On the day appointed, the medical candidates, sixteen in number, were summoned before the board for examination. This business occupied about four hours; the subjects were anatomy, physiology, surgery, and medicine. It was not long after, that I was happily relieved from suspense, by receiving the sanction, and acceptance of the board, with some acceptable instructions, relative to the faithful discharge of duty, and the humane treatment of those soldiers, who may have the misfortune to require my assistance. Six of our number, were privately rejected as found disqualified. The examination was in a considerable degree close, and severe, which occasioned not a little agitation in our ranks."

After the battle of Breed's Hill a hospital was established at Cambridge, "in several private but commodious houses," and Dr. John Warren, a brother and pupil of Dr. Joseph Warren, who fell while commanding the troops in that battle, was placed in charge. This gentleman had already acquired a fine reputation, both for professional skill and humanity to the sick. He was soon after succeeded by Dr. Isaac Foster, of Cambridge, who was afterwards Deputy Director General. About this same time a hospital was also established at Watertown, and another at Roxbury under charge of Dr. Isaac Rand, and on the twenty-seventh of June a fourth, for the exclusive care of small-pox patients.

It may be mentioned here, that in all the legislative enactments of this period, the word "hospital" is not used in the sense of a building for the treatment of the sick and wounded, but in a wider signification, as denoting the whole medical management of the war, or in other words, that "department" or "bureau" of the service having charge of all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery.

The regulations of this hospital at Cambridge were very simple. On the first of July, the Provincial Congress passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"In order that all the sick and wounded of the Army may be provided for,—and taken care of, in the best way and manner possible;—

Resolved, and it is hereby ordered;—

That, when any person in the Army is so ill,—either by a wound, or otherwise, that the Surgeon of the Regiment to which the sick or wounded person belongs,—finds the sick or wounded as abovesaid, cannot be properly taken care of in the regiment to which he belongs,—said surgeon shall send the sick, or wounded as abovesaid, to the hospital provided for the use of the camps to which they belong; and a certificate of the man's name, and the company, or regiment to which he belongs;—and in that case, the Surgeon of the said hospital, shall receive the said sick or wounded, under his care; and in case said hospital shall become too full, the Surgeon of the said hospital, shall send such of his patients, as may with safety be moved, to the hospital at Watertown, and a certificate setting forth the man's name, what company and regiment each belongs to; and in that case,—the Surgeon of the Watertown hospital, shall receive such sick or wounded under his care."

The allowance of medical officers to a hospital was fixed at two surgeons and two surgeon's mates, and for a regiment in the field at one surgeon and two mates. For fear that persons might be appointed who were not agreeable to the officers and men, it was advised by the Committee of Safety, and resolved by the Congress, that surgeons should be nominated by the Colonels of regiments to which they were to be attached, and surgeon's mates by the surgeons.

The pay of hospital surgeons was fixed at eight pounds per month, and that of mates at four pounds ten shillings per month.

To each medical officer, thus appointed, a warrant was issued in the following form.

"THE CONGRESS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY,

To A. B., Greeting;—

Being informed of your skill in Surgery, and reposing especial trust in your ability, and good conduct; we do by these presents, constitute, and appoint you,—the said A. B. to be Surgeon of the Regiment of foot,—whereof ———————— is Colonel, raised by the Congress aforesaid, for the defence of said Colony. You are, therefore, carefully, and diligently, to discharge the duty of a Surgeon to the said Regiment, in all things appertaining thereunto,—observing such orders, and instructions, as you shall from time to time receive, from the Colonel of said regiment, according to military rules and discipline, established by said Congress, or any your superior officers,—for which, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

By order of the Congress,

————————, President.

Dated at Watertown,

————————, 1775."

Warrants or commissions of a similar character, with the necessary alterations in the phraseology, were also issued to hospital surgeons.

Notwithstanding, however, the anxiety of the Provincial Congress (as evinced by their numerous enactments on the subject) to provide for the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, the plan adopted by them did not work well in practice. The vicious privilege, so fatal to all discipline, had been permitted of allowing the soldiers to choose their own officers, and these officers in turn had the nomination of surgeons, and too often personal popularity was sought for rather than professional fitness; a defect which was not entirely obviated by the examination to which all candidates were subjected. Again, surgeons and patients came from the same country village or town, and it took them a long time to appreciate the fact that the social equality which was to be admired in civil life, was incompatible with the discipline of the field. Medical supplies of all kinds were extremely scarce and the army ill supplied, as we learn incidentally from a resolution of Congress, authorizing two surgeons, who were so fortunate as to possess medicine chests, to lend them to those of other regiments that were not so well supplied. The Provincial Congress had done all that they could in this particular, but they could exercise no supervision except over the troops from Massachusetts, while as time passed, the forces from other States had assembled at Cambridge, and added to the aggregate of the army.

What was wanted was a general head, and that the Hospital did not have, and the Provincial Congress could not give it. For the correction of this, and all other defects, only one body was competent, and that was the Colonial Congress, then in session at Philadelphia.

This assemblage commenced its second session on the tenth of May, and was occupied in devising ways and means for carrying on the approaching war.

They had selected Washington as Commander-in-Chief, and passed an act for the appointment of General Officers and officers of the General Staff, but strangely enough this bill made no provision for the Hospital Department. Washington had arrived at Cambridge and assumed command, and his first inspections convinced him of the necessity for some action on the part of the Colonial Congress. On the twenty-first of July he thus expressed himself, in a letter to the President of Congress.

"I have made enquiry into the establishment of the hospital, and find it in a very unsettled condition. There is no principal director, nor any subordination among the Surgeons; of consequence, disputes and contentions have arisen, and must continue until it is reduced to some system. I could wish it was immediately taken into consideration, as the lives and health of both officers and men so much depend on a due regulation of this department."

Two days before this letter was written, however, Congress had passed a resolution, "That a Committee be appointed to consider the method of establishing a hospital." This committee consisted of Robert Treat Paine, of Massachusetts, Francis Lewis, of New York, and Henry Middleton, of South Carolina; and on the twenty-seventh of July they reported a bill, which after some discussion was agreed to, as follows:

"That, for the establishment of an Hospital, for an Army consisting of twenty thousand men, the following officers, and other attendants, be appointed, with the following allowance of pay, viz:

One Director General and Chief Physician, his pay per day, four Dollars.
Four Surgeons, each ditto, one and one third of a dollar.
One Apothecary, ditto, one and one third of a dollar.
Twenty Surgeon's mates, each ditto, two thirds of a dollar.
One Clerk, ditto, two thirds of a dollar.
Two Storekeepers, each four dollars per month.
One nurse to every ten sick, one fifteenth of a dollar per day, or two dollars per month.
Laborers occasionally.

The Duty of the above officers;—
The Director to furnish bedding, medicines and all other necessaries; to pay for the same, superintend the whole, and make his report to, and receive orders from the Commander in Chief.
Surgeons, Apothecaries, and mates;—To visit the sick, and the mates to obey the orders of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecary.
Matron;—To superintend the nurses, bedding, etc.
Nurses;—To attend the sick, and obey the Matron's orders.
Clerks;—To keep accounts for the Director, and Storekeepers.
Storekeeper;—To receive, and deliver bedding, and other necessaries, by order of the Director."

It is probable that the committee only intended this plan to be provisional; either this, or they had no idea of the magnitude of the struggle before them. On no other grounds can we reconcile the adoption of so vague and unsatisfactory a scheme, with the clear judgment which characterized all the other actions of this remarkable body. With all its defects it was, at all events, a long step in advance out of the chaos which reigned in medical affairs at Cambridge, and by the provisions made for a competent chief of the department, gave promise of increased efficiency. Congress proceeded without delay to the election of officers for the Hospital, and "Doctor Benjamin Church was unanimously elected to be director of, and physician in the Hospital."

Instead, however, of electing any persons to fill the other offices named in the act, it was resolved:

"That the appointment of the four Surgeons, and the Apothecary, be left to Doctor B. Church.

That the mates, be appointed by the Surgeons.

That the number of mates, do not exceed twenty.

That this number be not kept in constant pay, unless the sick and wounded should be so numerous, as to require the attendance of twenty; and to be diminished, as circumstances will admit; for which purpose, the pay is fixed by the day, that they may only receive pay for actual service.

That one Clerk, two Storekeepers, and one nurse to every ten sick, be appointed by the Director."

Doctor Benjamin Church, who by this election became the first head of the Hospital Department of the army, was a native of Boston, where he had long enjoyed an enviable reputation both of a professional and personal character. He was a physician of genius and culture, and as a patriot had long occupied a high position among the "Sons of Liberty." In 1773 he had delivered an oration in Boston, after the massacre, which was fervid with the impassioned denunciations of the outrages committed by Great Britain, which were so characteristic of the oratory of that period. He was a member of the Provincial Congress and had been selected by that body in May, 1775, to proceed to Philadelphia and lay before the Congress the anxiety felt by the people of Massachusetts at having so large a body of ill-disciplined troops within her borders, and requesting advice as to the proper action on the part of government to allay it. On his return from this mission he was deputed by the same body, to receive and welcome the new Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, on his arrival at Cambridge, a duty which he fulfilled with grace and dignity.

There had been much talk of the appointment of the illustrious Warren to the position of Director General, but he preferred the more hazardous life of an active command in the field, and accepting a Major General's commission, was killed at Breed's Hill. Next to him, Doctor Church was universally regarded as the proper man for the position, and his appointment gave great satisfaction, especially to the Boston patriots. But, alas for the fallibility of human judgment! Doctor Church did little or nothing to improve the efficiency of the Hospital, quarreled with the regimental surgeons, and had so many complaints against him that Washington was obliged to order investigations to be made in every brigade, into the management of the sick; and within three months of the date of his appointment, was arrested for carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy in Boston. He entrusted a letter written in cypher, to a woman with whom he was intimate, to be by her conveyed to Boston. This letter she left with a man by the name of Wainwood to be delivered, but he, suspecting something

wrong, caused the matter to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief. The woman was immediately arrested, but for a long time refused to divulge the name of the writer, until she became terrified by threats of severe punishment, when she acknowledged that she had received the letter from Doctor Church. The latter was confronted with the woman, when he became greatly agitated and manifested marks of guilt, making no attempt to vindicate himself. But after the letter was deciphered, he then acknowledged its authorship and disclaimed any intention of injuring the patriot cause, asserting that he hoped by this means to gain some important information from the enemy. The letter itself does not seem to have contained anything of much importance, being chiefly a statement of the numbers and disposition of the American forces, assertions of his devotion to the cause of the crown, and directions for continuing the correspondence. A Court of Inquiry was immediately ordered to investigate the circumstances. This was composed of the Commander-in-Chief, all the Major and Brigadier Generals then on duty with the army, and Adjutant General Horatio Gates.

The following is the official record of its proceedings:

"At a Council of War, held at Head Quarters, Cambridge, October 3rd, 1775, present,—

His Excellency, General Washington; Major Generals Ward, Lee, and Putnam; Brigadier Generals Spencer, Heath, Sullivan, Green, and Thomas; Adjutant General Gates.

The General communicated to this Board, a discovery of a correspondence carried on with the enemy by Doctor Church, by letter in characters, which was deciphered by Rev'd Mr. West, and laid the same letter, before the members of the Council.

After considering and discussing the matter, it was determined to adjourn until tomorrow, and then, that Doctor Church be examined.

October 4th. Council of War met; present as before. Doctor Church being sent for, and shown the letter in characters, was asked whether the said letter was written by him, to which he answered, he believed it was. He was shown the explanation of said letter as deciphered, and asked whether it was a true one, to which he answered in the affirmative. Doctor Church then explained his intentions in writing said letter, as calculated to impress the enemy with a strong idea of our strength, and situation, in order to prevent an attack, at a time when the Continental Army was in great want of ammunition, and in hopes of effecting the more speedy accommodation of the present dispute; and made solemn asseverations of his innocence.

The General then asked the opinion of the Council severally, whether it did not appear, that Doctor Church had carried on a criminal correspondence with the enemy; to which, they unanimously answered in the affirmative. The question was then taken, and discussed,—what were the proper steps to be taken with respect to him, and after examining the articles of the Continental Army, and particularly the articles twenty eight, and fifty one, it was determined from the enormity of the

crime, and the very inadequate punishment pointed out, that it should be referred to the General Congress, for their special direction, and that in the mean time, he be closely confined, and no person visit him but by special direction."

As Doctor Church was a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, it was also considered advisable that the matter should be referred to that body, in order that they should take such action as might be justified by the circumstances.

The report of Washington to the President of Congress is as follows:

"CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE,
October 5th, 1775.

(EXTRACT.)

* * * * * *

I have now, a painful though necessary duty to perform, respecting Doctor Church, the Director of the Hospital. About a week ago, Mr. Secretary Ward of Providence, sent up one Wainwood, an inhabitant of Newport to me, with a letter directed to Major Cane in Boston, in occult characters, which he said had been left with Wainwood, some time ago, by a woman who was kept by Doctor Church. She had before pressed Wainwood to take her to Captain Wallace, Mr. Dudley the Collector, or George Rowe,—which he declined.

She then gave him the letter, with strict injuntions to deliver it, to either of those gentlemen. He, suspecting some improper correspondence, kept the letter, and after some time opened it, but not being able to read it, laid it up, where it remained until he received an obscure letter from the woman, expressing an anxiety as to the original letter. He then communicated the whole matter to Mr. Ward, who sent him up with the papers to me. I immediately secured the woman, but for a long time, she was proof against every threat and persuasion to discover the author. However, at length she was brought to a confession, and named Doctor Church. I then immediately secured him, and all his papers. Upon the first examination, he readily acknowledged the letter, said it was designed for his brother, etc. The Army and Country are exceedingly irritated."

The first action taken by Congress was to elect a new Director General, "the affairs of the Hospital requiring," as Washington writes, "that the appointment should be made as soon as possible." Lieutenant Colonel Hand, formerly a surgeon of the 18th Regiment, and Doctor Isaac Foster, the surgeon of the General Hospital at Cambridge, were candidates for the position, but Congress passed by them both, and on the seventeenth of October, elected Doctor John Morgan of Philadelphia, to fill the vacant place. Their next action was to dispose of Doctor Church. On the seventh of November they passed a resolution—

"That Doctor Church be close confined in some secure jail, in the colony of Connecticut, without the use of pen, ink, and paper, and that no person be allowed to converse with him, except in the presence, and hearing, of a magistrate of the town, or the sheriff of the county where he shall be confined, and in the English language, until further orders from this, or a future congress."

In accordance with this resolution he was removed to the jail in Norwich, Connecticut. Previous to this action, however, his case had come up before the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. On the second of November he was arraigned before that body. He made an eloquent speech in his defence, in which he attempted to vindicate himself from any design unfriendly to the country, but it was all in vain, and he was unanimously expelled as a member of the House.

Confinement in jail had an unfavorable effect upon his health, and in the following January Congress so far relaxed the rigor of his imprisonment as to permit him "to be removed to some more comfortable place of confinement, than that where he now is, if such can be found in the Colony, and that for the advancement of his health, the said Doctor Church be permitted to ride out at proper seasons, under a trusty guard, who will be careful to prevent his carrying on any correspondence, or doing any act prejudicial to the safety and welfare of the United Colonies." On the thirteenth of May, 1776, his health still failing, he was permitted to go to Massachusetts and be set at liberty, on condition of his giving a bond for one thousand pounds to appear for trial when called upon, and his parole that he would indulge in no treasonable practices.

Soon after his release he sailed from Boston for the West Indies, but the vessel in which he took passage was never heard from again.

Doctor John Morgan, the successor to Benjamin Church, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Philadelphia in 1735. He was a pupil of Doctor John Redman, and on the completion of his medical studies entered the army and served as a surgeon during the French war. In 1760 he went to Europe and pursued his studies with John Hunter, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1764. On his return, in 1765, he found Shippen, the Bonds and others engaged in founding a medical school in Philadelphia, and joining their enterprise, was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine. From this time until he reentered the service, he was a leader among the literary and scientific men of that city, and he brought to his new position a cultured intellect, sound judgment in professional matters, and what was of the greatest value to the Continental cause, a ripe experience in military surgery, gained in early life in the struggles between the English and French for the possession of Canada.

Immediately on his appointment he reported for duty at Cambridge. He found the hospitals crowded to excess with sick soldiers from camp, many of whom should have been treated by their regimental medical officers. The principal diseases were autumnal remittents, typhoid fever and camp

dysentery; and in consequence of the universal practice of inoculating for the small-pox, a considerable amount of that disease.

He set to work to introduce more systematic arrangements in the management of the hospitals; the wards were cleaned out and men sent back to their regiments, the number of surgeon's mates in the hospital reduced and the surplus officers transferred to vacancies in the regiments, and he subjected the medical officers to another examination and caused those who were disqualified to be discharged.

While these events were transpiring, the concentration of troops on the northern frontier, for the projected invasion of Canada, rendered the creation of a separate department necessary, of which General Philip Schuyler was given the command. These forces were totally destitute of everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Medicines and stores had been ordered, but owing to the difficulties of transportation through the wilderness between Albany and Lake Champlain, they had never reached the camp. General Schuyler thus describes the situation, in a letter to the Continental Congress, and although it refers more especially to the condition of affairs at Ticonderoga, yet his description applies equally to the command under Montgomery, then encamped near the St. Lawrence river:

"TICONDEROGA, August 6th, 1775.

(EXTRACT.)

* * * * * *

Out of about five hundred men that are here, near a hundred are sick, and I have not any kind of hospital stores, although I had not forgot to order them, immediately after my appointment. The little wine I had for my own table, I have delivered to the Regimental Surgeons. That being expended, I can no longer bear the distress of the sick, and impelled by a feeling of humanity, I shall take the liberty immediately to order a physician from Albany, (if one can be got there, as I believe there may,) to join me, with such stores as are indispensably necessary. If Congress will approve of this measure, they will please to signify what allowance of pay shall be made. If not, I shall discharge the person whoever he be, paying him for the services he may have performed."

Congress, however, adjourned without taking any action on the subject, and Schuyler consequently addressed the Provincial Congress of New York, who gave as their opinion, that in view of the urgent necessity that existed for some provision for the sick, the establishment of a hospital should be ordered by the General himself, without waiting for legislation by the Continental Congress. Acting on this advice, General Schuyler on the twenty-sixth of August, requested Doctor Samuel Stringer, of Albany, to undertake the management of the Hospital, promising that he would take the earliest

opportunity to get the decision of Congress on the establishment, and to see that Doctor Stringer was confirmed in his position, and reimbursed for any expense he might be put to for medicines and instruments. Accordingly, on the fourteenth of September, Congress appointed Doctor Stringer to be Director of the Hospital and Chief Physician in the Northern Department, with pay at four dollars a day, and authority to appoint not exceeding four surgeon's mates as his assistants, and with the same proviso for the reduction of their number when no longer needed, which was inserted in the original bill organizing the General Hospital for the army at Cambridge. They also passed a resolution, directing the Deputy Commissary General to pay Doctor Stringer for all medicines he had furnished for the Northern Army, and authorizing him to purchase whatever other articles might be needed, on receiving General Schuyler's warrant to that effect.

There was no more legislation of any importance in reference to the Hospital Department during the year 1775.

The fourteenth section of a bill, enacting "Additional rules and regulations for the Continental Army," provided:

"That at every muster, the Surgeons or their mates, shall give to the Commissary of Musters, a certificate signed by them, signifying the health, or sickness, of those under their care; and the said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said Commissary, transmitted to the General, and to this, or any future Congress of the United Colonies; or Committee appointed thereby; within twenty days next after such muster being taken."

On the eighth of December, Congress authorized the appointment of surgeons to the battalions then raising in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at a monthly pay of twenty-five dollars; and in the following March, when a number of regiments had been raised, enacted that each regiment should also have a surgeon's mate, at eighteen dollars a month. The reason for this legislation is to be found in the fact, that previous to this time the army had been almost entirely composed of either militia, or regiments raised by authority of the various Provincial Congresses, and these bodies had (as we have seen in the case of Massachusetts,) provided means for supplying them with medical attendance. These troops, however, were enlisted for a very short period, and the terms of service of many of them were about expiring, and as they showed but little disposition to reenlist, it became necessary for Congress to raise a force which could take their place.

The winter of 1775–6 was a very severe one to the army, both at Cambridge and on the northern frontier. The latter were insufficiently clothed and fed, and lacked a well organized medical department; they were dis-

heartened by their unsuccessful attack on Quebec and the loss of their commander; and, unaccustomed to the hardships of a soldier's life, soon broke down under the trials of a winter campaign. From the time of their retreat from Quebec, until they were concentrated at Ticonderoga, they suffered great loss from the ravages of small-pox. The soldiers were in the practice of inoculating themselves. This was forbidden in General Orders, but failed to stop the custom, and among the victims of the disease was Major General Thomas, who had been sent from Cambridge to command the army after the death of Montgomery. Another disease which, although not fatal, caused much distress, and unfitted a large portion of the army for duty, was nostalgia; which first made its appearance during the dark days that followed the defeat at Quebec, and did not leave the army until the excitement of an anticipated attack from Burgoyne in 1777, roused the troops from the ennui into which they had fallen in their dull camp life at Ticonderoga.

At Cambridge, during the summer and fall of 1775, the troops of the army had been healthy, if we take into consideration the unparalleled circumstances under which they were assembled, and the general deficiency of all the comforts to which they were accustomed. The only serious disease had been small-pox. With the advent, however, of troops from the Middle and Southern States, typhus and typhoid fevers and dysenteries made their appearance, and the sick lists increased rapidly. On the twenty-third of September, 1775, the aggregate present and absent of the army was 19,365; and of these, 1,886 were reported as "present sick," and 931 "absent sick;" a total of 2,817 on sick report—a ratio of 145.4 per thousand of mean strength. In December the number taken sick each week varied between 676 and 1,500; the larger portion of whom were treated in general hospital, and nearly one-third in the one at Roxbury, which was reserved for small-pox patients. The hospitals were destitute of everything that was needed to render the men comfortable. Few of the surgeons had any instruments, medicines were very scarce, and such necessary articles, as old linen for bandages and compresses, tape, thread, needles, adhesive plaster, blankets, sheets, pillows, &c., were almost entirely wanting. In this emergency, Doctor Morgan appealed to the charity and patriotism of the inhabitants of the towns in the vicinity, and with success, for on the first of January he issued a circular addressed "to the Publick," in which he details the interest with which the good people of Concord, Sudbury, Bedford, &c., had supplied his wants, and tenders them the hearty thanks of the Hospital Department for their much needed relief.

The sick of the army on the second of March numbered 2,398 present, and 367 absent; total, 2,765, out of an aggregate strength of 18,524.

The new levies which were raised in the winter of 1776, were most of them concentrated at New York; and on the ninth of February, General Charles Lee wrote to Washington, urging the establishment of a hospital in that city. It was not, however, until after the evacuation of Boston by the British that this was done. This event took place on the seventeenth of March, and was almost immediately followed by a transfer of the seat of war to the Middle States. In view of the movement of the greater portion of the army from the vicinity of Boston, the following instructions were issued to Doctor Morgan by General Washington:

"As the grand Continental Army, immediately under the command of his Excellency, General Washington, will as soon as it is practicable, be assembled at New York, you are with all convenient speed, to remove the General Hospital to that city.

As the sick in the different houses cannot be removed, but must be left until they are able to march, you will leave such Surgeons, Surgeon's Mates, Apothecary and Attendants under the direction of ————————, as are necessary, for the care of the sick now in the General Hospital.

The medicines, stores, bedding, etc., not immediately wanted in the General Hospital, should be loaded in carts, that will be provided next Saturday, by the Assistant Quartermaster General, and sent under the care of a proper officer, or officers, to Norwich, Connecticut. Upon their arrival there, they will find his Excellency's orders, how, and in what manner, to proceed from thence, whether by land or water.

The medicines ordered upon his Excellency's application, by the Honorable the General Court of the Province, to be taken out of the town of Boston, should be sent with the first of the hospital stores that go to Norwich; a careful person having orders to take charge of the same.

The fixing, and completing the Regimental Medicine chests, according to your plan lately proposed, had better be deferred until your arrival in New York, when that may be set about, under your inspection.

As the removing of the General Hospital, must be attended with such a variety of duty, and attention, I must refrain from giving more particular directions, leaving a latitude to your experience and knowledge of your profession, to govern and direct all your motions.

Before you leave Cambridge, it will be necessary to see a proper Regimental Medicine chest provided, and delivered to each of the Surgeons of the four Regiments left in garrison there, under the immediate command of Major General Ward; also a chest for Colonel Glover's Regiment, on command at Beverly.

Reposing entire confidence in your care, diligence, and zeal for the service, I remain satisfied of your best exertions, for the public benefit.

Given at Cambridge Head Quarters, 3rd day of April, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

How well Doctor Morgan carried out these important instructions, is best shown in his own words, in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief:

"CAMBRIDGE, April 22d, 1776.

SIR:

I take this opportunity to inform your Excellency, that I am constantly engaged in collecting, and forwarding the Hospital Stores to New York, and in executing your orders, relative to the drugs, medicines, etc., left in the Ministerial hospital, and Messrs. Perkins' and Gardner's stores, at Boston; of which, I have given a more minute detail, in my letters to General Gates. I have, and am collecting a noble store of medicines, for the ensuing campaign, and I hope to leave no room for complaint of any scarcity, or want of either medicines, bedding, blankets, or other hospital stores for the Army,—having got a sufficient supply, (except of a few capital articles, which I hope to procure from Philadelphia,) of medicines for a year or more to come; with fifteen hundred additional blankets, and rugs; as many beds and pillows, etc., by the care and attention of my steward, and quartermaster of the Hospital, Mr. Carnes, who has spared no pains in executing my orders, in collecting them from Boston, and in washing and fitting them for use.

The sick in the several hospitals, are reduced to about eighty. I flatter myself, with the number already gone, Doctor Foster will be capable of managing the affairs of the hospital at New York, so that the sick will not suffer. The rest of the gentlemen in this department will follow with the remainder of the stores, and I expect in a few days after, to join them. To-morrow, I purpose to set out for Portsmouth, to learn whether there are any tidings of the ten packages of medicine, formerly mentioned to be in the prize carried in there; that nothing of so great value be lost, for want of looking after.

Your Excellency's most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN."

After the removal of Head-quarters to New York, the summer was passed in improving the condition of the Medical Department. The general hospital was in an efficient condition, but there began to be a great deal of trouble with the regimental hospitals. The surgeons and their mates complained that they had not pay enough to enable them to live like gentlemen, and memorialized Congress for an increase. A further grievance was found in some of the provisions of an act, passed by Congress on the seventeenth of July, which was thought to limit the usefulness of the regimental medical officers, and subordinate them to too great an extent to the General Staff. The act referred to is as follows:

"Resolved; That, the number of hospital Surgeons, and Mates be increased, in proportion to the augmentation of the army, not exceeding one Surgeon, and five Mates, to every five thousand men; to be reduced, when the army is reduced, or when there is no further occasion for such a number.

That as many persons be employed in the several hospitals, in quality of storekeepers, stewards, managers, and nurses, as are necessary for the service for the time being, to be appointed by the directors of the respective hospitals.

That the several regimental chests of medicines, and chirurgical instruments, which now are, or hereafter shall be in possession of the regimental surgeons, be subject to the inspection and inquiry of the respective directors of hospitals, and of the director general; and that the said regimental Surgeons shall, from time to time, when thereto required, render account of said medicines and instruments, to the said Director, or if there be no director in any particular department, to the Director General. The said accounts, to be transmitted to the Director General, and by him to this Congress. And the medicines and instruments, not used by any Regimental Surgeon, to be returned, when the regiment is reduced, to the respective directors, and an account thereof by them rendered to the Director General, and by him to this Congress.

That the several directors of Hospitals in the several departments, and the Regimental Surgeons, where there is no Director, shall transmit to the Director General, regular returns of the number of Surgeon's Mates, and other officers employed under them; their names and pay. Also, an account of the expenses, and furniture of the Hospitals under their direction; and that the Director General make report of the same, from time to time, to the Commander in Chief and this Congress.

That the several regimental and hospital surgeons, in the several departments, make weekly returns of the sick to the respective directors, in their departments.

That no regimental surgeon, be allowed to draw upon the hospital of his department for any stores, except medicines, and instruments; and that when any sick person shall require other stores, they shall be received into said hospital, and the rations of the said sick persons be stopped, as long as they are in said hospital; and that the directors of the said hospitals, report to the Commissary, the names of the sick, when received into, and when discharged from hospital; and make a like return, to the Board of Treasury.

That all extra expenses for bandages, old linen, and other articles necessary for the service, incurred by any regimental surgeon, be paid by the Director of that department, with the approbation of the Commander thereof.

That no more medicines belonging to the Continent, be disposed of, until further orders of Congress.

That the pay of Hospital Surgeons be increased to one dollar, and two thirds of a dollar by the day; and the pay of hospital apothecary to one dollar, and two thirds of a dollar by the day; and that Hospital Surgeons, and Mates, take rank of regimental surgeons, and mates.

That the Director General, and the several directors of Hospitals, be empowered to purchase, with the approbation of the Commander of the respective departments, medicines, and instruments for the use of their respective hospitals, and draw upon the paymaster for the same; and make report of such purchase to Congress."

A bill of this character had been long needed. In the act organizing the hospital, passed on the twenty-seventh of July of the previous year, the powers of the Director General had been very vaguely expressed. It is probable that this was owing to a want of appreciation, on the part of Congress, of the magnitude of the contest before them. They did not foresee the necessity that would arise for the creation of other armies and departments than that at Cambridge; and hence, failed to define distinctly the official superiority

of the Director General over all other directors that might thereafter be appointed. Washington had some months before written to the President of Congress, expressing his opinion, that the efficiency of the hospital would be much increased by having one chief, to whom all others should be subordinate; and it was probably owing to his recommendations, that all directors were required to send their returns through the Director General, thus plainly asserting his position as the head of the bureau. The provisions establishing a property accountability were also of great importance, especially in the distressed condition of the country, when the scarcity of all kinds of hospital stores made every old rag too precious to be wasted. But to the surgeons of regiments the bill was particularly obnoxious. In the first place, it increased the pay of hospital surgeons to a much greater amount than theirs, which, by a resolve of the fifth of June, had been fixed at thirty-three and a third dollars per month. Again, it gave precedence of rank to the hospital surgeons, a regulation of which it was hardly to be expected they could see the propriety or justice. But the clause which gave them the most uneasiness, was that which forbade their drawing upon the hospital for any stores, except medicines and instruments. If this resolve stands, they said, there is nothing for us to do, but to order all of our sick into general hospital. We cannot feed a man sick with fever on the soldier's ration, and we are forbidden to draw anything else; while if we send all our men to general hospital, there will be nothing for us to do, and Congress will disband us as supernumeraries. There was much reason in this view of the case, and the disaffection became so great, that Doctor Morgan thought it of sufficient importance to ask the advice of the Commander-in-Chief. In his letter to Washington, he showed that to take all the sick into the hospital would increase the number of its inmates from about three hundred, to upwards of three thousand, and that, as dysenteries and putrid fevers were prevalent, "the crowding so many together into the General Hospital, would certainly engender a malignant pestilential fever, that would threaten the ruin of the army." The remedies he suggested were; first, to adopt regulations for the management of the regimental hospitals, by which, without infringement on the legislation of Congress, the rations of the sick could be commuted by the commissary, and articles of different character purchased with the money; or in other words, the creation of a "hospital fund." Second, to bear those sick with putrid fevers on the rolls of the general hospital, but to allow them to be treated in camp; in this way, their rations would be stopped and the benefits therefrom obtained, while there would be no danger from crowd poisoning in the

general hospital. Of the two plans he preferred the first, as most likely to give the greatest satisfaction, not only to the regimental surgeons but also to the officers and troops. The opinion of Doctor Morgan was approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and a conference was held with the regimental surgeons, which resulted in a code of regulations for the regimental hospitals. As these are the earliest hospital regulations ever established in our army, they are, though somewhat lengthy, considered of sufficient interest to be inserted in full.

"HOSPITAL REGULATIONS,

agreed upon betwixt the Director General of the American Hospital, and the Regimental Surgeons and Mates, at New York, July, 1776.

Rule 1. That every full regiment, and battalion provided with a Surgeon, or mate; or each Brigade as the occasion may point out, ought to have some convenient quarters to be appropriated by the proper quartermaster, for the reception of such of the sick of that corps, and entitled a Regimental Hospital; which sick are to be attended by their own Regimental Surgeons and mates.

2. That it shall be the business of Surgeons and mates in all regiments, to examine the soldiers in the same, who are reported to be unfit for duty; and to separate from the well, those who are sick; and to receive them into the Regimental Hospital.

3. That they keep a Register of those who are admitted into the Regimental hospital, containing the patient's name, the company he belongs to, the days of his admission to, and discharge from the hospital, (agreeable to a form annexed.)

4. That he shall make daily returns of the sick in his regiment, to the Commanding Officer of the same, that it may be known who are fit for duty, and who are not; and that such as are on the Doctor's list, may not be included in the provision return of the regiment.

5. That the Surgeon shall every day prescribe the diet of each sick person under his care, according to the diet tables established in the General Hospital; (or other suitable tables to be agreed upon;) under the titles, "full diet, half diet, spare diet, dry diet, milk diet, etc."

6. That he make out and sign the provision return every day for the sick, and draw upon the Director General of the hospital, agreeable to the tables of diet before mentioned; for the regulation of which, weekly returns of the number of sick, (in that week,) shall be made out on a stated day, so that, whatever the price of diet drawn for said sick shall fall short of the rations stopped from the sick during the week, so much may be drawn for their use in other stores; as, wine, rum, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, candles, soap, etc.

[If that surplus of money is not sufficient, there are no other ways to supply, than either to do it by stoppages of the soldier's pay, (as in the British Army,) or, by its being advanced by himself, or by the Colonel, or Captain of the Regiment to which he belongs, and allowed in his Abstract; the General Hospital having nothing to do with the expenses of Regimental hospitals, and no provision for the purpose being yet made by Congress.]

7. That no Regimental Surgeon shall send any sick from his regiment, or regimental hospital, to the General Hospital, without a ticket expressing the name

of the sick, his company, and the regiment to which he belongs, signed by himself or mate, and mentioning likewise the disorder he labors under, and the time he has been ill.

8. That he send none to the General Hospital, labouring under infectious, putrid, or malignant diseases; for the introduction of such fevers into a General Hospital will only injure the person sent, and may endanger the Surgeon's mates, and other officers, as well as all that are sick of other diseases in the General Hospital; engender the jail, or hospital fever, and ruin the Army. Such sick, are to be kept separate if possible, and be taken care of by the Regimental Surgeons.

9. That whatever stores or utensils may be wanted for the use of a Regimental Hospital, whether kettles to cook, victuals, blankets, etc.;—they ought to be got from the Quartermaster General's store, or purchased from the same place and in the same manner, as the like articles are procured for the well soldiers of the Regiment; to be provided by an order from the Colonel, the Surgeon to give his receipt for, and take care of the same; for the preservation of which, he may establish such regulations as he sees fit.

10. That the medicine chest, and a number of articles, as, old linen, bandages, etc., have been supplied to the Regiments, at the voluntary motion of the Director General of the General Hospital, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief; whenever the Regiments are disbanded, all such articles are to be returned to the General Hospital; otherwise, when new troops are levied, under the present scarcity, and difficulty to procure them, it may not be practicable or easy to supply the Army again, with those articles for another year.

11. That for every regimental hospital a cook should be allowed, to prepare the diet of the sick, agreeable to the tables; or nurses, who may serve for cooks; one to every ten men; the pay the same as in the General Hospital, viz; half a dollar per week, and rations allowed by the Regiment.

12. That each regimental hospital ought to have a Corporal's guard, or at least three men, one of which is to stand sentinel at the hospital door, to prevent the sick from leaving without the permission of the Surgeon, and to keep persons from going in without orders, to disturb the sick, or carry liquor to them. The other persons whilst relieved from standing Sentinel, to serve for the time as waiters, and obey the Surgeon and mate, in respect to any assistance, which may reasonable be required in behalf of the sick.

Lastly;—That in all cases not provided for by the foregoing, or any future regulations that may be agreed upon, the Surgeons and Mates shall observe the customs and usages of the British Army; and shall at all times obey such orders, as they shall (in the way of duty,) receive from the Director General, for the treatment of the sick, or for the discharge of the duties of their station."

On the fifteenth of July, Congress elected Doctor William Shippen, of Philadelphia, to be chief physician to the flying camp of ten thousand men, which by a resolution of the sixth of June, they had established at Trenton, New Jersey. Previous to this, they had elected Doctor William Rickman to be director of the Continental Hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was established under the same rules and regulations as to number of officers and attendants, their pay and manner of appointment, and reduction in case of necessity, as obtained in the Eastern Department. About this same time,

Doctor Jonathan Potts was appointed surgeon in the Canada Department, (or at Lake George, as the General might direct,) with the understanding that the appointment was not to supercede Doctor Stringer.

The increase in the number of general hospitals, and some want of uniformity in the resolutions of Congress appointing these various directors, soon gave rise to renewed controversies as to the official status of the Director General. It would seem as if the act of the seventeenth of July had sufficiently indicated the subordination of all other officers in the Medical Department to the Director General as the official head of the bureau; but the Northern Department had been originally formed under circumstances which rendered it to a great extent a separate command, and while the army remained at Cambridge, Doctor Morgan does not seem to have exercised any authority over the affairs of the hospital in the north; but subsequent to the establishment of Head-quarters at New York, the condition of affairs became so bad at Crown Point, as to render some action absolutely necessary to save that portion of the army from destruction. Upwards of three thousand men were on sick report, and the losses during and since the unfortunate campaign in Canada, from disease and desertion, had amounted to upwards of five thousand men. The army was in the utmost distress for want of medicines, hospital stores and surgeons; and Doctor Stringer asserted, in a letter to General Gates, July 24, 1776, that the men were literally dying for want of proper assistance and medical attendance. Sir Guy Carleton was straining every effort to accomplish a successful invasion of the Colonies, by way of Lakes Champlain and George; which made it very important that the troops in the Northern Department should be in the highest state of efficiency, while in fact they lacked everything needed for an active campaign, and were especially deficient in the points above noted. In the one hospital at Fort George, the following was the return for the fortnight ending July 26th. Admitted, 1,497. Discharged 439. Died 51. Deserted 3.

Under these circumstances, a number of the officers and Doctor Stringer among the rest, made application to the Director General for medicines; but he had received no official notice of either Doctor Stringer's or Doctor Potts' appointments, and was in doubt whether they could call upon him for assistance, and so wrote to Doctor Stringer. However, he sent him medicines enough for six regimental chests, and also appointed surgeons and an apothecary for the Northern Hospital, on being further informed of the absolute destitution they were in for medical officers. This Doctor Stringer considered an infringement on his rights. Availing himself of a permission from

General Gates to go to Albany to procure medicines, he went on to Philadelphia and laid his complaints before Congress; delaying the transportation of the medicines to such an extent, as to occasion severe animadversion on his conduct from General Gates. Meanwhile, information reached Doctor Morgan that the gentlemen whom he had appointed surgeons to the Northern Department had been refused their pay. This circumstance, conjoined with the position taken by Doctor Stringer, decided Doctor Morgan to bring the whole matter in an official form before Congress, and ask them for further legislation on the question of rank, which he did in a letter of great vigor and ability. He showed that Doctor Stringer and other officers had repeatedly applied to him for assistance in their straightened condition; that sick had been sent from the Northern Department to the general hospital at New York; that Doctor Potts on passing through New York en route to Ticonderoga had reported to him, and applied, as to a superior, for advice and assistance. Further, that the resolution of September 14, 1775, appointing Doctor Stringer to be Physician-in-Chief of the Northern Department, had distinctly limited his powers, (as the latter had already complained to General Gates,) by refusing to give him the appointment of surgeons, but only of mates, (an authority which the organic act of July 27, 1775, gave to every Surgeon).

He also stated, that being unwilling to incur the imputation of having exceeded his authority, he had visited Philadelphia and had a long conference with the Medical Committee, and returned with the full impression that there was "but one General Hospital, though consisting of Divisions, each under a separate Director, and united under one head, viz.; the Director General." Moreover, he advanced as an additional argument, that Congress itself had recommended persons to him for appointment as surgeons, thus showing clearly that they recognized him as the head of the Department. He concluded his communication as follows:

"After all I have said, I cheerfully submit the propriety of my conduct, in making the before mentioned appointments in the General Hospital, and am desirous of conforming strictly to my instructions. If I have exceeded my commission, it has been for want of knowing the designs, or resolves of Congress, or their being misunderstood. Should the Congress on that footing, annul my appointments, and make others, I must at least stand acquitted of having intentionally gone beyond the line of duty, and it will behoove Congress to be more explicit, in respect to its intentions; for if the Congress does not suppose the appointment of any new Surgeons rests with me, of what use is it, to recommend one to me, for my approbation? I must pay an implicit obedience to their simple recommendation. In that case, I do not imagine there will be the same security for harmony, or for having the business of the hospital so well executed, as where the choice of the Surgeons is left to the Director General, which is an additional incentive to industry, and an obliging

behavior in the Surgeon thus freely elected, to approve himself worthy of the choice. Be that as it may, wherever the path of duty is plain, I shall endeavor to walk steadily in it, having no design, or inclination to exceed those bounds, which the good of the service, or the inclinations of Congress, may prescribe to me."

One would suppose that this letter, so cogent in argument and manly in sentiment, would have carried conviction into the minds of the members of Congress; but they already had the fear of centralization before their eyes, and the decision arrived at left the matter very much as it was before. On the twentieth of August, Congress resolved:

"That Doctor Morgan was appointed Director General, and Physician in Chief of the American Hospital.

That Doctor Stringer was appointed director, and physician of the hospital in the Northern department.

That every director of a hospital, possesses the exclusive right of appointing Surgeons and hospital officers of all kinds, agreeably to the resolutions of Congress of the 17th of July, in his own department, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

That Doctor Stringer be authorized to appoint a Surgeon for the fleet now fitting out upon the Lakes."

This for the time being settled the question in favor of the directors, and practically left the Hospital Department without a responsible head; the inconveniences resulting from which faulty organization became so great, as to result, as will be shown hereafter, in an entire reorganization of the Medical Corps.

On the thirtieth of September, 1776, a resolution was passed which is of interest, being the first attempt on the part of Congress to legislate an enactment, looking towards the appointment of boards of examination for all applicants for appointment. It is true, this resolution was only partial in its application, but it was a commencement, which eventuated in the perfection of that system, which, it may be truly said, has done more than anything else to maintain the high standard of the medical service of the army. The resolution was as follows:

"That it be recommended to the legislatures of the United States, to appoint gentlemen in their respective states, skillful in physic and surgery, to examine those who offer to serve as Surgeons, or Surgeon's Mates in the Army, or Navy; and that no Surgeon, or Mate shall hereafter receive a commission or warrant, to act as such in the Army or Navy, who shall not produce a certificate from some, or one of the examiners so to be appointed, to prove that he is qualified to execute the office."

The same act also further defined the duties of directors, by providing:

"That all regimental surgeons and mates, as well as those of the hospital, be subject to the direction and control of directors in the several departments.

That no soldier be discharged from the service as disabled, unless the certificate be countersigned by the director, assistant physician, or first surgeon of the hospital; nor be excused from duty for sickness, unless the certificate of sickness be countersigned by one of those persons, where access may be had to them."

In order to understand some legislation of Congress which was adopted about this time, it will be necessary to review briefly in this place the customs which had obtained since the commencement of the war, for supplying the army with medicines, instruments, hospital stores, &c. When the provincial troops first collected at Cambridge after the battle of Lexington, the physicians who came with them brought their own instruments and such medicines as they had in their offices, which sufficed for the present necessities of the soldiers. Subsequently to the action at Breed's Hill, the Provincial Congresses took measures for providing their own troops with the necessary stores; but after the permanent organization of the Colonial army some more systematic arrangement became necessary.

This want was but very imperfectly met in the act of July 27, 1775, which made it the duty of the Director, "to furnish medicines, bedding, and all other necessaries, to pay for the same, and superintend the whole;" and to enable him to perform this duty allowed him a clerk to keep the accounts, and storekeepers to make the necessary issues. It was very manifest that this plan could not work well, for the articles required were such as could only be obtained in the large cities, and the other duties of the Director required his constant presence at Head-quarters. He was, consequently, while personally responsible for the supply of the army, obliged to delegate his authority as purveyor to agents living in New York or Philadelphia, and the army was poorly supplied as a result. Rush says, that one great cause of the sickness in the Continental army, was "the inconveniences and abuses that usually follow the union of the purveying and directing departments of a hospital in one person." Nor was the matter at all improved by extending the authority to purchase medicines and instruments to all directors, upon the simple order of the Department Commander, for this only multiplied the very evils which had existed before. A committee was appointed by Congress on the fourteenth of September, 1775, "to devise ways and means for supplying the Continental army with medicines." This committee, however, could suggest nothing better than the old system, and only modified it to the extent of requiring all accounts to be audited by the President, before being paid by the Treasurer. The defects in administration, however, became so great, and so many complaints were made that the army was inadequately supplied, that on the twentieth of August, Congress resolved: "that a druggist be appointed in Philadelphia, whose business it shall be to receive and deliver all medicines, instruments and shop furniture for the benefit of the United States." To this position Doctor William Smith was elected, with a salary of thirty dollars a month. It cannot now

be ascertained to what extent the Director General was relieved by this act from the duty of purchasing stores; but it is probable from sundry allusions in contemporary records, that although he nominally controlled the business of the purveying department, yet the active duties gradually devolved entirely upon Doctor Smith, who became, *de facto*, Chief Medical Purveyor; Congress, however, reserving to itself the right to supervise all purchases and audit all accounts.

On the twenty-seventh of August, 1776, the battle of Long Island took place, and soon after Washington, finding the city of New York untenable, removed the army about nine miles up the river, and established his head-quarters on Haarlaem Heights. This, of course, necessitated the breaking up of the general hospital at New York, which had been located in various houses at Kipp's Bay, Greenwich and Bloomingdale. Special provision had also now to be made for the troops in New Jersey who had hitherto had no general hospital, (except that attached to what was called the flying camp at Trenton,) but drew all their supplies from New York. It was also thought advisable at this juncture, to define more distinctly the relations between general and regimental hospitals and the duties of the regimental surgeons. Consequently, on the ninth of October, 1776, Doctor Morgan was directed to establish a general hospital in some suitable place not in the immediate vicinity of the camp, for the army posted on the east side of the Hudson river, and Doctor William Shippen to perform a similar office for the troops stationed in New Jersey. Under this new arrangement regimental hospitals were forbidden in the neighborhood of a general hospital, and all officers or soldiers, that from the nature of their wounds or diseases were likely to require constant attention, were directed to be treated in general hospital. Weekly returns of all officers and attendants employed in the general hospital, and also all changes among the sick by discharge, desertion, death, or return to duty, were ordered to be made both to Congress and to the Commander-in-Chief. The last resolution of this series directed commanding officers of regiments to cause weekly inspections to be made of the sick in their respective regiments in general hospital, and a report submitted of their condition.

In consequence of the resolutions locating general hospitals at a considerable distance from camp, and the inconveniences resulting from soldiers leaving them to draw their pay, it was resolved on the nineteenth of November:

"That on any sick or disabled non-commissioned officer or soldier, being sent to any hospital or sick quarters, the captain, or commandant of the troop or company to which he belongs, shall send to the surgeon or director of the said hospital, or give to the non-commissioned officer or soldier, so in the hospital or quarters, a certificate

countersigned by the paymaster of the regiment, if he be with the regiment, of what pay is due such sick non-commissioned officer or private, at the time of his entering the hospital or quarters; and the captain or commandant of the troop or company, shall not receive the pay of the said soldier in hospital or quarters, nor include him in any pay abstract, during his continuance therein. And in case any non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall be discharged from the hospital or quarters, as unfit for further service, a certificate shall be given him by the surgeon or doctor, of what pay is then due him, and the said non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged, shall be entitled to receive his pay at any pay office, or from any paymaster in the service of the United States; the said paymaster keeping said original certificate to prevent imposition, and giving the non-commissioned officer or soldier his discharge, or a certified copy thereof, mentioning at the same time that he has been paid."

There was no further legislation by Congress in reference to the Medical Corps in 1776, except a resolution of the twenty-eighth of November, that all the sick on the east side of the Hudson river should be under the charge of Doctor Morgan, and all those on the west, of Doctor Shippen. Arrangements were also made for providing accommodation for some of the sick at Philadelphia, by the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

During the latter part of the year 1776, a congressional committee had been investigating the affairs of every department of the army, and in consequence of their report, Congress on the ninth of January, 1777, passed a resolution:

"That Doctor John Morgan, Director General, and Doctor Samuel Stringer, director of the hospital in the Northern Department of the army of the United States, be, and they are hereby dismissed from any further service in said offices.

That the directors of the military hospitals throughout the army, with the assistance of the hospital and regimental surgeons in each department, make returns to Congress, as soon as possible, of the kind and quantity of medicines, instruments, and hospital furniture that remain on hand."

In regard to Doctor Stringer, it is much to be feared that the dismissal was but tardy justice for continual neglect of duty. General Gates had been very much dissatisfied with him for a long time, and had latterly confided everything to Doctor Jonathan Potts, who seems to have been an able and energetic officer. Doctor Stringer had, on the twenty-ninth of July, obtained permission to go to New York to procure the much needed supplies for the department, making at the same time a solemn promise to General Gates, that he would not delay an instant beyond what was absolutely necessary in returning to his command, which was in very great distress for want of stores. Instead, however, of doing this he went on to Philadelphia, to discuss with members of Congress the disputed question of rank between Doctor Morgan and himself; "preferment hunting," as Gates

called it, in a letter to Egbert Benson. He remained absent over two months, taking Boston en route back, during which time, as Dr. Potts writes, there was not enough lint or material for bandages in the whole army to dress the wounds of fifty men. Although from its situation the army was very much exposed to malarial fevers, the hospital did not possess a pound of cinchona bark; and snakeroot, centaury, and dogwood bark were used instead, as antiperiodics. Ten medicine chests which Doctor Morgan had forwarded had not arrived, and it was impossible to find out what had become of them. There was no straw or bedding for the sick, who were laid on bare boards, and the organization of the hospitals as regards nurses, was very defective. In fact, the army was on the brink of a mutiny, and Gates wrote: "I cannot long be answerable for the consequences of the shameful neglect of the army in this Department. The United States expect the same good service from their troops here as everywhere else. This they cannot have, unless they command the same attention to be paid the health of the soldiers here as elsewhere." To counteract to some extent this disaffection, the General on the thirty-first of August issued the following order:

"HEAD QUARTERS,
August 31st, 1776.

The officers and soldiers may be satisfied that the General has left no means in his power unattempted to procure medicine and every comfort for the sick. The director of the general hospital in this department, Doctor Stringer, was sent to New York three and thirty days ago, with positive orders to return the instant he had provided the drugs and medicines so much wanted. Since then repeated letters have been wrote to New York and Philadelphia, setting forth in the strongest terms, the pressing necessity of an immediate supply of these articles. The General is credibly informed that a principal surgeon from the General Hospital at New York, has been dispatched from thence above a fortnight ago, with a supply of medicines, and apprehends that the badness of the roads and weather has alone prevented his arrival.

It is the soldier's duty to maintain the post he is ordered to defend. The same climate and season that affect us affect our enemies, and the favour of the Almighty, to whom we have appealed, will, if we trust in him, preserve us from slavery and death.

The General recommends it to the surgeons of the different regiments, to communicate to each other, the state of the sick in their respective corps, the various diseases, the remedies principally wanted, and the comforts most in request; for he will leave nothing unattempted in his power to provide whatever he can command for their recovery.

The General also desires the medical gentlemen will consult upon and adopt the most proper measures for obtaining those salutary purposes."

During the following month matters somewhat improved. Doctor Morgan ordered a surgeon's mate from New York to Ticonderoga with a

large supply of excellent medicines, in addition to the regimental chests previously forwarded. Doctor Potts also received from some relief committees a timely supply of old linen and bandages, and Doctor Stringer at length wrote from Boston that he had purchased a large quantity of stores in that city. Still the sick in hospital were in want of many necessary comforts; for the congressional committee, who visited the army in November, reported as follows:

"Your Committee beg leave further to report, that they have visited the General Hospital for the Northern Army, situated at Fort George; that there is a range of buildings erected convenient for the purpose, which on the twentieth of October last, contained about four hundred sick, including those wounded and sick sent from General Arnold's fleet; that they were sufficiently supplied with fresh mutton and Indian meal, but wanted vegetables: that the Director General in that department obtained a large supply of medicines, but the sick suffered much for want of good female nurses and comfortable bedding; many of those poor creatures being obliged to lay upon the bare boards. Your Committee endeavored to procure straw as the best temporary expedient, but they earnestly recommend it to the attention of Congress that a quantity of bedding be speedily furnished. * * * * * * Your Committee cannot omit mentioning under this head, the complaints which they have received from persons of all ranks, in and out of the army, respecting the subject of ill treatment of the sick. It is shocking to the feelings of humanity, as well as ruinous to the public service, that so deadly an evil, has been so long without a remedy. Your Committee do not undertake to determine from what quarter this mischief has arisen, but they most earnestly recommend that a strict inquiry be immediately made into the conduct of Directors General of Hospitals; their surgeons, other officers and servants; and that exemplary punishment be inflicted on all such as shall be found to have neglected their duty."

To the report of this committee and the resolution dismissing Doctor Stringer, General Philip Schuyler, commanding the Northern Department, strongly objected in a letter to Congress. Doctor Stringer was a warm personal friend of General Schuyler's, (from whom he had received his original appointment,) and the latter did not coincide in the strictures of General Gates on the conduct of the director. His protest, however, only served to draw down the indignation of Congress upon himself, for on the fifteenth of March, 1777, they passed a series of resolutions censuring him in the severest manner for his interference, and placed it on record:

"That as Congress proceeded to the dismissal of Doctor Stringer, upon reasons satisfactory to themselves, General Schuyler ought to have known it to be his duty to have acquiesced therein.

That the suggestion in General Schuyler's letter, that it was a compliment due to him to have been advised of the reasons of Doctor Stringer's dismissal, is highly derogatory to the honour of Congress, and that the President be desired to acquaint General Schuyler that it is expected his letters for the future be written in a style more suitable, etc.

That it is altogether improper and inconsistent with the dignity of Congress to interfere in disputes subsisting among the officers of the army, which ought to be settled, unless they can be otherwise accommodated, in a court-martial agreeably to the rules of the army."

After the dismissal of Doctor Stringer, Doctor Potts became the senior medical officer in the Northern Department, and remained on duty as acting director until the reorganization of the hospital department.

In considering the question of the dismissal of the Director General, we are unfortunately without those details which would be so interesting relative to the causes which led to this summary procedure; but it is a matter of gratification that we do have the most positive proof that the dismissal was an unjust one. This evidence we shall come to in a short time; meanwhile we can offer plausible conjectures, derived from letters written at the time, of the charges against Doctor Morgan.

We find abundant evidence in contemporary records that great dissatisfaction existed throughout the army, both among officers and soldiers, at the management of the hospital. It was of course very unreasonable, but they would not understand the difficulties the Director General labored under in procuring supplies of all kinds. The officers continually wrote to Congress, or to men of prominence in their respective states, making the gravest charges against the surgeons. A fair sample of these communications may be found in the following extract of a letter written by Colonel William Smallwood, of Maryland, to the Council of Safety of his state:

"PHILLIP'S HEIGHTS,
October, 1776.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Our next greatest suffering proceeds from the great neglect of the sick, and the orders relative to this department are most salutary, were they to be duly attended to; but here too there is not only a shameful but even an inhuman neglect daily exhibited. The directors of the general hospitals, who supply and provide for the sick, are extremely remiss and inattentive to the well being and comfort of these unhappy men; out of this train they cannot be taken. I have withdrawn all mine long ago, and had them placed in a comfortable house in the country, and supplied them with only the common rations; even this is preferable to the fare of a general hospital. Two of these regimental hospitals, after I have had them put in order, one has been taken away by the directors for a general hospital, and my people turned out of doors, and the other would have been taken in the same manner had I not have applied to General Washington, who told me to keep it. The misfortune is that every supply to the regimental hospital of necessaries suitable for the sick must come from an order from the directors, and is very seldom obtained. I have more than once applied that my quartermaster might furnish and make a charge for what was supplied, by which means I could have rendered the situation of the sick much more comfortable at a less expense, but it could not be allowed. I wish this could be

obtained. I foresee the evils resulting from the shameful neglect in this department. One good-seasoned and well-trained soldier recovered to health, is worth a dozen new recruits, and is often easier recovered than to get a recruit, exclusive of which, this neglect is very discouraging to the soldiery, and must injure the service upon the new enlistments after the troops go into winter quarters.

* * * * * * * * * *

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

To the Honorable, the Council of Safety of Maryland."

The animus of this letter is very evident. It was the old feeling of jealousy on the part of the regimental surgeons against those of the general staff, which found an exponent in this communication and dozens more of the same character. We know already that Doctor Morgan had made great efforts to establish the regimental hospitals on a firm basis, and if he now withdrew his countenance from them and discouraged their continuance, he doubtless had good reason for his action. That reason we find an inkling of in a letter from General Washington to John Hancock, written about this time. Speaking of the improvement of the hospital department, he says:

"No less attention should be paid to the choice of surgeons than of other officers of the army; they should undergo a regular examination, and if not appointed by the Director General, they ought to be subordinate to, and governed by his directions. The regimental surgeons I am speaking of, *many of whom are very great rascals*, countenancing the men in sham complaints to exempt them from duty, and often receiving bribes to certify indispositions, with a view to procure discharges or furloughs. But, independently of these practices, while they are considered as unconnected with the general hospital, there will be nothing but continual complaints of each other, the director of the hospital charging them with enormity in their drafts for the sick, and they him for denying such things as are necessary. In short, there is a constant bickering among them, which tends greatly to the injury of the sick, and will always subsist until the regimental surgeons are made to look up to the Director General of the hospital as a superior. Whether this is the case in regular armies or not I cannot undertake to say, but certain I am, there is a necessity for it in this or the sick will suffer. *The regimental surgeons are aiming I am persuaded to break up the general hospitals*, and have in numberless instances drawn for medicines, stores, etc., in the most profuse and extravagant manner for private purposes."

But in spite of this strong testimony of the conspiracy against the general hospital, from one who always took a dispassionate view of affairs, there seems no doubt that complaints multiplied, and the cause of the sick was a popular one. They found a distinguished advocate in General Nathaniel Greene, who wrote a harrowing picture of the sufferings of the soldiers in consequence of the insufficiency of the general hospital and general neglect, and was especially severe on the Director General for his refusal to supply the regimental hospitals with medicines which he did not have.

"I can see no reason," said he, "either from policy or humanity that the stores for the general hospital should be preserved for contingencies which may never happen, and the present regimental sick left to perish for want of proper necessaries. It is wholly immaterial in my opinion, either to the state or army, whether a man dies in the general or regimental hospital. The platform of the general hospital should be large enough to receive all the sick that are unfit to continue in quarters, or else to supply the regimental hospitals with such medicines and necessaries as the state of the sick requires." In a postscript to this letter he denies any intention of reflecting on the Director General, but such was doubtless its effect. Unfortunately for Doctor Morgan, his lofty ideas of the prerogative of his office got him at this time into a controversy with Doctor Shippen, who was, as will be remembered, director of the hospital on the west bank of the Hudson. The report of the congressional committee followed soon after. It was evidently necessary, so great was the clamor, to find a scape-goat; nothing would satisfy the complainants but a change of the administrative head of the department, and Doctor Morgan was sacrificed. He was called on to offer his resignation, but refused to do so and was summarily removed. He remained under the stigma of dismissal for upwards of a year, but at length in 1778, he prepared an elaborate memorial in his defence, requesting an enquiry into his conduct, which he transmitted to Congress, and on the eighteenth of September, that body referred the matter for investigation to a special committee. The committee did not report until the twelfth of the succeeding June, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented to Congress and unanimously passed:

"Whereas, by report of the Medical Committee, confirmed by Congress on the ninth of August, 1777, it appears that Doctor John Morgan, late Director General, and Chief Physician of the General Hospital of the United States, had been removed from office on the ninth of January, 1777, by reason of the general complaint of persons of all ranks in the army, and the critical state of affairs at that time; and that the said Doctor John Morgan requesting an enquiry into his conduct, it was thought proper that a committee of Congress should be appointed for that purpose; and whereas, on the eighteenth day of September last, such a committee was appointed, before whom the said Doctor John Morgan hath in the most satisfactory manner, vindicated his conduct in every respect, as Director General and Physician in Chief, upon the testimony of the Commander in Chief, General officers, officers in the general hospital department, and other officers in the army, showing that the said Director General did conduct himself ably and faithfully in the discharge of the duties of his office, therefore:

Resolved, That Congress are satisfied with the conduct of Doctor John Morgan, while acting as Director General and Physician in Chief in the general hospitals in the United States; and that this resolution be published."

This was a very handsome apology for the wrong done, but it would have been more to the purpose if they had ordered the investigation before they disgraced him by a summary dismissal. Even now they did not restore him the position of which he had been so unjustly deprived, and he retired to private life, broken in spirit by the treatment he had received; a blow from which he never entirely recovered. He died on the fifteenth of October, 1789, at the age of fifty-four years.

Among the many striking characters furnished by our revolutionary annals, few are more admirable than that of John Morgan. His life was passed amid stirring scenes, in all of which he found opportunities for usefulness to his fellow men. As a student he was laborious and painstaking; as a physician, learned far beyond the most of his contemporaries; as a young surgeon in the British army, "he acquired both knowledge and reputation. He was respected by the officers and beloved by the soldiers; and so great were his diligence and humanity in attending the sick and wounded who were the subjects of his care, that I well remember," says Benjamin Rush, "to have heard it said, that if it were possible for any man to merit Heaven by his good works, Doctor Morgan would deserve it for his faithful attendance upon his patients." He may be said to have been the father of medical education in America, for while abroad he elaborated a plan for the institution of medical colleges in the Colonies, and he sustained his views in an elegant and scholarly discourse on the subject at the commencement of the College of Philadelphia on the thirty-first of May, 1765, and it was by his efforts, aided by Shippen and others, that the college was induced to establish a medical department. "The historian who shall hereafter relate the progress of medical science in America, will be deficient in candour and justice if he does not connect the name of Doctor Morgan with that auspicious era, in which medicine was first taught and studied as a science in this country. He possessed an uncommon capacity for acquiring knowledge. His memory was extensive and accurate; he was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics. He had read much in medicine. In all his pursuits he was persevering and indefatigable."

As Director General of the army he evinced great administrative ability, untiring industry often under the most discouraging circumstances, a "most amiable and exemplary tenderness" towards the sick, and a strict tenacity for his own dignity and the rights of the corps of which he was the chief. The errors into which he fell, grew out of his desire for the increased efficiency of the hospital—the failures of his administration were the result of causes beyond his control. When he had finally gone from it, the army found out

how great a mind and true a friend had been lost to its ranks; and all, from the Commander-in-Chief to the junior subaltern, united in their testimony before the congressional committee to relieve him from the aspersions cast upon his character by the malevolence of his enemies.

Those who served with the army in the field, and especially the officers of the Hospital Department, had long been convinced that the increased area over which the operations of the campaign had been extended necessitated a complete reorganization of the medical service. The old regulations had been established when there was but one army in the field—that in front of Boston—and it was not foreseen at the time that the war would attain such proportions as to require the division of the whole country into departments. In consequence, the jurisdiction of the Director General had not been distinctly expressed in the act of July 27, 1775, and subsequently, when directors were appointed for new departments, it was left an open question whether these were subordinate to the Director General, or only to the commanders of their own departments. Doctor Morgan so clearly saw the necessity of a centralization of authority for the preservation of efficiency and discipline, that he sometimes gave a construction to the law in which the directors were not disposed to acquiesce, and hence conflicts of authority had arisen, which being referred to Congress had excited a prejudice against the existing management of the department. That body made no appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Doctor Morgan, and in the interregnum which followed, Doctors William Shippen and John Cochran drew up a plan modelled on that of the British army, which they submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. Washington gave it his warm approval in a letter to the President of Congress, which contains opinions as to the importance of a well organized medical corps that demonstrated the great interest he always took in this branch of the public service:

"MORRISTOWN, February 14, 1777.

I do myself the honor to enclose to you, a plan drawn up by Doctor Shippen, in concert with Doctor Cochran, for the arrangement, and future regulation of the General Hospital. As this plan is very extensive, the appointments numerous, and the salaries affixed to them at present large, I did not think myself at liberty, to adopt any part of it, before I laid it before Congress for their approbation. I will just remark, that though the expense attending an hospital upon the enclosed plan, will be very great, it will in the end, not only be a saving to the public, but the only possible method of keeping the Army afoot.

The number of officers mentioned in the enclosed plan, I presume are necessary for us, because they are found so in the British hospitals, and as they are established upon the surest basis, (that of long experience, under the ablest physicians, and

surgeons,) we should not hesitate a moment, in adopting their regulations, when they so plainly tend to correct and improve our former want of knowledge, and method, in this important department.

The pay affixed to the different departments, is, as I said before, great, and perhaps more than you may think adequate to the service. In determining upon the sum that is to be allowed to each, you ought to consider, that it should be such, as will induce gentlemen of character, and skill to step forth; and in some manner adequate to the practice which they have at home; for unless such gentlemen are induced to undertake the care, and management of our hospitals, we had better trust to the force of nature, and our constitutions, than suffer persons entirely ignorant of medicine, to destroy us, by ill directed application. I hear from every quarter, that the dread of undergoing the same miseries, for want of proper care, and attention has much retarded the new enlistments, particularly to the southward. This is another reason for establishing our hospital upon a large, and generous plan. I could wish that Congress would take this matter under their immediate consideration."

Washington also earnestly desired some improvement in the character of the regimental medical officers; a class of which, as we have seen, he had the lowest possible opinion. On the fourteenth of March he wrote again to John Hancock on this subject:

"There is one more thing which claims in my opinion, the earliest attention of Congress. I mean the pay of regimental Surgeons, and that of their mates. These appointments are so essential, that they cannot be done without. Their pay in the first instance is so low, so inadequate to the services which should be performed, that no man sustaining the character of a gentleman, and who has the least medical abilities, or skill in the profession, can think of accepting it; that in the latter is so paltry, and mean, that none of the least generosity of sentiment, or pretensions to merit, can consent to act for it. In a word, these are inconveniences of an interesting nature; they amount to an exclusion of those persons, who could perform the duties of those offices; and if not redressed, there is not the smallest probability, that any can be prevailed on, to enter them, again."

In consequence of these and other equally urgent appeals, Congress in March appointed a special committee, consisting of Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, Jonathan Witherspoon, of New Jersey, Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Daniel Roberdeau, of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Clark, of New Jersey, to "devise ways and means for preserving the health of the troops." The report of this committee was made the subject of debate and several times recommitted, until April second, when the former committee were discharged and a new one appointed consisting of Messrs. Elbridge Gerry, John Adams, and Thomas Burke. On the seventh of April they reported the following bill, which was substantially Doctor Shippen's plan, and which after debate, was passed:

"*Resolved*, That there be one Director General of all the military hospitals, which shall be erected for the Continental Army in the United States, who shall particularly superintend all the hospitals, between Hudson's and the Potomac rivers.

2. That there be one deputy director general, who in the absence of the Director General, shall superintend the hospitals to the eastward of Hudson's river.

3. That there be one deputy director general, who in the absence of the Director General, shall superintend the hospitals in the Northern Department.

4. That when the circumstances of war shall require it, there be one deputy director general, who in the absence of the Director General, shall superintend the hospitals in the Southern Department.

5. That the Director General, or in his absence, the deputy director general in each separate department, be empowered, and required, with the consent of the Commander in Chief therein, to establish, and regulate a sufficient number of hospitals, at proper places for the reception of the sick and wounded of the Army; to provide medicines, instruments, dressings, bedding and other necessary furniture, proper diet, and everything necessary for the sick and wounded soldiers, and the officers of the hospitals; to pay the salaries, and all other expenses of the same.

6. That there be assistant deputy directors, to superintend the hospitals committed to their care, and assist in providing the articles before specified, under the orders, and control of the director, or deputy director general, of the respective districts.

7. That there be one apothecary general for each district, whose duty it shall be, to receive, prepare, and deliver medicines, and other articles of his department, to the hospitals and army, as shall be ordered by the Director General, or deputy directors general respectively.

8. That the apothecaries be allowed as many mates, as the Director General, or respective deputy directors general, shall think necessary.

9. That there be a commissary of the hospitals, in each of the aforesaid districts, whose duty it shall be, to procure, store, and deliver provisions, forage, and such other articles, as the Director General, or deputy director general shall judge necessary, for the use of the hospitals; in the purchase of which, he shall frequently consult with the Commissary and Quartermaster General, and be regulated by the prices, which they give.

10. That the commissary be allowed such assistants and storekeepers, as the Director General, or deputy director general of the district, shall judge necessary.

11. That a steward be allowed for every hundred sick, who shall receive provisions from the commissary, and distribute them agreeable to the orders of the Director General, or in his absence of the deputy director general, or physician, or surgeon general, and be accountable to the commissary for the same.

12. That a matron be allowed to every hundred sick or wounded, who shall take care that the provisions are properly prepared; that the wards, beds, and utensils be kept in neat order; and that the most exact economy be observed in her department.

13. That a nurse be allowed for every ten sick, or wounded, who shall be under the direction of the matron.*

17. That such officers, and soldiers as the general shall order to guard the hospital, and to conduct such as shall be weekly discharged the hospital, to their respective regiments, shall while this on duty, obey the director, or deputy director general, or the physicians and surgeon general.

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*Sections 14, 15 and 16 provide for an hostler to each hospital, to take care of the horses; a clerk, to keep the accounts; and such number of assistant clerks, as may be judged necessary.

18. That the director, and deputy directors general be empowered respectively to appoint, and discharge their assistant deputy directors; and other said officers and attendants at the hospital, in such numbers, as the necessities of the army may require, and the Commander in Chief of the department, in writing may approve; report of which to be immediately made to Congress, as hereafter directed.

19. That there be also one physician and one surgeon general in each district, to be appointed by Congress, whose duty it shall be, respectively to superintend the practice of physic and surgery, in all the hospitals in the district, to which they shall be appointed; and in the absence of the director, or deputy director general, they shall have power to order the physicians, surgeons, and other officers of the several hospitals, to such duty as they shall think proper; and shall report weekly to the Director General, or in his absence, to the deputy director general, or in his absence, to the assistant deputy director, the state and number of the sick, and wounded in the hospitals, and the delinquent officers of the same, and see, that such as may be fit, shall be delivered every week, to the officer of the guard.

20. That there be allowed also, senior physicians and surgeons, who shall attend, prescribe for, and operate upon, and see properly treated, such sick and wounded, as shall be allowed them by the director general, deputy directors general, or assistant deputy director, or physician, or surgeon general; the number for the district, to be determined by the director general, or deputy director general, and appointed by the surgeon and physician generals.

21. That there be also, such a number of second surgeons, as the director, or deputy director general for the district, shall judge necessary, to assist the senior surgeons; and to be under the same direction, and to be appointed by the physician and surgeon general, as aforesaid.

22. That there be also such a number of mates, as the director, or deputy director general of the district shall direct, who shall assist the surgeons, in the care of the wounded, and see that the medicines are properly, and regularly administered; and appointed in the same manner before directed for senior, and second surgeons.

23. That a suitable number of covered and other wagons, litters, and other necessaries for removing the sick and wounded; shall be supplied by the Quartermaster, or deputy quartermaster general; and in cases of their deficiency by the director, or deputy director general.

24. That there be one physician and surgeon general, for each separate army, who shall be subject to the orders and control, of the director, or deputy director general, of the district in which he acts; that his duty shall be to superintend the regimental surgeons, and their mates, and to see that they do their duty, to hear all complaints against the said regimental surgeons, and their mates, and make report of them to the Director General, or in his absence to the deputy director general; or in their absence from the army, to the commanding officer thereof, that they may be brought to trial by court martial for misbehavior; to receive from the Director General, or deputy director general a suitable number of large strong tents, beds, bedding, medicines, and hospital stores for such sick and wounded as cannot be removed to the general hospital with safety; or may be rendered fit for duty in a few days; and shall also see that the sick and wounded while under his care, are properly attended, and dressed, and conveyed when able to the general hospital; for which last purpose he shall be supplied by the Director General, or deputy director general with a proper number of convenient wagons, and drivers.

25. That each physician and surgeon general of the army, shall appoint such a number of surgeons, nurses, and orderly men, as the director, or deputy director general shall judge necessary, for the more effectual care of the sick, and wounded, under the care of such physician and surgeon general, as provided in the last foregoing section; and the said physician and surgeon generals, shall have under them in each army, a steward to receive and properly dispense such articles of diet, as the director, or deputy director general shall give, or order to be given him, by the commissary of the army, or hospital.

26. That whenever any regimental surgeon, or mate shall be absent from his regiment without leave from the said surgeon general, or the Commander in Chief of the army where his duty lies, the said surgeon general shall have power to remove such surgeon or mate, and forthwith to appoint another in his stead.

27. That the director, deputy directors, physicians and surgeons general, and all other officers above enumerated, shall be tried by a court martial for any misbehavior, or neglect of duty, as the Commander in Chief of the several armies shall direct.

28. That the physician and surgeon general of each army shall cause daily returns to be made to him, of all the sick and wounded, who have been removed to the hospital; all that remain in the hospital tents; all that have become fit for duty; all who are convalescent; and all who may have died; specifying the particular maladies, under which the sick, and wounded labor.

29. That the said physician and surgeon general shall cause weekly returns to be made of the same to the director, and deputy directors general, respectively.*

32. That the deputy directors general cause the like returns to be made, once every month, to the director general, together with the names, and denominations of all the officers in the respective hospitals, and that the director general shall make a like return for all the hospitals, and armies of these United States, once every month, to the Medical Committee.

33. That the Medical Committee have power to appoint any of their number, to visit and inspect all, or any of the Medical Departments, as often as they shall think proper; enquire into the conduct of such general officers of the hospital, as shall be delinquent in this, or any part of their duty; and to report their names to Congress, with the evidence of the charges, which shall be brought against them.

34. That in times of action, and other emergency, when the regimental surgeons are not sufficient in number, to attend properly to the sick, and wounded, that cannot be removed to the hospitals, the Director General, or deputy director general of the district be empowered and required, upon the request of the physician or surgeon general of the army, to send from the hospitals, under his care, to the assistance of such sick, or wounded, as many physicians, and surgeons as can possibly be spared from the necessary business of the hospital.

35. That the director, deputy directors general, assistant deputy directors, physicians, and surgeons general, be, and are hereby required, and directed to employ such parts of their time, as may conveniently be spared from the duties before pointed out to them, in visiting and prescribing for the sick, and wounded, in the hospital under their care."

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*Sections 30 and 31 provide, that physicians and surgeons general of hospitals shall cause like daily returns to be made, and shall make like weekly returns.

The pay and allowances of the officers to be appointed under this act were fixed as follows:

"Director General, six dollars a day, and nine rations.
Deputy Director General, five dollars a day, and six rations.
Assistant Deputy Director, three dollars a day, and six rations.
Physician General and Surgeon General, each, five dollars a day, and six rations.
Physician and Surgeon General of the Army, five dollars a day, and six rations.
Senior Surgeons, each, four dollars a day, and six rations.
Second Surgeons, each, two dollars a day, and four rations.
Surgeon's Mates, each, one and one-third dollars a day, and two rations.
Apothecaries General, each, three dollars a day, and six rations.
Apothecaries' Mates, one and one-third dollars a day, and two rations.
Commissary, two dollars a day, and four rations.
Clerk, who is to be Paymaster, two dollars a day, and four rations.
Assistant Clerks, two-thirds of a dollar a day, and one ration.
Stewards, one dollar a day, and two rations.
Matrons, one-half dollar a day, and one ration.
Nurses, each, twenty-four-ninetieths of a dollar a day, and one ration.
Regimental Surgeons, two dollars a day, and four rations.
Regimental Mates, one and one-third of a dollar a day, and two rations."

The defects of this law consisted in the complex character of the organization and the multiplication of unnecessary offices. It would seem, from our own experience, that there would have been less danger of conflicts of authority had the offices of physician and surgeon general of hospitals been united in one person; but it should be remembered in this connection, that even as late as one hundred years ago the professions of surgery and medicine were still essentially distinct, and that surgery had comparatively recently been elevated, from being one of the acquirements of an accomplished barber, to the dignity of a science. The relations between these officers and the deputy directors general should have been more clearly defined. The clause directing the latter to spend their available time in visiting and prescribing for the patients in hospital was liable to lead to misunderstanding. Practically, they probably confined themselves to occasional inspections, but they had the power, *de jure*, at any time to alter the treatment of patients in hospital, without consulting the physician or surgeon general; an authority, which, if exercised, must have given rise to endless confusion, and great detriment to the sick. Above all the continued union of the administrative and purveying departments of the service under one head was a most injudicious provision, and caused, as we shall see, a series of difficulties which only ended with another complete change in the organization.

Still, notwithstanding these grave faults, the new law gave promise of a much more efficient administration of affairs than had hitherto been possible.

It met with the cordial approval of the Commander-in-Chief, who saw most desirable benefits to the army at large from its enactment. It definitely fixed the status of the Director General, by making him really the executive head of the Department; while the sections providing for the returns and reports from the various hospitals enabled him at all times to know their exact condition. There was a point gained also in placing the regimental medical officers under a supervising officer of their own corps; for they had hitherto been rather disposed to ignore all authority, except what came from their own colonels, and had always shown an antagonism, (by no means beneficial to the army at large,) towards the Hospital Department. The number of officers created by the act was very large; but we find a reason for this in a statement made by General Whipple, a member of Congress at the time. Writing to Doctor James Tilton, he says: "Congress, being sensible of the mismanagement in the Medical Department last year, and determined to remedy the evil if possible, have formed a plan on the most liberal principles, with a design to draw, if possible, into the service of their country gentlemen of the first eminence from different parts of the continent, many of whom have already engaged."

On the eleventh of April Congress proceeded to the election of officers of the Medical Department, called for by the new organization.

To the position of Director General, Doctor Philip Turner, of Connecticut, was at first nominated and elected; but before adjournment a reconsideration was moved, and it was urged with great propriety that the author of the plan had claims, not only of great distinction in his profession, but of previous service, which were superior to those of others. Accordingly, a new election being held, Doctor William Shippen received the unanimous vote of all the thirteen states.

The positions in the Middle Department were filled as follows:

Physician General of the Hospital; Doctor Walter Jones, of Virginia.
Surgeon General of the Hospital; Doctor Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvania.
Physician and Surgeon General of the army; Doctor John Cochran, of Pennsylvania.

In the Eastern Department the appointments were:

Deputy Director General; Doctor Isaac Foster, of Massachusetts.
Physician General of the Hospital; Doctor Ammi R. Cutler, of New Hampshire.

Surgeon General of the Hospital; Doctor Philip Turner, of Connecticut.
Physician and Surgeon General of the army; Doctor William Burnet, of New Jersey.

For the Northern Department:

Deputy Director General; Doctor Jonathan Potts, of Pennsylvania.
Physician General of the Hospital; Doctor Malachi Treat, of New York.
Surgeon General of the Hospital; Doctor Forgue.
Physician and Surgeon General of the army; Doctor John Bartlett.

Doctor William Shippen, jun., the successor of Doctor Morgan as Director General, was the son of a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1736. His father was one of the founders of, and a trustee in the college of New Jersey at Princeton, and thither he sent his son to receive his academic education. He graduated with the highest honors in 1754, and after studying medicine for three years in his father's office, went to Europe to take his degree. In London he resided in the family of John Hunter, and studied anatomy under his direction, and midwifery under that of William Hunter. From London we went to Edinburgh, and placed himself under the tutelage of Cullen, graduating in 1761. He then spent a year in France, and returning to America in 1762, immediately commenced a course of lectures on anatomy in Philadelphia. He had delivered three courses, when Morgan, in 1765, laid before the trustees of the college his plan for the establishment of medical schools in America. Doctor Shippen cordially endorsed the former's views, and on the organization of the school was chosen to the chair of anatomy. He delivered lectures every year to constantly increasing classes, until the war caused a suspension of the college. In 1776 he entered the service of the United States as director of the flying camp established at Trenton, and was subsequently given the entire supervision over all hospitals on the west bank of the Hudson river. Both of these positions he had filled with great ability.

Doctor Walter Jones, the Physician General of the Hospital in the Middle Department, was a native of Northampton County, Virginia. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, enjoying the especial esteem of Cullen and others among the professors and graduating in 1770. Returning to America, he settled in practice in his native county, and at the outbreak of the war had obtained a high character as a scholar and a physician. "He was, for the variety and extent of his learning, the originality and strength of his mind, the sagacity of his observations, and the captivating powers of his conversation, one of the most extraordinary of men." He held

his position in the army but two months, finding country practice among the cultivated gentry of Virginia more to his taste. He resigned on the first of July, and was succeeded by Doctor Rush.

Doctor Benjamin Rush, Surgeon General of the Hospital in the Middle Department, was born near Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He received his education at Princeton, and graduated in 1760, when but fifteen years old. He then studied medicine for six years with Doctor John Redman, attending during this time the first course of anatomical lectures given by Shippen. He went to Edinburgh in 1766, where he received his degree of doctor of medicine in 1768. After spending a year in the London and Paris hospitals, he returned to Philadelphia in 1769, and immediately commenced practice. In the same year he was elected professor of chemistry in the medical school. Before the Revolution he was an active friend of liberty, taking a great interest in public affairs, and represented Pennsylvania in the Colonial Congress of 1776, and was in consequence one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His reputation as a patriot, author, teacher and physician is too well known to need more than a passing mention in this place. The position of Surgeon General was not congenial to him, and on the resignation of Doctor Jones he was transferred to the office of Physician General, which was more in accordance with the scope of his studies and abilities.

Doctor John Cochran, Physician and Surgeon General of the army in the Middle Department, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county in 1730. He never received a collegiate education, but at an early age studied medicine in a physician's office in Lancaster. During the French war he served in the army in the position of surgeon's mate in the Hospital Department, and gained a good reputation as an officer of ability and skill. After leaving the service he settled in practice in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was "eminently distinguished as a practitioner in medicine and surgery." As soon as the Revolution commenced he proffered his services as a volunteer, and remained on duty with the army without holding any official position, until his present appointment. Washington had a high appreciation of his character, and it was chiefly owing to his recommendation that he received the appointment. Writing to the President of Congress, early in April, 1777, he says: "If the appointments in the hospital are not filled up before the receipt of this, I would take the liberty of mentioning a gentleman whom I think highly deserving of notice, not only on account of his abilities, but for the very great assistance which he has afforded in the course of this winter merely in the nature of a volunteer.

The gentleman is Doctor John Cochran, well known to all the faculty, and particularly to Doctor Shippen, who I suppose has mentioned him among the candidates. The place for which the Doctor is well fitted, and which would be most agreeable to him, is Surgeon General of the Middle Department. In this line he served all the last war in the British service, and has distinguished himself this winter, particularly in his attention to the small-pox patients, who but for him and Doctor Bond must have suffered much, if not been totally neglected, as there were no other medical gentlemen to be found. If the appointment of Surgeon General is filled up, that of Deputy Director in the Middle Department would be acceptable."

Doctor Isaac Foster, Deputy Director General in the Eastern Department, was a physician of high standing and in large practice in the village of Charlestown, Massachusetts, when the siege of Boston commenced. He immediately abandoned his office and reported to the army at Cambridge, and was appointed by the Provincial Congress of the Colony a senior hospital surgeon, and assigned to the charge of the hospital at Cambridge. Upon the organization of the Continental army he was retained as a surgeon, and placed in charge of the general hospital in New York city, and had been in the service ever since, having gained an excellent reputation as an efficient officer.

Doctor Ammi R. Cutter, who was appointed to be Physician General of the Hospital in this department, was a native of North Yarmouth, Maine, and born in 1734. He graduated at Harvard in 1752, and studied medicine in the office of a physician in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Immediately after admission to practice he was appointed surgeon to a body of rangers, which formed part of the frontier army against the Indians in 1755. In 1758 he served as surgeon to the New Hampshire troops at the siege of Louisbourg, and at the close of that campaign entered into private practice in New Hampshire. At the commencement of the war, though bound by the strongest ties of friendship and gratitude to Sir John Wentworth, the tory governor, and though every possible influence was brought to bear to shake his loyalty, he gave in his allegiance to the whigs and became an ardent patriot. He held no official position prior to the present one. Thacher says of him—"his manners were dignified, yet courteous, and his countenance was strongly marked with the moral energy, intelligence, and benevolence, which formed the leading traits of his character. He united to a naturally fine temper, great vivacity and a social disposition; his colloquial powers were remarkable; he had a tenacious memory, and the diversified scenes of his long life, he used to relate with a felicity of language and happiness of allusion, that made him an instructive and delightful companion."

Doctor Philip Turner, the Surgeon General of the Eastern Department, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1740. He studied medicine in his native town, and at the age of nineteen was appointed assistant surgeon to a provincial regiment under General Amherst at Ticonderoga. He remained in the service until 1763, when he returned to Norwich, married the daughter of his former preceptor, and settling in practice soon gained a wide spread reputation as an operating surgeon. He reentered military life as soon as the war broke out, and was the first surgeon of the Connecticut troops, at the siege of Boston. He subsequently participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, gaining great distinction as the most skillful surgeon in the army. Doctor Shippen said of him, that neither in America nor in Europe had he ever seen an operator that excelled him. He is reported to have been successful in eighteen out of twenty operations of lithotomy. As before stated, his great fame gained him the appointment of Director General in the reorganization, but motives of policy induced Congress to vote a reconsideration, and the position was given to Doctor Shippen.

Doctor William Burnet, Physician and Surgeon General of the army in the Eastern Department, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1730. He graduated in 1745 at the college of New Jersey, then located at Newark. He practiced for many years in Newark, and was highly esteemed as a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian. He had represented New Jersey in Congress, besides holding many other official positions of importance. The epitaph on his tombstone says: "In all his public services, he exhibited in the cause of his beloved country unshaken firmness, zeal, patriotism and fidelity."

Doctor Jonathan Potts, who was elected to be Deputy Director General of the Northern Department, was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated as bachelor of physic at the college in Philadelphia in 1768, when he delivered the valedictory address. He received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1771. He had already been a long time on duty in that department, first as hospital surgeon, and since the dismissal of Doctor Stringer as acting director, and had proved capable and efficient. Congress thought so well of his services as to pass a resolution specially commending him, on the fifth of November of this year.

Of the early life of Doctor Malachi Treat nothing is known; but he was a distinguished practitioner in New York city, and had originally entered the army under the appointment of the Provincial Congress of his native state. He had been for a long time one of the board of examiners for admission of candidates into the Hospital Department from New York.

Doctor John Bartlett and Doctor Forgue seem to have been entirely unknown. Except the single record of their appointments in the journals of the Colonial Congress, there is no mention of them in any of the literature of the Revolution. In the reorganization of the medical corps in 1780 their names do not appear, and it is probable that they did not remain long in the service.

As before stated, Doctor Walter Jones did not long retain his position as Physician General to the Hospital in the Middle Department. On the first of July he resigned, and Doctor Rush succeeded to his place, and Doctor William Brown was elected by Congress to the vacancy caused by Rush's promotion. He was a native of Maryland, and was educated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he received his degree in 1768. Up to this time he had been in extensive practice in Alexandria, Virginia.

In April of this year the question of a speedy reinforcement of Washington's army became the subject of serious discussion by Congress, and it was finally resolved that a medical officer should be sent to inspect the hospitals between Philadelphia and Annapolis, and clear the wards of all soldiers fit for duty, sending them to their proper regiments. That officer found so many in hospital who, although not capable of field service, were manifestly able to do garrison and other light duty, and who were occupying the space in hospital needed for others, that the advisability of forming an invalid corps was considered, and on the sixteenth of July Congress agreed upon a plan which was substantially as follows:

1. The Director General was directed to notify all hospital surgeons to make strict inquiry, before discharging any non-commissioned officer or private, whether the soldier was likely to be fit for garrison duty; in which case he was to report him for transfer to an invalid regiment.

2. All generals in command of armies were required to give notice to officers in command of regiments, that if they had any non-commissioned officers or soldiers unfit for field duty, they should send such men to be examined by the Deputy Director General; and upon his report, that they could do duty in garrison, the men were not to be discharged, but transferred to the invalid corps.

3. Any soldiers who had already lost an arm or a leg in action, were declared suitable for transfer.

4. All persons already pensioned on half pay were notified to report themselves for duty in the corps.

During the summer the attention of the country was more especially directed to affairs in the Northern Department, where Burgoyne was advancing to capture or annihilate Schuyler's army. In July he compelled St. Clair to abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The sick were moved in batteaux down the lake to Fort Edward, where a temporary tent hospital

was instituted; and on the twenty-fifth the general hospital was established in Albany, in a fine building erected for that purpose during the French war, which contained forty wards with accommodations for five hundred patients, besides rooms for storage, dispensary, surgeon's quarters, etc. Then followed the battle of Stillwater and the subsequent surrender of Burgoyne, and after this the hospital in Albany was crowded with wounded soldiers, the Hessians and British being treated with equal care and attention as our own troops, and accommodated in the same wards. Thacher has given us the following picture of the condition of the hospital at this time:

"The foreigners are under the care and management of their own surgeons. I have been present at some of their capital operations, and remarked, that the English perform with skill and dexterity, but the Germans with a few exceptions, do no credit to their profession; some of them are the most uncouth and clumsy operators I ever witnessed, and appear to be destitute of all sympathy and tenderness towards the suffering patients. Not less than one thousand sick and wounded are now in this city; the Dutch church, and several private houses, are occupied as hospitals. We have about thirty surgeons and mates, and all are constantly employed. Some of our soldiers' wounds, which had been neglected while on the way here from the field of battle, being covered with putrefied blood for several days, were found on the first dressing, to be filled with maggots. It was not difficult, however, to destroy these vermin, by the application of tincture of myrrh. Here is a fine field for professional improvement. Amputating limbs, trepanning fractured skulls, and dressing the most formidable wounds, have familiarized my mind to scenes of woe."

Meanwhile, in the Middle Department affairs were not prosperous so far as the hospital was concerned. The new arrangement of the department worked smoothly for but a short time. The Director of the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, was arrested on complaints of officers and men for not giving proper attention to the soldiers undergoing inoculation. Investigation showed these charges to be unfounded, and he was restored to his position; but he could not regain the confidence of his patients.

The want of supplies of all kinds caused great suffering among the troops in the Jerseys. Three thousand men who were fit for duty, were detained in the various hospitals because they had no shoes. The hospital stores were scanty, and all available means of supply had been exhausted. A severe winter was approaching, and the sick were without blankets and many of them almost naked. Stoves were erected in the hospitals and all the hospital wagons employed in transporting fuel, so as to make up for the scarcity of blankets and clothing; but these efforts failed to check the growing discontent against the management of the Medical Department. The sick could not believe that their distress was the necessary result of the impoverishment of the country, and they were, unfortunately, led by the

imprudent statements of many of the officers to think that they suffered in order to enrich those high in authority. Governor Livingston wrote severe letters to Washington and to Congress on the subject, and the Commander-in-Chief detailed a field officer to attend daily at the hospital and see that the sick were properly provided for, in the hope that the presence of one of their own officers would allay the murmurs of the men. Doctor Benjamin Rush, who with all his virtues was too much of a politician to render himself amenable to discipline as a medical officer, wrote letters to Congress complaining of the abuses which existed in the hospital. Doctor James Tilton, a surgeon of the very highest standing and most unquestionably sincere in his statements, who was in charge of the general hospital at Princeton, did not hesitate to ascribe the prevailing distress to the union of the directing and purveying departments in one person. "I mention it, without a design to reflect on any man," he wrote, "that in the fatal year, 1777, when the Director General had the entire direction of the practice in our hospitals, as well as the whole disposal of the stores, he was interested in the increase of sickness, and consequent increase of expense, as far at least, as he would be profited, by a greater amount of money passing through his hands."

Under these gloomy circumstances the campaign of 1778 opened at Valley Forge. Congress on the first of January appointed a committee to consider the complaints of Livingston, Rush, and others, empowering them, "to take every measure, which they may deem necessary, for the immediate relief of the sick, and report such alteration in the medical department, as they shall judge best adapted to answer the end of its institution." The result of the deliberations of this committee was, that Doctors Rush and Shippen were ordered to present themselves before Congress for examination on the state of affairs; a member was sent to inspect all the hospitals in the Middle Department and report their condition; and the Clothier General of the army was ordered to turn over to the Director General as much linen and as many blankets as could be spared, to be retained in hospital for the permanent use of the sick.

They also endeavored to obtain funds to supply the deficiency in clothing, by the passage of the following rather singular resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of ten dollars, shall be paid by every officer, and the sum of four dollars, by every soldier, who shall enter, or be sent into any hospital, to be cured of the venereal disease; which sum shall be deducted out of their pay, and an account thereof, shall be transmitted by the physician or surgeon who shall have attended them, to the regimental paymaster, for that purpose; the money so arising, to be paid to the director general, or his order, to be appropriated to the purchasing blankets and shirts, for the use of sick soldiers in the hospital."

There is no record of what amount of money was ever collected, in consequence of this resolution. The most probable result would be, that the soldiers so affected would conceal their disease rather than pay a tax on the confession, and thus a serious evil result both to the men themselves and to the army at large.

On the thirtieth of January, Doctor Rush resigned his commission as Physician General of the Hospital in the Middle Department, and was succeeded by Doctor William Brown. He does not seem, however, to have given up the case against Doctor Shippen, for early in March he made charges of the gravest character against that officer, accusing him of malpractice and neglect in his department. These he enclosed to Washington, and on the third of April sent copies of them to Congress, who referred them to a special committee, "with power to send for persons and papers." It does not seem, however, that anything came of the reference, at least not during the year 1778. This was the last appearance of Benjamin Rush as a member of the medical corps. Whatever may have been his merits as a patriot, statesman, physician, and man of letters, it may be truthfully said that his military career was not a success. Apart from his continual complaints to Congress about his superiors, he had been more than suspected of a connection with the infamous "Conway cabal," and was thought by Washington to have written some anonymous letters, which appeared about this time, in connection therewith. Nevertheless, the latter does not seem to have cherished any ill feeling against him, for on becoming President he appointed him Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, an office which he held for fourteen years. He died on the fourteenth of April, 1813, aged sixty-eight years.

Meanwhile, other changes took place in the Medical Department. Doctor Charles McKnight was on the twenty-first of February elected Surgeon General of the Hospital in the Middle Department, *vice* Brown, promoted. He was a native of Cranbury, New Jersey, born in 1750. He was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1771. He then commenced his medical studies with Shippen; but the war breaking out before they were completed, he entered the service, and had risen to be senior surgeon of the flying hospital in the Middle Department. He had a good reputation as an able and industrious officer.

On the ninth of March, Doctor Cutter, Physician General of the Eastern Department, resigned. He returned to his home in New Hampshire, where he lived many years, dying in 1819, at the age of eighty-five. There does not seem to have been any election held to fill the vacancy.

Before these last events had taken place, the special committee on the state of the Hospital made a further report; which was made the special order for February sixth, and after debate, agreed to, as follows:

"For the better regulating of the Hospitals of the United States; *Resolved*,

1. That there be a deputy director general, for the hospitals between Hudson's and the Potomac rivers, and that the superintending care of the director general, be extended equally over the hospitals in every district; and that he be excused from the duty of providing supplies, when the deputy director general shall be ready to enter upon the office.

2. That the several officers of the hospitals, shall cease to exercise such of their former powers, as are herein assigned to other officers thereof.

3. That in the absence of the director general from any district, the physician general, and surgeon general, shall hereafter determine the number of hospitals, to be provided by the deputy director general, for the sick and wounded, and shall superintend and control the affairs of said hospitals.

4. That the director general shall consult with the physician general and surgeon general in each district, about the supplies necessary for the hospitals, and shall give orders in writing to the deputy director general, to provide the same, and that in the absence of the director general, the physician general and surgeon general shall issue such orders.

5. That each deputy director general, shall appoint one or more of the assistant deputy directors under him, to the sole business of providing beds, furniture, utensils, hospital clothing, and such like articles, and shall appoint one, or more, to provide medicines, instruments, dressings, herbs, and necessaries of a similar kind.

6. That the director general shall frequently visit the hospitals in each district, and see that the regulations are carried into effect; shall examine into the number, and qualification of the hospital officers; report to Congress, any abuses that may have taken place, and discharge the supernumerary officers, if there be any, so that all unnecessary expense, may be saved to the public; and that whenever the director general is in any particular district, the physician general and surgeon general in that district, shall not appoint any officers, without his consent.

7. That on the settlement of hospital accounts, the officers entrusted with public money, shall produce vouchers to prove the expenditure, and receipts from the proper officers of the hospital, specifying the delivery of the stores, and other articles purchased; and the apothecaries, mates, stewards, matrons, and other officers receiving such stores, and other articles, shall be accountable for the same, and shall produce vouchers for the delivery thereof, from such officers, and according to such forms, as the physician general and surgeon general have directed, or shall from time to time direct, which forms and directions, the physicians and surgeons general shall report to the board of treasury.

8. That the director general, or in his absence from the district, the physician general or surgeon general, shall appoint a ward master for each hospital, to receive the arms, accoutrements and clothing of each soldier admitted therein, keeping entries of, and giving receipts for such articles, which on the recovery of the soldier, shall be returned to him, or in case of his death, the arms and accoutrements shall be delivered to the commissary, or deputy commissary of military stores, and receipts be taken for the same; the ward master shall receive and be accountable, for the hospital clothing, and perform such other services, as the physician general, or surgeon general, shall direct.

9. That the physician general, and surgeon general shall hereafter make no returns to the deputy director general, but the returns shall be made by the said officers, respectively, to the director general, who shall carefully transmit copies of each, with his monthly return to Congress, and suspend such of the officers aforesaid, as neglect this, or any other part of their duty, and shall report their names to Congress.

10. That the director, and deputy directors general, forthwith prepare their accounts, and adjust them with the commissioners of claims.

11. That four dollars a day, and the former allowance of rations, be hereafter allowed to each assistant deputy director, and the commissary of the hospitals in each district; one dollar a day, and two rations, to each ward master."

In accordance with section one of this act, Doctor Potts was transferred from the Northern to the Middle Department as Deputy Director General.

There was no further legislation of any importance in 1778, in reference to the Hospital Department. In the fall a good many claims were presented to the Director General which gave rise to trouble, being for the subsistence of sick men who had been left behind by their commands in various marches. A resolution of the twenty-second of April, 1777, had provided that in the event of any portion of the army breaking camp, those who were unable to march could be left in the hands of private physicians, and the Director or Deputy Director General was ordered to pay such physicians for their services. No provision was, however, made for the quarters and subsistence of such men; and, consequently, a large number of claims were constantly being made from all over the country, which the Director General had no authority to pay. The matter was referred to Congress, which passed a resolution:

"That the deputy directors, respectively, be authorized and instructed, to discharge such of the said accounts, as shall appear to be reasonable and just, provided however, that the person reported the case to the authorities, for removal to a hospital."

The frequent movements made by the American forces during the past year, rendered it necessary that some latitude should be given to the previous legislation, confining the officers of the Hospital to duty only in the department to which they had been originally appointed. Consequently, Congress instructed the Director General, by resolution of January 23, 1779, to assign any Deputy Director General, Physician or Surgeon General, or other medical officer, to duty at such post as any change in the position of the army might render necessary; and in the event of any dispute between different officers that might thus be brought in contact, about seniority, the Director General was authorized to decide, giving to the aggrieved officer the right of appeal to the Medical Committee of Congress.

In June of this year the complaints against the Director General again took a definite form, this time in the shape of charges of malpractice and misconduct in office, preferred by Doctor John Morgan, who had been himself just exonerated by Congress after a long investigation. Morgan professed himself abundantly able to prove his charges against Shippen, if allowed to testify before a proper court, and Congress sent the charges to the Commander-in-Chief, with instructions to have justice done, by bringing Doctor Shippen speedily to trial. Although it is somewhat anticipating the regular course of events, it may be here remarked that Doctor Shippen was honorably acquitted of every charge brought against him, and on the eighteenth of August, 1780, Congress approved the finding of the court and ordered him to be released from arrest.

For some time previous to this it had been found so difficult for officers in the field to purchase clothing and subsistence, that an act had been passed authorizing them to procure clothing from the store of the Clothier General, and to draw a fixed allowance or commutation in lieu of subsistence. This law had been confined to the officers of the line, but on the twenty-seventh of October its privileges were extended to the Medical Staff. This fact in itself would hardly merit any mention, were it not that in this act, for the first time, medical officers are recognized as having assimilated rank with officers of the line. Hitherto they had been only civil attachés to the military body, without any comparative official status whatever. The act in question allowed them subsistence as follows:

"1. Director General, the same as a Colonel.

2. Deputy Director General, Physician and Surgeon Generals, and Apothecary General, the same as Lieutenant Colonel.

3. Senior Physicians and Surgeons, the same as Majors.

4. Junior Surgeons and Apothecaries, the same as Captains.

5. Surgeon's Mates, the same as Ensigns."

By a subsequent act (on the twentieth of November,) the sums for which subsistence could be commuted were fixed. In considering the amounts which follow, it must be remembered that the Continental money had by this time depreciated to almost the same extent that confederate money did in the last year of the rebellion; articles of which the price was three shillings in specie, were sold for forty dollars in Continental bills:

"*Resolved*, That until the further order of Congress, every officer be entitled to receive monthly for their subsistence money, the following sums, viz:

Deputy Directors General, Physicians General, and Surgeons General, five hundred dollars.

Assistant Deputy Directors, Apothecary General, Senior Surgeon, four hundred dollars.

Junior Surgeon, three hundred dollars.

Surgeon's Mates, Apothecaries Assistants, one hundred dollars."

Towards the close of this year Congress became satisfied that still further improvements could be made in the organization of the Hospital Department; they consequently instructed the Medical Committee, on the twenty-second of November, "to revise the several resolutions passed respecting the Hospital Department, and to digest and arrange them, with such amendments, as may make the whole consistent with, and conformable to, the alterations made by Congress in the original system; and to report the same to Congress."

This year the first Army Regulations were issued, in the shape of a small volume, from the pen of Major General, the Baron Steuben, Inspector General to the army, and which received the official approval of Congress. The chapter relating to the "Treatment of the Sick" is of sufficient interest to deserve quotation:

"There is nothing which gains an officer the love of his soldiers, more than his care of them, under the distress of sickness; it is then he has the power of exerting his humanity, in providing them every comfortable necessity, and making their situation as agreeable as possible.

Two or three tents should be set apart in every regiment, for the reception of such sick, as cannot be sent to the general hospital, or whose cases may not require it; and every company shall be constantly furnished with two sacks, to be occasionally filled with straw, and serve as beds for the sick. These sacks to be provided in the same manner as clothing for the troops, and finally issued by the regimental clothier, to the captain of each company, who shall be answerable for the same.

When a soldier dies, or is dismissed the hospital, the straw he lay on is to be burnt, and the bedding well washed and aired before another is permitted to use it. The sergeants and corporals shall every morning at roll call, give a return of the sick of their respective squads, to the first sergeant, who must make out one for the company, and lose no time in delivering it to the surgeon, who will immediately visit them, and order such as he thinks proper, to the regimental hospital; such whose cases require their being sent to the general hospital, he is to report immediately to the Surgeon General, or principal surgeon attending the army.

Once every week, and oftener when required, the surgeon will deliver the commanding officer of the regiment, a return of the sick of the regiment, with their disorders, distinguishing those in the regimental hospital from those out of it.

When a soldier is sent to the hospital, the non-commissioned officer of his squad, shall deliver up his arms and accoutrements to the commanding officer of the company, that they may be deposited in the regimental arm chest.

When a soldier has been sick, he must not be put on duty, till he has recovered sufficient strength, of which the surgeon should be judge.

The surgeons are to remain with their regiments, as well on a march as in camp, that, in case of sudden accidents, they may be at hand, to apply the proper remedies.

Each regiment will furnish a non-commissioned officer, to conduct the sick and lame, who are not able to march with their regiments. These men are to repair at the beating of the general, to the rendezvous appointed, where a sufficient number of empty wagons will be ordered to attend, for the reception of their knapsacks; and their arms if necessary.

A surgeon of each brigade, is to attend the sick belonging to it.

The commanding officer of each battalion, will inspect the sick before they are sent from the battalion, in order that none may be sent but those who are really incapable of marching with their regiments."

The winter of 1779–80 was very severe, and the soldiers sick in tent hospitals suffered very much. From the commencement of the war, so great had been the exigencies of the army in other respects and so frequent had been its movements, that it had not been found practicable to devote any time to the building of general hospitals; in fact but very little attention had been given to the matter by the medical officers. The literature of the subject was very scanty; indeed, the only work accessible to army surgeons at all was an excellent little book, published in 1776, written by Doctor John Jones, Professor of Surgery in King's College, New York. This was entitled, "Plain, concise, practical remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which is added an Appendix, on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military and naval surgeons in North America." Doctor Jones shows that the main cause of the great mortality in the London and Paris hospitals was overcrowding, the air of the wards becoming so vitiated and contagious that jail or hospital fever and dysenteries were engendered. He also instances some of the European campaigns, when all the sick and wounded being crowded together in one general hospital, a similar mortality resulted; while at other times, those who remained sick in camp, though wanting many of the comforts and necessaries to be found in hospital, generally recovered. For these and other reasons he advised that the slighter cases should be treated in camp, and that in no case should private houses be occupied for hospitals, but churches, barns, or outhouses, without any ceiling, open to the rafters; and that such buildings should only be occupied to the extent of one-third of their capacity. But even these simple directions had not been generally followed in the campaigns of the Continental army. Almost always private houses or tents had been occupied for hospitals; and the general antagonism between the staff and the regimental surgeons had prevented the proper development of the regimental hospital system. At the time of which we write, Doctor James Tilton, of Delaware, was in charge of the general hospital at Trenton, New Jersey, and to him is to be accorded the credit of endeavoring to diminish the sickness

resulting from crowd poisoning by a new system of hospital construction. He did away with the hospital tents and private houses then in use, and caused to be constructed a large number of log huts, built roughly, so that the air could freely penetrate the crevices. These were without wooden floors, the ground being hardened, or baked by heat, and each hut was intended to accommodate but five or six men. The fireplace was in the center of the hut, and a hole left at the ridge, so as to permit the exit of the smoke. Doctor Tilton found his plan very successful. The mortality from typhus diminished very decidedly, and the general results were so good as to warrant the introduction of the system throughout the army.

On the twenty-first of July, 1780, Doctor William Brown, Physician General of the Hospital in the Middle Department, resigned. As the Medical Committee of Congress was then engaged in perfecting a plan by which the organization of the corps was to be simplified, and a number of unnecessary offices abolished, no election was held to fill the vacancy. The committee reported on the thirtieth of September, and the following bill was passed:

"WHEREAS, the late regulations for conducting the affairs of the general hospital, are in many respects defective; and it is necessary that the same be revised and amended, in order that the sick and wounded may be properly provided for, and attended, and the business of the hospitals conducted with regularity and economy, therefore:

Resolved, That there be one director of the military hospitals, who shall have the general superintendence, and direction of all the hospitals to the northward of North Carolina; that within the aforesaid limits, there shall be three chief hospital physicians, who shall also be surgeons; one chief physician, who shall also be a surgeon, to each separate army; fifteen hospital physicians, who shall also be surgeons; twenty surgeon's mates for the hospitals; one purveyor, with one assistant; one apothecary; one assistant apothecary; and to each hospital a steward, a matron, orderly men, and nurses as heretofore.

2. That the director, or in his absence, one of the chief hospital physicians, be empowered and required, with the advice and consent of the Commander-in-Chief, or commander of a separate army, to establish and regulate such a number of hospitals at proper places, for the reception of the sick and wounded of the army, as may be found necessary.

3. That the director be authorized and instructed to enjoin the several chief hospital physicians, and other officers of the hospital under his superintendence, to attend at such posts or stations, as he may judge proper, and also to attend and perform such duties, at any post or place, as a change in the position of the army, or other circumstances may from time to time make necessary, and shall be required by the Commander-in-Chief; and that in the case of any dispute concerning their seniority or precedence, the director shall determine the same in the first instance, the party supposing himself aggrieved being at liberty to appeal for redress to the medical committee.

4. That in time of action, and every other emergency, where the regimental surgeons are not sufficient in number, to attend properly to the sick and wounded that

cannot be removed to the hospitals; the director, or in his absence, the nearest chief hospital physician, be empowered and required, upon the request of the chief physician and surgeon of the army, to send from the hospitals under his care, to the assistance of such sick and wounded, as many surgeons as can possibly be spared from the necessary business of the hospital.

5. That the director, or in his absence two of the chief hospital physicians, shall make out and deliver from time to time to the purveyor, proper estimates of hospital stores, medicines, instruments, dressings, and such other articles, as may be judged necessary for the use of the hospitals; also, direct the apothecary or his assistant to prepare and deliver medicines, instruments, dressings and other articles in his possession to the hospitals, and surgeons of the army, and navy as he, or they may judge necessary.

6. That the director, or in his absence the chief hospital physicians respectively, be empowered occasionally to employ second mates, when the numbers of the sick shall increase so as to make it necessary, and to discharge them as soon as the circumstances of the sick will admit.

7. That the director, or in his absence the chief hospital physicians respectively, shall appoint a wardmaster for each hospital, to receive the spare regimental arms, accoutrements and clothing, of each soldier admitted therein, keeping entries of, and giving receipts for every article received, which when the soldier is discharged, shall be accounted for by the said wardmaster, with the commanding officer of the regiment to which said soldier belonged, or the officer directed to take charge of the convalescents from said hospital; or, in the case of the death of the soldier, shall be accounted for with, and delivered to the quartermaster of the regiment to which the said soldier belonged; and the wardmaster shall receive and be accountable for the hospital clothing, and perform such other services, as the chief hospital physician shall direct.

8. That the director shall make returns of all the sick, and wounded in the hospitals, once every month to the medical committee, together with the names and rank of the officers, and others employed in the several hospitals.

9. That the director be required to employ such parts of his time, as may be spared from the duties before pointed out to him, in visiting and prescribing for the sick, and wounded in the hospitals; and that he pay particular attention to the conduct of the several officers in the hospital department, and arrest, and suspend, and bring to trial all delinquents within the same.

10. That the duty of the chief hospital physicians shall be to do, and perform all the duties herein before enjoined them to do in the absence of the director; to receive and obey the orders of the director, made and delivered to them in writing; to superintend the practice of physic and surgery, in the hospital put under their particular care by the director, or which by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or the commander of a separate army, may be by them established; to see that the hospital physicians, and other officers attending the same do their duty; and make monthly returns to the director, of the state and number of the sick and wounded in the hospitals under their care, and also make returns to the director, and to the medical committee of all delinquent officers, in order that they may be speedily removed or punished; and to take measures that all such sick and wounded as are recovered, and fit for duty, be delivered weekly to the officer of the guard, to be conducted to the army. When present at any hospital, to issue orders, to the proper officers, for supplying them with necessaries; and generally, in the absence of the

director, to superintend and control the business of such hospitals, suspend delinquent, and remove unnecessary non-commissioned officers, making report to the director; and when in their power, to attend and perform or direct all capital operations.

11. That the hospital physicians shall take charge of such particular hospitals, as may be assigned them by the director; they shall obey the orders of the director, or in his absence of the chief hospital physician; they shall have power to suspend officers under them, and to confine other persons serving in the hospitals under their charge for negligence, or ill behavior, until the matter be regularly inquired into; they shall diligently attend to the cases of the sick, and wounded of the hospitals under their care, administering at all times proper relief so far as it may be in their power; they shall respectively give orders, under their hands, to the assistant purveyor, or steward at the hospital, for the issuing of provisions, and stores, as well as for the procuring of any other small articles that the exigencies of the hospital may require, and which the store is not provided with, having always a strict regard to economy as well as the welfare of the sick, there to be provided for, and they shall make weekly returns to the nearest chief hospital physician, of the state of the hospitals under their respective care.

12. The mates shall take charge of, and attend the patients assigned them, and perform such other duties as shall be directed by the director, chief, or other physicians and surgeons.

13. The chief physician and surgeon of the army, shall be subject to the orders and control of the director; his duty shall be to superintend the regimental surgeons and their mates, and to see that they do their duty; to hear all complaints against the said regimental surgeons, and their mates, and to make report of them to the director, or in his absence to the Commander-in-Chief, or the commanding officer of a separate army, that they may be brought to trial by court martial for misbehavior; to draw for and receive from the purveyor, a suitable number of large strong tents, beds, bedding and hospital stores, and from the apothecary, or his assistant proper medicines for such sick, and wounded persons as cannot be removed to the general hospital with safety, or may be rendered fit for duty in a short time; he shall also see, that the sick and wounded who are under his care, are properly attended, and provided for, and conveyed when fit to be moved to the general hospital; for which last purpose he shall be supplied by the Quartermaster General, with a proper number of convenient waggons, and drivers; he shall have a steward, whom he is to appoint to receive and properly dispense such articles of diet, and refreshment as shall be procured for the sick, and also shall appoint such a number of nurses, and orderly men, as may be necessary for the attendance on the sick and wounded under his care. He shall cause daily returns to be made to him, of all the sick and wounded who have been removed to the hospital, all those remaining in the hospital tents, and all who have become fit for duty, all that are convalescent, and all who may have died, specifying the particular maladies, under which the sick labor; and shall make a monthly return thereof to the director, who shall add it to his general hospital returns to be transmitted monthly to the medical committee.

14. That whenever any regimental surgeon or mate shall be absent from his his regiment, without leave from the chief physician or surgeon, or Commander-in-Chief of the army where his duty lies, the said chief physician and surgeon shall have power to remove such surgeon, or mate, and forthwith to appoint another in his stead.

15. That the purveyor provide, or cause to be provided, all hospital stores, medicines, instruments, dressings and utensils, and such other articles as shall be prescribed by the written order of the director, or two of the chief hospital physicians, and deliver or cause the same to be delivered upon written orders, under the head of the director, or chief hospital physicians, or one of the hospital physicians having charge of a particular hospital, or of the chief physician and surgeon of the army, which with receipts therefrom, for delivery of the same, shall be his sufficient vouchers. He shall be allowed a clerk, and as many storekeepers as occasion may require, and the director may approve of. He shall also pay the salaries of the officers, and other expenses of the hospital. He shall render his accounts every three months to the Board of Treasury for settlement, and make application for the money to the medical committee, before whom he shall lay estimates of the articles necessary, which shall previously have been signed, and approved by the director, or two of the chief hospital physicians; at the same time he shall render to them an account of the expenditures of the last sum of money, advanced to him, and the said medical committee shall lay such estimates before Congress with their opinion thereon. That the assistant purveyor, shall procure such supplies, and do and perform such parts of a purveyor's duty, as by him shall be particularly assigned to him. That the apothecary and his assistants, receive, prepare and deliver medicines, instruments and dressings, and such other articles of his department to the hospitals and army, on orders in writing from the director, or either of the chief hospital physicians, or chief physician or surgeon of the army, and that he be allowed as many mates as occasion may require, and the director shall approve of. That the director or in his absence the chief hospital physician, shall appoint a steward for each hospital, whose duty it shall be to purchase vegetables, and other small articles under the direction of the purveyor, and receive hospital stores from the purveyor, and provisions from the Commissary General, and issue the same for the use of the sick and wounded, agreeably to the order of the physician and surgeon attending such hospital; the steward to account to the purveyor for all such issues.

16. That the director or in his absence the chief hospital physician, appoint a proper number of matrons, nurses, and others necessary for the proper management of the hospitals, and fix, and ascertain their pay, not exceeding the sums heretofore allowed, and point out and prescribe their particular duties, and employments in writing, which they are enjoined to obey and observe.

17. That the director, with two chief hospital physicians be empowered to fix the pay of second mates, and of such clerks, storekeepers, and other persons as may occasionally be employed; and also to make such regulations, and point out and enjoin such further particular duties for the several officers in the hospital department, as they may judge necessary for the regular management of the same; which duties shall always be consistent with, and in nowise contradictory to any of the duties heretofore particularly enumerated, and which being reported and approved of by the medical committee, shall therefore become obligatory to all those concerned.

18. That the Quartermaster General furnish the Hospital Department from time to time, as occasion may require, with such a number of horses, and waggons, as may be necessary for removing the sick and wounded, and transporting the hospital stores; but that no other horses than those belonging to the officers of the department, for which forage may be herein allowed, be kept separately at the expense of the department.

19. That no person, concerned in trade on his own account, shall be suffered to act as an officer in the hospitals, or medical department of the army.

20. That no officer, or other person in the hospital department, except the sick and wounded, be permitted to use, any of the stores provided for the sick.

21. That the director, chief hospital physician, and the chief physicians and surgeons of the army, physicians and surgeons, purveyor, apothecary, assistant purveyor, and assistant apothecary, be appointed and commissioned by Congress; the regimental surgeons and mates, be appointed as heretofore.

22. That the director, with the advice, and concurrence of two of the chief hospital physicians, appoint all hospital mates, which appointments shall be confirmed by warrants under the hands of the director; in which appointment no person shall be admitted under the age of twenty one years.

23. That all officers of the hospital or medical department, shall be subjected to trial by court-martial for all offences, in the same manner as the line of the army.

24. That the pay, and establishment of the officers, of the hospital department, and medical staff be as follows:

Director; one hundred and fifty dollars per month; two rations for himself, and one for his servant, per day; and forage for two horses.

Chief Physicians and Surgeons of the army and hospital; each one hundred and forty dollars per month; two rations a day for themselves, and forage for two horses.

Purveyor and Apothecary; one hundred and thirty dollars per month; one ration a day, and forage for one horse.

Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital; one hundred and twenty dollars per month; one ration per day and forage for one horse.

Assistant Purveyors and Apothecaries; each seventy five dollars per month.

Regimental Surgeons; sixty five dollars per month; one ration per day, and forage for one horse.

Surgeon's Mates in Hospitals; fifty dollars per month, and one ration per day.

Surgeon's Mates in the army; forty five dollars per month, and one ration per day.

Stewards for each hospital; thirty five dollars per month, and one ration per day.

Wardmaster for each hospital; twenty five dollars per month, and one ration per day.

25. That none of the aforesaid officers, or other persons employed in any of the hospitals, be entitled to rations of provisions, or forage while on furlough.

26. That the chief physician of the army, be allowed a two horse covered waggon, for transporting his baggage.

27. That the several officers above mentioned shall receive their pay in the new currency emitted pursuant to a resolution of Congress on the eighteenth day of March last, and that they be allowed, and paid at the rate of five dollars of said currency per month, for every retained ration; and shall be entitled annually to draw clothing from the stores of the Clothier General, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as were established for officers of the line, by a resolution of Congress, of the twenty fifth day of November, 1779.

28. That the return for clothing for officers of the medical staff, [regimental surgeons and their mates, who are to draw with the regimental staff, excepted,] be signed by the director, or one of the chief hospital physicians; and such clothing shall be delivered either by the Clothier General, or any sub-clothier in the state

in which the officer to receive clothing shall reside, in the same manner as is provided, in the cases of other staff officers not taken from the line.

29. That the several officers, whose pay is established as above, (except the stewards and wardmasters,) shall at the end of the war, be entitled to a certain provision of land in the proportion following:

The Director to have the same quantity as a Brigadier General.

Chief Physician and Purveyor, the same as a Colonel.

Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecary, the same as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Regimental Surgeons, and assistants to the Purveyor and Apothecary the same as a Major.

Hospital and Regimental Surgeon's Mates, same as Captain.

30. That the former arrangements of the hospital, and all regulations heretofore passed touching the same, so far as they are inconsistent with the foregoing, be repealed; excepting that the hospitals in the Southern Department, from North Carolina to Georgia inclusive, be continued under the same regulations as heretofore, until the further order of Congress."

The election of officers of the Department under the foregoing law took place on the sixth of October: William Shippen, jr., was reelected Director, and John Cochran was appointed Chief Physician and Surgeon of the army. The following were appointed chief hospital physicians: James Craik, Malachi Treat and Charles McKnight. The other appointments were as follows: purveyor, Thomas Bond; assistant purveyor, Isaac Ledyard; apothecary, Andrew Craigie; hospital physicians and surgeons, James Tilton, Samuel Adams, David Townshend, Henry Latimer, Francis Hagan, Philip Turner, William Burnet, John Warren, Moses Scott, David Jackson, Bodo Otto, Moses Bloomfield, William Eustis, George Draper, Barnabas Binney; and surgeon to the regiment of invalids, Matthew Mans.

Previous to the election General Washington had written the following letter to a member of Congress, which shows the estimation in which he held several of the gentlemen who were retained on the Medical Staff:

"HEAD QUARTERS, BERGEN COUNTY,
September 9th, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

I have heard, that a new arrangement is about to take place in the medical department; and that it is likely to be a good deal curtailed, in respect to many of its present appointments. Who will be the persons generally employed, I do not know, nor do I wish to know. However, I will mention to you, that I think Doctor Cochran, and Doctor Craik for their services, abilities, experience, and close attention, have the greatest claim to their country's notice, and are among the first officers in the establishment. Doctors Latimer, Tilton, Hagan, and Townshend, who are now senior surgeons, are also gentlemen of great merit, and have a just claim to be continued, from their abilities, attention, and other considerations. They are all single men, and therefore, being otherwise well qualified, are the most eligible. I have received also the most favorable reports, of the merits and attention of Doctor Jenifer, a junior surgeon, who is in the same situation. Doctor Craigie, the

present Apothecary General, a gentleman not personally known to me, has been reported as very deserving of the appointment. The several gentlemen I have mentioned, as I have observed, appear to me to have the greatest pretensions to the public esteem; and if they are honored with proper places, I am satisfied, the public will be greatly benefitted by their services. The reason of my mentioning these particularly, proceeds from a hint given me, that the new arrangement might possibly be influenced by a spirit of party out of doors, which would not operate in their favor."

Of the gentlemen composing this new establishment, some have already been mentioned as occupying positions of importance under the old organization. Doctors Shippen, Cochran, Treat, McKnight, Craigie, Burnet, Tilton and Turner, were already well known to the whole army as surgeons of the very highest character. Brief sketches of some of the rest may be appropriately introduced in this place.

Doctor Thomas Bond, Purveyor to the army, belonged to a family illustrious in the annals of medicine in Philadelphia. His father had been for many years a leading practitioner in that city; was one of the founders of the college and the hospital; and had been intimately associated with Franklin in his philosophical pursuits. The son had seen continuous service in the army, both in the field and as director of hospitals on the Delaware river; was thoroughly conversant with the wants of the army, and well fitted by his education and experience for his new position.

Doctor John Warren was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He graduated at Harvard College in 1771, and studied medicine in the office of his brother, Doctor Joseph Warren. He settled in practice in Salem. When the war broke out he entered the service as surgeon to the Salem regiment of Massachusetts militia, marched with them to Lexington, and attended those wounded in that fight. After the battle of Breed's Hill he was appointed hospital surgeon in the army, and remained on duty as such throughout the siege of Boston and until after the campaign in New Jersey. In 1777 he was placed in charge of the hospitals in Boston and vicinity, a position which he maintained until the close of the war.

Samuel Adams was a son of the distinguished Governor, Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, and was born in Boston in 1751. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1770. He studied medicine in Joseph Warren's office, in company with John Warren, David Townshend and William Eustis, and was admitted to practice in 1774. He was one of the earliest to enter the service, attending to the wounded at Lexington and Concord. Subsequently he was in charge of a general hospital at Danbury, and remained in service throughout the war.

David Townshend was a fellow student of the preceding, and like him had been continuously with the army from the commencement of hostilities. He had performed efficient service in charge of hospitals in the Northern Department and during the campaign which ended with the surrender of Burgoyne.

William Eustis was born in Boston in 1753. He graduated at Harvard in 1772, with the highest honors, and until the commencement of the Revolution was a favorite student of Doctor Joseph Warren, who thought so highly of his abilities that he secured him the appointment of surgeon to the Massachusetts Artillery Regiment. He was appointed hospital surgeon after the removal of the army to New York, and had been continuously on duty ever since, with the reputation of a humane, faithful and indefatigable officer. His career subsequent to the war was one of the highest distinction, and will be mentioned hereafter.

James Craik was a native of Scotland, who came to this country and entered the British army soon after the completion of his education. He accompanied Washington in an expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and the following year participated in the unfortunate march against Fort Duquesne, and attended to General Braddock when he was wounded. In these two campaigns a warm friendship grew up between him and Washington, which lasted till the death of the latter. He settled in Virginia, where he remained until the war broke out, when he accompanied Washington to the field. At the time of receiving this present appointment he was in Rhode Island, conferring with Count Rochambeau as to the establishment of hospitals for the recently arrived French forces.

Bodo Otto was from Pennsylvania, and received the degree of bachelor of physic at the college in Philadelphia in 1771.

Moses Bloomfield was a native of Woodbridge, New Jersey, born in 1729. He had been for thirty years a practitioner of medicine in his native village, had been a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and was highly esteemed as a christian, a patriot and accomplished physician.

It has not been found possible to obtain any information about the other gentlemen whose names are found on the list of surgeons.

On the third of January, 1781, three months after his reelection, William Shippen resigned the office of Director, and was succeeded by John Cochran. Doctor Shippen returned to Philadelphia and resumed practice, devoting himself more especially to obstetrics. In 1798 he received a severe blow in the death a very promising son, after which he partially retired from practice, and spent the last years of his life in religious pursuits.

He died in Germantown on the eleventh of July, 1808. Wistar says of him: "His person was graceful, his manners polished, his conversation various, and the tones of his voice singularly sweet and conciliatory. In his intercourse with society he was gay without levity, and dignified without harshness or austerity."

The place lately held by Doctor Cochran was filled on the third of March by the promotion of James Craik, and that of Craik by the promotion of William Burnet to be chief hospital physician.

Some time during the year 1780 Congress had provided, that all officers who served to the close of the war should be entitled to half-pay for life. By some oversight this provision only extended to officers of the line. The staff officers therefore appointed three of their number to wait on a congressional committee that visited the army at Morristown and lay the matter before them. In consequence of this action, Congress, on the third of January, 1781, passed a resolution, extending the privileges of half-pay to medical officers on the following basis, viz:

Director, the half-pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Chief Physicians and Surgeons of the army, and all other officers except mates, the half-pay of a Captain.

On the seventeenth of January, the power heretofore given to the chief physician and surgeon of the army to remove regimental surgeons and their mates for neglect of duty was so modified as to authorize them to suspend such delinquents from duty until they could be brought to trial.

On the twenty-second of March, Congress extended the provisions of the act reorganizing the Medical Department, so as to include the South; ordering the appointment of a deputy director, to have in the absence of the Director, general superintendence of the Southern Hospitals, under the orders of the Commanding General of the Southern army for the time being. The South Carolina delegation endeavored to have a separate establishment, with a director of their own, but their resolution to this effect was negatived by a vote of three ayes to twenty-two noes. The regulations were the same as those already in operation in other portions of the country. The officers elected under this arrangement were:

Deputy Director; Doctor David Olyphant.
Deputy Purveyor; Doctor N. Brownson.
Chief Physician of the Hospital; Doctor Peter Fayssoux.
Chief Physician of the army; Doctor James Brown.
Hospital Physicians; Doctors Robert Johnson and William Reed.

Up to this period in the history of the war all the affairs of the Hospital Department had been referred to a special committee of Congress, entitled the "Medical Committee." This body had very extensive powers, and seem on the whole to have exercised them with great good sense. Some of their number frequently inspected the hospitals, and they always appeared ready to listen to any complaints about the management of the Department, or any suggestions for the better organization of the Corps. By the creation of the Board of War this committee had become unnecessary, and on the twenty-eighth of May their existence terminated, and their business was transferred to the board before spoken of.

On the twentieth of September, chiefly through the exertions of Doctor James Tilton, Congress adopted an act providing for promotion by seniority in the Medical Corps. Tilton had presented his plan long before to the Medical Committee, but that body had passed out of existence without taking any action upon it, although they expressed their approval of the principle involved. Eventually the resignation of a number of the surgeons brought the question up for consideration before the Board of War, and the final result was the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the present vacancies of hospital physicians and surgeons, be filled up by the senior surgeons of the hospitals lately deranged, the eldest hospital mates, or regimental surgeons, as shall be recommended by the director, and chief physician and surgeon to the army.

That all future vacancies of hospital physicians and surgeons, be filled by the eldest regimental surgeons and hospital mates,—who shall be reckoned of equal grades,—who shall upon examination be found qualified; and obtain a certificate of recommendation from the director, and chief physician and surgeon of the army; or of the deputy director, and chief physician in a separate department.

That the persons requisite to fill the higher grades in the medical and hospital department, be appointed from time to time by Congress, according to merit and abilities.

That all surgeons to regiments or corps, not belonging to the line of any particular state, be nominated by the director of the hospitals, and the chief physician and surgeon of the army, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief; and shall be equally entitled to promotion to hospital physicians and surgeons with the regimental surgeons of state lines."

There were at this time five vacancies in the Corps, caused by the promotion of Doctor Burnet and the resignations of Doctors Hagan, Scott, Jackson, and Bloomfield. These were filled by the appointment of Joseph Young, a "deranged" senior surgeon, and the following promotions of surgeon's mates: Goodwin Wilson, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Edmondson, and George Campbell, to be hospital surgeons.

Opposition was manifested in some quarter to this new plan of promotion, for on the twenty-first, a motion was made to rescind the promotions just made. This was lost; but a resolution was passed the day following that no more appointments of surgeon's mates to be surgeons should be made, until further orders of Congress. Probably the friends of the regimental surgeons objected to their being placed on an equality as regards rank to the mates, as they had hitherto ranked next after hospital surgeons, and although it had never been definitely so stated in any law, they had always considered themselves the superiors in rank of hospital mates.

During the latter part of December Congress was again occupied with the reorganization of the Corps. The improved prospects of the country afforded a hope of the early termination of the war, and the transfer of active hostilities from the Middle States had rendered unnecessary a number of the hospitals; so that the deliberations of Congress at this time were directed towards effecting reductions in the Medical Staff. After considerable discussion, the following ordinance was adopted on the third of January, 1782:

"That for the more regular conducting the General Hospital, the offices of chief physician and surgeon of the army, and of chief hospital physician, be, and hereby are abolished; and that the chief physician and surgeon to the army eldest in appointment, be continued in service under the title of physician, with the pay and emoluments heretofore allowed to a chief hospital physician.

2. That the number of surgeons, to all the military hospitals of the United States, be reduced, so as not to exceed fifteen.

3. That the director have the general superintendence and direction of all the military hospitals; and of practice both in camp and hospitals.

4. That in the absence of the director his duty devolve upon the deputy director, or physician, and in their absence upon the hospital surgeons, according to seniority.

5. That the director, or in his absence the senior medical officer, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, or Commanding General of a separate army, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, as often as may be judged necessary, to call a medical board which shall consist of the three senior medical officers then present; and it shall be the duty of this board, to appoint all hospital mates, to examine all candidates for promotion in the hospital department, and recommend to the Secretary of War such as they judge best qualified; and generally to take cognizance of, and give their advice and opinion upon every matter relative to the Department, which may be submitted to them by the Commander-in-Chief, or Commanding General of a separate army; provided always; that no regulation, plan, or order of the board, shall be valid, and take effect, until approved by the Commander-in-Chief, or Commander of a separate army, and issued in general orders.

6. That all returns heretofore ordered to be made by the director, or deputy director, to the Medical Committee, be made to the Secretary of War.

7. That the stewards may in the first instance, when the purveyor or his assistant is at a distance, be appointed by the director, or senior medical officer, but shall be removeable at pleasure, and others substituted in their stead by the purveyor, and his assistant. And although in their purchases and issues, they are to obey the orders of the prescribing surgeons, yet for the faithful discharge of their duty they are to be accountable to the purveyor, who shall in like manner be accountable to the United States. Wherefore, the said stewards shall keep separate accounts of all they receive, and of what they themselves purchase; and shall render an account monthly of all their issues, with the stock on hand, to the purveyor, who shall render the said accounts, together with a particular account of the supplies furnished by himself, or his assistant, to each respective hospital once every three months, to the Superintendent of Finance.

8. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, on or before the first day of February next, and hereafter from time to time, as the service may require, to arrange the department, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions; and to issue his orders to such as he thinks proper to remain; paying a due regard in his first arrangement, to such of the chief physicians and surgeons as may choose to continue in service; and in his subsequent arrangements, to such of the senior officers, as may choose to remain in service.

9. That such of the officers as shall not be called into service, agreeably to the foregoing resolution, be considered as reduced by Congress, and be entitled to the emoluments granted by the act of Congress of the seventeenth of January, 1781.

10. That when by reason of vacancies, or otherwise, any officers be hereafter to be appointed to the Hospital Department, and whose appointment is reserved to Congress, due regard be paid to the officers next in rank; and that the appointment of hospital surgeons be from among the regimental surgeons and hospital mates; provided that no regimental surgeon shall be so appointed, who shall not have submitted himself to examination by a medical board, and obtained from them a certificate that he is well qualified for the office of regimental surgeon, by which certificate the regimental surgeon shall be considered as superior in rank to the hospital mates, but not otherwise.

11. That the director, deputy director, physician, surgeons and mates, as well hospital as regimental, receive their pay out of the military chest, at the same time, and in the same manner, as the army with which they serve; the abstracts to be signed by the director, deputy director, or physician, or in their absence by the senior hospital surgeon, and the warrant to issue in the same manner, as for the pay of the army."

By the act of the tenth of January, organizing the Inspector General's Department, it was resolved:

"The Inspector General, or inspector of an army, shall be authorized and required to visit the military hospitals of the United States from time to time; to examine the general state of them, and the treatment of the patients, which he shall report to the officer commanding the army; and the director, deputy director, or superintending surgeon of the hospital, shall furnish them with such returns as they may find necessary for the better execution of their office."

A resolution of the twenty-fifth of March directed, that any soldiers sick in hospital might elect to be discharged with a pension of five dollars a month, if they so desired, in preference to being transferred to the invalid corps.

From this time until the middle of summer the War Department was occupied in perfecting a bill to regulate the accountability of the disbursing officers of the Hospital Department. This was rendered very necessary, not only by the entire removal of the purveying branch of the service from the hands of the Director, but also by the indications which existed of the approaching close of the war, making it desirable that all accounts should be in such a condition as to render their audit convenient and immediate. On the twenty-fifth of July Congress passed a bill which, although long, is given in full, as it may be useful for comparison with subsequent enactments on the subject.

"That in conducting the business of the general hospitals, there shall be an invariable standard of prices established, by which the apothecary shall be charged with every article he shall issue. This standard to be established by the Medical Board, or such person, or persons, as they shall appoint, which shall only be considered as a certain ratio, whereby to keep the accounts. But, that in the settlement of all the accounts in that department, all deficient articles not issued, or returned, to be accounted for at such real value as shall be estimated by the Medical Board, and approved by the Secretary of War. An account shall be taken as soon as possible, of all the medicines, instruments, and property in the apothecaries' department, belonging to the public, in the hands of the apothecary, the deputies, assistants, and mates, the surgeons of hospitals, and surgeons of regiments, for which they shall severally be charged at the standard value, ascertained by the board as aforesaid, and for all they may hereafter receive; but they shall account for deficiencies at the real value, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

That the apothecary be accountable for all articles in his department to the purveyor, throughout the states, until they come into the hands of the prescribers.

That all deputies, assistants, and mates, shall make returns, and be accountable to the apothecary, for the medicines, instruments, and other property belonging to the public in the department, now in their hands, and of such as they may hereafter be possessed of.

That the apothecary shall make up his accounts at the end of every year, and settle them as soon after as possible, and before the expiration of six months. He shall at the same time, make out two returns for the director of the hospitals; one, specifying what has been received and issued, and the amount of what remains on hand; the other, exhibiting a particular account of the value of the medicines, and other public property, each prescriber has received within the year.

All losses which may happen by the events of war, and other circumstances unavoidable, shall be borne by the public. In cases of loss by fraud, or neglect, in any deputy, assistant, or mate, the apothecary shall not be accountable for such loss, provided the delinquent be convicted thereof, before a Court Martial appointed to try the same.

The hospital prescribers shall be supplied on their own application, with medicines and instruments necessary for the sick and wounded under their care.

Every regimental surgeon shall receive yearly from the apothecary, a supply of medicines, to such amount by the above standard, as the Medical Board shall judge necessary.

Every prescribing physician or surgeon either in the hospital, or with the army, shall be supplied by the apothecary with such a set of capital instruments, as the Medical Board shall judge necessary, and shall be accountable for all losses of medicines or instruments, not arising from the events of war, and other circumstances unavoidable.

Duplicates of all returns, made by the apothecary to the director shall be lodged in the War office.

That in the army of the United States, except in the Southern army at present under command of Major General Greene, the offices of assistant purveyor, and assistant apothecary, and storekeepers under the purveyor and apothecary, except one storekeeper under the purveyor, to keep a store near the army and all the clerks except two to the purveyor, shall hereafter be discontinued."

During its passage through Congress the following additional clauses were added to the original bill:

"That all surgeons to the hospital shall take rank after the director, deputy director, and physician to the army in the following order, viz: those surgeons of the army, who have been either deputy director, physician general, or surgeon general, chief physician or chief surgeon to the army, shall take rank next to the above mentioned officers; and their relative rank to each other, shall be according to the dates of their respective appointments, to either of the above mentioned officers.

That all such as were regimental surgeons, when appointed senior physicians or surgeons to the hospital, shall take rank with such senior physicians and surgeons, agreeably to the date of their first appointment, whether to the regiment or hospital.

All surgeons the date of whose first appointments, either to regiments, or hospitals, shall have been on the same day, shall decide their rank by lot."

The only further legislation for the Hospital Department in 1782 had reference to the pay and subsistence of officers. An act of the twenty-fifth of July fixed the following schedule:

Director; four rations per day for himself and servants; forage for two horses; and twenty-five dollars per month subsistence.

Deputy Director and Physician; each, three rations for himself and servants; forage for two horses; and twenty dollars per month subsistence.

Hospital Surgeons; each, two rations a day for himself and servant; forage for two horses; and fifteen dollars per month subsistence.

Deputy Purveyor and Deputy Apothecary; each, one ration per day; forage for one horse; and ten dollars per month subsistence.

Hospital Mates; each, one ration per day; and five dollars per month subsistence.

Stewards; each, one ration per day; and five dollars per month subsistence.

Wardmasters; each, one ration per day; and three dollars per month subsistence.

On the third of December this table of allowances was repealed and the following substituted, to take effect on the first of January, 1783:

Director; one hundred and two dollars pay per month, and sixty dollars subsistence.

Deputy Director and Physician; each, one hundred dollars pay, and forty-eight dollars subsistence.

Surgeons; each, ninety dollars pay, and forty dollars subsistence.

Apothecary and Purveyor; each, ninety-two dollars pay, and thirty-two dollars subsistence.

Deputy Apothecary and Deputy Purveyor; each, fifty-nine dollars pay, and sixteen dollars subsistence.

Mates; each, forty-two dollars pay, and twelve dollars subsistence.

This was the last act of Congress, passed during the Revolutionary period, which referred to the organization of the Medical Department. The surrender of the army under Cornwallis had now taken place, and commissioners had been some time before appointed on the part of the governments of the United States, France and Great Britain to arrange terms of peace. The attention of Congress was hereafter to be directed to the reduction of the military force, and making additional provision for the reward of those who had served throughout the struggle. That body had already enacted that all who served to the close of the war should be entitled to half-pay for life; but most of the officers were so poor, that they needed something to commence civil life anew, and preferred a sum in gross to the monthly allowance. It was accordingly resolved, on the twenty-second of March, 1783, that in lieu of the half-pay for life, allowed by the resolution of October twenty-first, 1780, the veterans should be entitled to five years full pay on discharge, or an equivalent in securities, with interest at six per cent. The officers of the Hospital Department were permitted collectively, to refuse or accept this offer.

The reduction of the army took place rapidly in 1783, and on the twenty-sixth of September the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to grant furloughs to such of the Medical Staff whose services were no longer necessary. This was equivalent to a practical disbandment of the Hospital Department. The last act in the drama was on the second of June, 1784, when, after an animated debate, in which various efforts were made to retain or enlist anew a sufficient force for guarding the public property and garrisoning the frontier posts, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Commanding Officer, be, and he is hereby directed to discharge the troops now in the service of the United States, except twenty five privates to guard the stores at Fort Pitt; and fifty five to guard the stores at West Point, and other magazines; with a proportionate number of officers; no officer to remain in service above the rank of Captain, and those privates to be retained who were enlisted on the best terms; *Provided*, Congress before its recess, shall not take other measures, respecting the disposition of those troops."

Before closing this division of the subject, the duty remains of tracing the subsequent career of the distinguished men, who held important positions in the Corps, and who by their energy and fidelity under the most

discouraging circumstances had contributed to the cause of American independence as much, though in a less brilliant way, as those who fought its battles. Unfortunately the records of American Medical Biography are very incomplete; of some of those who occupied prominent positions, we are without any information; of others the subsequent career was so distinguished as to form part of the history of the country.

John Cochran, Director of the army, after his discharge from the service, removed with his family to the city of New York and pursued the practice of his profession; when Washington became President, he appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, which office he held for some years, when a stroke of paralysis put an end to his usefulness, and he retired to Palatine, Montgomery county, New York, where he passed the decline of life. He died on the sixth of April, 1807, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Thacher, who served throughout the war with him, thus eulogizes his character: "He united a vigorous mind and correct judgment, with information derived and improved from long experience, and faithful habits of attention to the duties of his profession. He possessed the pure and inflexible principles of patriotism, and his integrity was unimpeachable. It is gratifying to have this opportunity of expressing a respectful recollection of his urbanity and civilities, and of affording this small tribute to his cherished memory."

James Craik settled in practice at Port Tobacco, Maryland, but soon after, at the urgent request of General Washington, he removed to the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. In 1798, when war was threatened with France, he was appointed Physician General to the army, but held the position but a very short time, returning to Mount Vernon, where he was soon called on to attend the death-bed of Washington. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, dying on the sixth of February, 1814.

William Eustis returned to Boston and commenced practice, but abandoned it again in 1787 to serve as surgeon of a regiment of militia, raised to defend the frontier against the Indians. He then resumed practice, to leave it for the third time as surgeon to the forces employed in the suppression of Shay's rebellion. He then went into political life, and in 1800 was elected to Congress from Massachusetts. In 1809 he was appointed in the Cabinet of James Madison as Secretary of War, an office which he held until after the surrender of Hull. In 1815 he went abroad as Minister to Holland; and on his return was reelected to Congress for four sessions; when he succeeded Governor Brooks in the Executive chair of Massachusetts. He died in 1825, at the age of seventy-two.

Moses Bloomfield returned to his native village in New Jersey, and pursued the unostentatious career of a country practitioner, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He died on the fourteenth of August, 1791.

Two months after, he was followed to the grave by William Burnet, who since the war had resumed his practice in Newark, New Jersey. He died on the seventh of October, 1791, at the age of sixty-one.

John Warren settled in Boston, and rose to the highest eminence in his profession. He became the most celebrated surgeon in New England, and was the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Harvard Medical College. On the fourth of April, 1815, he died at the age of sixty-two, and received a public funeral in the city of Boston, his death being regarded as a general calamity.

Philip Turner practiced in Norwich, Connecticut, until 1800, when he removed to New York city. Soon after this he was reappointed in the army as staff surgeon, and was permanently stationed in New York Harbor until his death, which took place in 1815, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was buried with military honors.

James Tilton occupies such an important position in our history, as the Physician General of the army in the war of 1812–15, that any further notice of him will be reserved until the operations of the Corps during that period are considered.

Of the subsequent career of the rest of the surgeons of the army but little can be said. Malachi Treat practiced in New York, and fell a victim to his devotion to his duty as Health Officer of the port, dying of yellow fever in one of the epidemics in that city. David Townshend lived to a great age in Boston, honored by all. The remainder passed from public view with their withdrawal from the army, and we hear no more of them. Of the few who composed the Corps at its reorganization in 1780, we have seen that a considerable number rose to high distinction either in professional or political life; it is not to be wondered at, that the lives of some should have been unrecorded, passed, as they doubtless were, in the quiet routine of medical practice.

PART II.

From the close of the Revolution, to the reduction of the Army in 1821.

The act of the second of June, 1784, practically left the United States without any army. The general sentiment both of Congress and the country was very strong against the maintenance of any military force whatever. The immense armaments of Europe were chiefly used to preserve the balance of power on the continent, or to overawe the people, and were considered unnecessary for the first and incongruous as regards the latter, in a republic separated from all possible enemies by a broad ocean, and having the will of the people as the supreme law. What trifling force might be required for the protection of the frontier could always be obtained by a call on the states most interested; no contingency was likely to arise which would render necessary any permanent establishment.

Hence it is found that the earlier acts providing for the employment of troops carefully avoid any reference to the appointment of officers by the general government, and only require that certain states to be named shall be called upon to furnish so many men for temporary service. Of this character was a resolution of the third of June, 1784, that "a body of troops, to consist of seven hundred men, are indispensably necessary for taking possession of the western posts as soon as evacuated by the troops of His Britannic Majesty; for the protection of the northwestern frontier, and the guarding of public stores." The states were called upon to furnish these men from their militia in the following proportion, viz: Connecticut, 165; New York, 165; New Jersey, 110; Pennsylvania, 260; and they were to be organized by the Secretary of War into a regiment of infantry and two companies of artillery, to serve twelve months. To the force thus raised was allowed one surgeon and four mates. This regiment was discharged in the following March, and on the seventh of April, 1785, a further draft ordered, to be made in the same manner as the last. To this new regiment one surgeon was allowed, at a monthly compensation of forty-five dollars, and four surgeon's mates, at thirty dollars each. This force was increased

on the twentieth of October, 1786, to two thousand and forty officers and men, and on the third of October, 1787, a further increase of seven hundred was made, to take the place of those about to be discharged. All these were, however, militia and formed no part of the army of the United States, which at this time had no existence. By the report of a committee of the last Colonial Congress, appointed to examine into, and close up the Revolutionary Department of War, we find that the total number of troops in service in October, 1788, was but five hundred and ninety-five, who were distributed at West Point, Springfield and several block-houses in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. There was no Medical Department recognized by the government, and what medical officers were required were employed by the states furnishing the troops.

Meanwhile, the Constitutional Convention had completed its work, and the first Congress commenced its sessions in New York. Their earlier labors were chiefly devoted to the organization of the new government. They created three executive departments; of War, of the Treasury and of Foreign Affairs. To the head of the former the President appointed Major General Henry Knox. The condition of affairs demanded that his first attention should be directed towards an increase of the military forces. Ever since the close of the war the Indians on the frontier had manifested a hostile attitude, inspired thereto it was asserted by the machinations of British agents. The western posts were still held by the British troops, and our small force of less than six hundred men was totally inadequate to keep the Indians in check. It was therefore enacted by Congress on the twenty-ninth of September, 1789, that a corps of seven hundred rank and file, should be organized, to be stationed on the frontier, and to constitute (together with two companies of artillery already in service) a regiment of infantry and a battalion of artillery. To the former were allowed one surgeon and three surgeon's mates; and to the latter one surgeon's mate.

Of the regiment of infantry thus organized, Josiah Harmar, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; and by virtue of a brevet of Brigadier General conferred on him by Congress, he was assigned to the command of the whole force. The medical officers of the regiment of infantry were: surgeon, Richard Allison, of Pennsylvania, (who had served as surgeon's mate during the Revolution); surgeon's mates, John F. Carmichæl, of New Jersey, John Elliot, of New York, and John M. Scott, of New Jersey; and of the battalion of artillery, surgeon's mate, Nathan Hayward, of Massachusetts. During the following spring this organization was supplanted by one formed by the act of the thirtieth of April, 1790.

This provided for the immediate enlistment of twelve hundred and sixteen men, to be divided as before into infantry and cavalry; the regiments of infantry to be allowed two surgeon's mates instead of four. The pay of surgeon was fixed at thirty dollars per month, and of the mates at twenty-four dollars each per month. The surgeon was allowed subsistence at the rate of three rations a day, and each surgeon's mate at two rations; or they might at their option receive money by way of commutation for their subsistence, at the contract price of the ration at the posts where due. The surgeon was further allowed ten dollars per month, and each surgeon's mate six dollars per month instead of forage. It was further enacted, that the sum of ten cents should be deducted from the monthly pay of every enlisted man for the purpose of forming a fund for the purchase of hospital stores. The officers remained the same as before, except that the number of surgeon's mates of infantry being reduced, Doctor Carmichæl was discharged on the second of June. During the summer the Indians broke out into open hostilities, and Harmar marched with this force and some Pennsylvania and Kentucky militia into Ohio, but was defeated by the Indians on the nineteenth and twenty-second of October, on the Miami river. A congressional investigation acquitted the General of any blame, and it being evident that a larger force was needed to subdue the savages, an act was passed on the third of March, 1791, to raise and employ General and Staff Officers, and one additional regiment of infantry to be organized as the preceding one; and further, in lieu of the state militia previously called out, the President was authorized to employ troops "under the denomination of Levies, not exceeding two thousand rank and file, with a suitable number of commissioned officers, for a term not exceeding six months; and to organize such levies, and alone to appoint the commissioned officers." Section xiii of this act provided:

"That in case the nature of the service upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, should require a greater number of surgeon's mates, than are provided for in the before mentioned act, [April 30, 1790], the President of the United States may engage from time to time, such additional number of surgeon's mates, as he shall judge necessary.

Surgeon's mate John Elliot, of the first infantry, was promoted surgeon of the second infantry, and Joseph Waldo was appointed to the "Levies;" and the following mates: James Woodhouse, of Pennsylvania, Charles Brown, of Pennsylvania, John Hamill, of Pennsylvania, Victor Grasson, of France, Joseph Phillips, of New Jersey, and William McCoskry, of Pennsylvania, who were assigned to the different battalions of the levies; John F. Carmichæl (late of the first infantry), and Elijah Tisdale to the second

infantry. With this new force General St. Clair (who had succeeded Harmar as General-in-Chief) undertook an active campaign against the Indians, but was surprised near the source of the Maumee and defeated, losing upwards of six hundred killed and two hundred wounded. Among the former was Doctor Victor Grasson, surgeon's mate of Gaither's battalion of Darke's regiment of the levies; being the first officer of the Corps who lost his life in battle, and as such deserving of a respectful record in these pages, though unfortunately beyond this simple mention nothing is known of his history.

The term of service of the levies expired in the fall of 1791, and it became necessary for Congress to legislate further for the protection of the frontier. Consequently on the fifth of March, 1792, an act was passed entirely reorganizing the military force of the United States. This bill provided for the retention in service of the two regiments of infantry, and for the enlistment of three additional regiments, two to be organized as before, and the other to consist of two battalions of infantry and one squadron of light dragoons; all the additional troops to serve for three years. This force the President was authorized to organize in such manner as might appear most proper; "diminishing the number, or taking from one corps and adding to another." On the twenty-fourth of December, the Secretary of War communicated to the House of Representatives the following organization of the army, as directed by the President:

The whole force was formed into a "Legion," under command of a Major General, with the usual staff, among others a "Surgeon to the Legion" as chief medical officer. This legion was divided into four sub-legions, each of twelve hundred and eighty rank and file, to be commanded by Brigadier Generals. Each sub-legion was allowed a surgeon and three surgeon's mates, one to each battalion. By section vii of this act, the pay of surgeons of the General Staff was fixed at seventy dollars per month, and that of regimental surgeons or surgeon's mates at forty-five dollars.

Richard Allison, surgeon of the first infantry, was appointed surgeon on the General Staff, and the following to be surgeons of sub-legions: John Elliott, surgeon of the second infantry; John M. Scott, surgeon's mate first infantry; John F. Carmichæl, surgeon's mate second infantry, and N. Hayward, surgeon's mate of the battalion of artillery. The following were either retained or appointed surgeon's mates of the battalions: Charles Watrous, Joseph Phillips, William M[illegible]ry, Joseph Strong, Elijah Tisdale, J. C. Wallace, Charles Brown, James Woodhouse, John Hammill, Joseph Andrews, Thomas A. Claiborne and Frederick Dalcho. Several

garrison surgeon's mates were also appointed, to date from April 11, 1792, under the thirteenth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1791. These were, John Sellman, of Maryland, James Clayton, of Delaware, Thomas Hutchins, of Pennsylvania, and Elihu Lyman, of Georgia.

Major General Anthony Wayne was appointed General-in-Chief under the new organization, and marched with the legion into the Indian country. The year 1793 was occupied in constructing forts and opening roads, and in several minor skirmishes. In August, 1794, he struck a decisive blow at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in which a force of over two thousand Indians were completely defeated, with but a loss of thirty-three killed and about one hundred wounded on our side. Soon after this the Indians commenced negotiations looking towards a permanent treaty of peace.

By an act passed May 9, 1794, a regiment of artillerists and engineers was organized. The medical officers of this regiment were one surgeon and four surgeon's mates. The following were appointed: Surgeon's mate Charles Brown to be surgeon, and John G. Coffin, of Massachusetts, Francis G. Brewster, of New Jersey, John R. Lynch, of New York, and Richard Griffith, of Delaware, to be surgeon's mates.

This year trouble arose with the British government which threatened to involve the country in another war. The Americans complained that no indemnification had been made for negro slaves which had been carried away on British ships at the close of the war; that contrary to the treaty of peace between the two countries, the English troops still garrisoned the frontier posts; and that British agents were living on friendly terms with the western Indians, and had incited them to hostilities.

Counter recriminations were made on the part of England, and John Jay was sent as a special envoy to the court of St. James; in the meantime the aspect of affairs was such as to render any reduction of the military force of the country extremely inadvisable. The terms of service of the troops composing the legion of 1792 was about expiring, and it was necessary to make further provision for a military force. This was attempted in the act of March 3, 1795, which repealed the previous laws establishing the military organization, and provided that the army should consist of the regiment of artillerists and engineers, and a legion of forty-eight hundred men to be organized by the President into sub-legions, as was previously the case. The medical officers of the new organization were essentially the same as in the old, and the only items of interest to the Medical Department related to the pay and emoluments of the staff. The pay of the surgeon was fixed at seventy dollars, with an allowance of twelve dollars per

month for forage, and three rations. Regimental surgeons were to be paid forty-five dollars, ten dollars for forage per month, and three rations; and mates, thirty dollars pay, six dollars for forage and two rations; matrons and nurses in hospital, each eight dollars per month. The force called for under this act could not have been enlisted, for on the third of February, 1796, Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of War, addressed a letter to the chairman of the House Military Committee, in which he calls attention to the inadequacy of the force at the disposal of the department. Troops were needed to garrison a line of posts from Lake Champlain to Mackinac; to occupy the forts at Natchez and Chickasaw Bluffs, about to be evacuated by the Spanish troops; to establish new posts along the Indian frontier northwest of the Ohio; and to garrison the sea-coast fortifications. In consequence of this appeal Congress once more reorganized the army on the thirtieth of May, 1796. The regiment of artillerists and engineers was retained, and the infantry force fixed at four regiments, each to have one surgeon and two surgeon's mates; "provided always; that the President of the United States may at his discretion, appoint an additional number of surgeon's mates not exceeding two, and distribute the same, according to the necessity of the service." This act was to take effect on the last day of October.

On the twenty-seventh of April, 1798, a second regiment of artillerists and engineers was organized to serve for five years. The medical officers of this regiment were; surgeon, James Scanlan, of Maryland; surgeon's mates, Bur Harrison, of Kentucky, and Thomas Tillinghast, of Rhode Island.

War now became imminent with France, in consequence of troubles and differences between the two governments which had been agitated for over a year, and in May the President was authorized to raise a provisional army of ten thousand men, with the necessary general and staff officers. The seventh section of this act reads:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in case the President shall judge the employment of a quartermaster general, *physician general* and paymaster general, or either of them essential to public interest, he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the same accordingly, who shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments which follow, viz: quartermaster general, the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel; physician general, and paymaster general each the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel. *Provided*, That in case the President shall judge it expedient to appoint a commander of the army, an inspector general, adjutant general, quartermaster general, *physician general* and paymaster general, or either of them in the recess of the Senate, he is hereby authorized to make any or all of said appointments, and grant commissions thereon, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate thereafter.

And be it further enacted, That the commander of the army, inspector general, adjutant general, quartermaster general, *physician general*, and paymaster general, who may be appointed by this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such time only as the President shall judge requisite for the public service, and that it shall be lawful for the President to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised or accepted under this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public safety."

On the sixteenth of July the regular army was further increased by twelve regiments of infantry and one of dragoons, with the usual number of medical officers, and with the previous proviso, that such additional surgeon's mates might be appointed as the good of the service might require.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3d, for the appointment of a physician general, James Craik, of Virginia, formerly physician to the Army of the Revolution, was at the earnest request of Washington selected.

Medical officers were selected for the new regiments, and vacancies filled in the old ones. Still Congress had made no provision for a Hospital Department proper, an omission of the greatest importance in the event of war.

In a report to the President, dated December 24, 1798, Hon. James McHenry, Secretary of War, calls his attention to this defect in the legislation of Congress. He had himself served as a surgeon during the Revolution, and well understood the importance of organization to procure efficiency. He says: "The Secretary does not discover in any of the acts the necessary provision for the appointment of hospital officers or a hospital establishment. As military hospitals are indispensable to an army, especially in time of war, it is respectfully suggested that provisions on the subject ought to be made by law, and that the regulations to be found in the resolutions of the old Congress, more particularly in those under date of September 30, 1780, and January 3, 1782, as certainly the faithful results of much experience, may afford some important lights respecting this Department. The certain consequences of disregarding so essential a measure in the event of war, and the encampment of an army, will be a train of diseases which must cut off a large proportion of our troops." This was communicated to Congress on the thirty-first of December, and on the second of March, 1799, Congress passed the following "Act to regulate the Medical Establishment:"

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*,

That in the Medical establishment of the United States there shall be the following officers: a physician general who shall be charged with the superintendence, and direction of all military hospitals, and generally of all medical and chirurgical

practice, or service concerning the army or navy of the United States, and of all persons who shall be employed in and about the same, in camps, garrisons and hospitals. An apothecary general and one or more deputies, who shall be charged with the safe keeping and delivery of all medicines, instruments, dressings and other articles for the use of the hospital and the army. A purveyor who shall be charged with providing medicines, stores, and whatsoever else may be necessary in relation to the said practice, or service. A competent number of hospital surgeons, who shall be liable to serve in the field, and who shall have the immediate charge and direction of such military hospitals, as may be committed to their care respectively. A suitable number of hospital mates, who are to observe the directions of the hospital surgeons, and shall diligently perform all reasonable duties required of them for the recovery of the sick and wounded.

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted*, That each military hospital shall have a steward, with a competent number of nurses and other attendants; which steward shall be charged with the procuring of such supplies, as may not otherwise be furnished, and with the safe keeping, and issuing of all supplies.

SECTION III. *And be it further enacted*, That the said physician general, hospital surgeons, purveyor and apothecary, and apothecaries' deputy or deputies, shall be appointed as other officers of the United States; that the said mates, and steward shall be appointed by the authority, and at the direction of the said physician general, subject to the eventual approbation, and control of the President of the United States, and shall be removeable by the authority of the said physician general; and that the surgeons of each hospital shall appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of the nurses, and other attendants of such hospital, subject to the control of the said physician general, or the hospital surgeon of senior appointment with a separate army, or in a separate district.

SECTION IV. *And be it further enacted*, That as often as the regimental sick will not suffer by the employment of regimental surgeons, or mates, in the temporary or other hospitals of the United States, the physician general, or the hospital surgeon of senior appointment with a separate army, or in a separate district, with the consent of the general and Commander-in-Chief, or the officer commanding a separate army, may require the attendance of such surgeons, or surgeon's mates, as in his opinion can be with safety so withdrawn from their regiments.

SECTION V. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the physician general, with two or more hospital surgeons, to frame a system of directions relative to the description of patients to be admitted into the hospitals; to the means of promoting cleanliness in the hospital; to the prevention of idleness, skulking and gambling in the hospitals; to the prevention of the spread of infectious distempers in the camps, and hospitals, and the government of nurses, and all others charged with the care of the sick in camps or hospitals, subject in the first instance to the approbation and revision of the Commander-in-Chief, the commander of a separate army, or in a separate district as the case may be, and eventually to the approbation and control of the President of the United States; *Provided always*, That the said directions having received the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, or the commander of a separate army shall be operative, and remain in full force unless altered or annulled by the President of the United States.

SECTION VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensations of the several officers, shall be as follows: of the physician general, one hundred dollars pay per

month, which shall be in full compensation for forage, rations, and travelling expenses; of the purveyor one hundred dollars pay per month, in full compensation for his services, and all expenses; of the apothecary general eighty dollars per month, and thirty dollars per month in full compensation for forage, rations and all expenses; of each of his deputies fifty dollars pay per month, and sixteen dollars per month in full compensation for forage, rations and all expenses; of each hospital surgeon eighty dollars pay per month, and forty dollars per month in full compensation for forage, rations, and all expenses; of each mate thirty dollars per month, and twenty dollars per month in full compensation for forage, rations, and all expenses; of each steward twenty-five dollars per month, and eight dollars per month in full compensation for forage, rations and all expenses. *Provided*, That none of the officers shall be entitled to any part of the pay, or emoluments aforesaid, until they shall respectively be called into actual service.

SECTION VII. *And be it further enacted*, That for the accommodation of the sick of the army and navy of the United States, the physician general, and hospital surgeons of senior appointment, with the approbation of the general commanding the army within the district where he shall be, shall have power to provide temporary hospitals; and the physician general with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall have power to provide and establish permanent hospitals.

SECTION VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That all the said officers, and others, shall as touching their several offices and duties, be liable to the rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the army; and shall be bound to obey, in conformity with law, and the usages and customs of armies, the orders and directions of the chief military officers of the respective armies, and within the respective districts, in which they shall respectively serve and be.

SECTION IX. *And be it further enacted*, That the physician general or in his absence, the senior medical officer, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, or commanding officer of a separate army be, and hereby is authorized and empowered, as often as may be judged necessary, to call a medical board which shall consist of the three senior medical officers then present, whose duty it shall be to examine all candidates for employment, or promotion in the hospital department, and certify to the Secretary at War, the qualifications of each."

Before the troops called for by these and other acts passed about this time could be brought into complete organization, envoys had been appointed to settle the questions in dispute between the two nations, and early in the year 1800 it became almost a matter of certainty that there would be no war, and consequently on the fourteenth of May, Congress passed a bill to discharge by the fifteenth of June, all the troops raised for the increase of the army, "except the general and other staff, the engineers, the inspector of artillery, the inspector of fortifications, two troops of dragoons, the two regiments of artillerists and engineers and the first four regiments of infantry." This disbanded all the medical officers except six surgeons and twelve surgeon's mates, and by December, 1801, this number of mates had been still further reduced to seven, existing vacancies not having been filled in view of a still greater reduction of the army. Under the provision of

this act, Doctor James Craik was mustered out of service as Physician General. He returned to his home near Mount Vernon, Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his life. The medical officers who remained in service on the nineteenth of December, 1801, were: Surgeons Charles Brown, first artillerists and engineers, James Scanlan, second artillerists and engineers, John Elliot, first infantry, William McCoskry, second infantry, Joseph Phillips, third infantry, and John F. Carmichæl, fourth infantry; Surgeon's mates Prescott Barron and Samuel M. Griffith, first artillerists and engineers, Charles Blake and George Dill, second artillerists and engineers, and of the infantry regiments, Eben Lawrence, J. C. Wallace, Edward Reynolds and Reuben Everett.

The act of March 16, 1802, still further defined the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, by directing that after June 1st, the army should consist of but one regiment of artillery and two of infantry, besides the necessary staff and the engineers; all officers not retained in some of these organizations to be discharged. The number of small posts to be garrisoned, however, rendered a relatively large medical staff absolutely necessary, and the following section was included in the bill:

"SECTION III. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be * * * two surgeons and twenty-five surgeon's mates to be attached to garrisons or posts and not to corps."

The provisions of this bill in respect to pay, subsistence and forage, were the same as existed in previous statutes on the subject. The garrison surgeons appointed under the above section were John F. Carmichæl, late surgeon of the fourth infantry, and David Davis, late regimental surgeon's mate. The surgeon's mates were Alexander A. Peters, Samuel M. Griffith, George Dill, Charles Blake, Prescott Barron, Edward Reynolds, Southworth Harlow, John Rippey, Thomas R. Jack, Philip Turner, Robert Stark, Fiducis Tuttle, Lyman Spalding, Henry Jackson, James Lee, Nathaniel Bradford, Samuel McKee, jr., Francis Le Barron, Thomas Van Dyke and John F. Heileman. Many of these had seen service, and one, Philip Turner, had been distinguished as a hospital surgeon during the Revolution, and it will be remembered attracted especial attention from his great skill as an operator.

Even with the small military force now in service the number of medical officers was found insufficient, and on the twenty-sixth of March, 1804, the following act was passed:

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the 'act fixing the military peace establishment of the

United States,' as many surgeon's mates not exceeding six, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, to be added to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provision of the said act."

The returns made to Congress by the Secretary of War in 1803 showed two surgeons and twenty-three mates attached to garrisons. In December, 1804, the number of mates was increased to twenty-nine, by the filling of original vacancies caused by the act just quoted. The new appointments were, George Hall, of South Carolina, Hanson Catlett and Richard Davidson, of Kentucky, Corneilius Baldwin, of Virginia, Hugh M. Hall, of Georgia, and Abraham Edwards, of New Jersey.

From 1806 to 1808, various events occurred of a hostile character on the part of the government of Great Britain, and in the latter year it was thought advisable to once more raise for a limited time an additional military force, which was done by the act of the twelfth of April. This added to the army for the term of five years, (unless sooner discharged) one regiment of light artillery, one regiment of riflemen, one of light dragoons, and five of infantry; each to be provided with one surgeon and one surgeon's mate. The third section of this bill provided:

"That when in the opinion of the President of the United States, a suitable proportion of the troops authorized by this act shall be raised, there may be appointed * * * * such a number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, but not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward and one wardmaster to each hospital."

The pay and allowances of the officers provided for by this act was fixed as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the officers * * * authorized by this act shall be, viz: * * * to each hospital surgeon seventy-five dollars per month, six rations per day or an equivalent in money, and twelve dollars per month for forage when not furnished as aforesaid; each hospital surgeon's mate, forty dollars per month, two rations per day or an equivalent in money, and six dollars per month for forage when not furnished as aforesaid; each hospital steward, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day or an equivalent in money; each wardmaster sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day or its equivalent in money; *Provided*, The officers furnish their own horses and accoutrements, and actually keep in service the aforesaid number of horses, to entitle them to the aforegoing allowance for forage, or its equivalent in money."

It would appear that the additional hospital officers provided for by this law were never appointed, for their names do not appear on the *Army Register* for 1809, and the general return of the army for 1810 shows but one hospital surgeon and one mate, two garrison surgeons and twenty-nine mates, and seven regimental surgeons and four mates; the garrison medical

officers belonging to the permanent establishment, and the others to the additional military force.

It will be proper before proceeding to consider the events connected with the Corps during the war of 1812–15, to offer a few words of explanation as to the relative duties of the officers composing the rather complex organization, which seems to have found favor in all the enactments of this period. The early legislation for the army after the close of the Revolution, it has been seen, provided only for regimental medical officers. The first regiments were raised for active service against the Indians, and it was supposed that the regiment would always act as a unit, or at most broken up into not more than two or three battalions, so that there could always be a medical officer with each detachment. Afterwards, when the extension of our sea-coast fortifications, the acquirement of the frontier posts from Great Britain, and the necessity of keeping a force permanently at the West for the protection of settlers, largely increased the number of military posts, garrison surgeons and mates were appointed, who were generally though not always selected from that part of the country where they were expected to serve, and who were permanently stationed at the various military posts, not being assignable to any other duty. On the approach of war hospital officers were provided for, whose duties were to act as medical directors and inspectors of departments and armies; to have charge of general and depot hospitals, and to generally perform such service as is now assigned to the senior surgeons in the Corps. The regimental medical officers accompanied their regiments on the march and into action, and attended to the minor cases in their own hospitals, but as soon as a man became seriously ill or had a wound of such a character as to require a capital operation, the regulations required his transfer to a general hospital. It will be seen that in the point of corps organization, matters had advanced but very little since the Revolutionary period, and that no wisdom had been learned from the vexatious controversies of those days between the general and regimental staff. It is impossible to ascertain from any positive enactments on the subject, what was the relative rank of these different grades, but it would appear from the schedules of pay and allowances of each, that the hospital officers took precedence, next those attached to garrisons, and lastly the regimental surgeons and mates.

Very early in the year 1812 it became evident that the long pending troubles between the United States and Great Britain would result in war, and the sessions of the twelfth Congress were chiefly occupied with devising ways and means for carrying it on. On the eleventh of January an act was passed for the immediate enlistment of an additional military force, to

consist of ten regiments of infantry, two of artillery and one of light dragoons; each regiment to be allowed one surgeon and two surgeon's mates. The fourth section of this act provides, "That there shall also be appointed * * * such a number of hospital surgeons and mates as the service may require, with one steward to each hospital." This force was increased by the act of June 26th to twenty-five regiments of infantry, with the same organization as before.

The country was at this time illy provided in all the essentials necessary for the formation of an efficient army. A long period of peace had caused all the experience of the war of the Revolution to be forgotton. Most of those who had served in that struggle, and whose experience would at this time have been of the greatest value, were either dead or superannuated. No efficient army organization had been kept up, all the various staff departments were such as would be required for a force of but two or three regiments, and were without executive chiefs or any regulations by which they could be systematized. Especially was this true of the Medical Department, which for many years only had an existence in the persons of a few garrison and regimental surgeons and their mates, who were stationed at various isolated posts, seldom or never having communication with each other and having no official head other than the commanding officer of the post or regiment to which they were attached. The surgeons of the Revolutionary Army had left behind them no records of their experience; and the management of military hospitals, the police and hygiene of camps, the diseases peculiar to troops and the surgical conduct of a campaign were topics of which the profession of the country were entirely ignorant, the only American work on these subjects having a general circulation being a volume of "Observations on the means of preserving the health of soldiers and sailors," written in 1807, by Dr. Edward Cutbush, a naval surgeon. Under these circumstances the army provided for by the acts last mentioned assembled at Greenbush, New York. Doctor James Mann, of Massachusetts, who had just been appointed hospital surgeon, was ordered to superintend the Medical Department for this Northern Army. Speaking of the difficulties which he had to encounter, he says:

"The mere organization of hospitals was the least perplexing part of duty. The illy defined powers with which the hospital surgeons were invested, even in their own department, subjected them to many disagreeable interferences of the officers of the line. Collisions will always exist between officers of different departments of an army, when their several powers and duties are not explicitly pointed out. Officers tenacious of authority, assume as much as may be implied by rules and regulations. In addition to multiplied embarrassments, the various duties

attached to the office of hospital surgeon with those merely professional, was always so pressing, that little time was allowed to record particularly the diseases and medical transactions of the army, as they occurred."

The average number of men at Greenbush, during the summer and fall of 1812, was from fifteen hundred to three thousand, varying between these numbers as troops were organized and marched to the northern frontier. The average on sick report was from one hundred to one hundred and thirty, the diseases being chiefly dysentery and diarrhœa, due to want of cleanliness, bad cooking and intemperance. No hospital accommodations having been provided, the sick were treated in tents. As the troops marched to the frontier general hospitals were established at Burlington, Vermont, and Plattsburgh, New York, and a little later at Malone, New York. The hospital at Burlington was placed in charge of Doctor Joseph Lovell, surgeon of the ninth infantry, (afterwards the Surgeon General of the army). That at Plattsburgh was organized and conducted by Doctor William H. Wilson, hospital surgeon's mate, of New York. At Buffalo there was also a hospital for the troops on the Niagara frontier, which in December, 1812, was in charge of Surgeon Silas Fuller, of the twenty-third infantry.

The diseases of the troops composing the eastern division of the army were as at Greenbush, intestinal disorders, to which was added in October the measles, which prevailed with such severity that nearly one-third of the total strength of the command was sick in November. As the winter advanced, pneumonias of a sthenic type became prevalent along the whole frontier, and there were upwards of four hundred deaths from this disease alone, during the winter in the two hospitals at Plattsburgh and Burlington. It was especially noticed by the surgeons that those regiments suffered the most in which discipline was lax; the light artillery regiments had fewer sick than any other. "Their quarters and encampments were generally in the best state; the men were mostly neat and clean in their dress and appearance." Of another case Doctor Mann remarks: "There was one regiment on the frontier, which at one time counted nine hundred strong; but was reduced by a total want of good police to less than two hundred fit for duty in the course of two months. This regiment in its appearance was at that time dirty in the extreme. * * * At one period more than three hundred and forty of this regiment were in hospital; in addition to these a large number were reported sick in camp. At the close of the war this regiment had established a high reputation. Its good discipline and bravery were excelled by none."

The troops on this frontier did not suffer, as did their predecessors in this locality during the Revolution, from want of supplies. On the contrary, the hospitals were abundantly provided with every thing necessary for the comfort of the sick, both in the shape of medical officers and stores. The obstacles to a proper administration were due to the want of any executive head of the bureau, for which Congress had strangely neglected to provide, and to the fact that the hospital officers had no rank even of an assimilated character to protect them in the performance of their duties. The following extract from an official report of the Medical Inspector of the Northern Department is of interest, as showing the condition of the hospitals at the close of 1812:

"The hospital department at Plattsburgh has not been destitute of the common supplies, which are usually furnished the sick of an army; while every requisition made for hospital stores has been promptly answered. During the month of November, ample supplies of stores as wine, spirits, sugar, molasses, rice, tea, and chocolate were ordered by General Dearborn to be forwarded to Plattsburgh, under the charge of Doctor Wilson, hospital surgeon's mate. In December an additional quantity was by orders, directed to the same post, and to Burlington. * * * * The hospital under direction of Doctor Wilson, [at Plattsburgh] is found in the best state. The beds are amply furnished, the wards clean, the kitchen neat. No less credit is due to Doctor Lovell, surgeon of the 9th regiment, under whose charge the hospital at Burlington is placed, on account of its good condition and the unremitted attention bestowed on the sick. The hospital at Greenbush is in good order and the patients comfortable."

The experience of the campaign during the fall of 1812 and the winter of 1812–13, convinced Congress of the necessity of a more thorough organization of the staff departments, and on the third of March an act was passed for "the better organization of the General Staff of the Army of the United States," which is given herewith, in so far as it referred to the Medical Department:

"SECTION VII. *And be it further enacted*, That for the better superintendence and management of the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, there shall be a physician and surgeon general, with an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and an apothecary general, with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; whose respective duties and powers shall be prescribed by the President of the United States.

* * * * * *

SECTION XI. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packages to and from * * * * the physician and surgeon general, and apothecary general, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage."

For the position of Physician and Surgeon General created by this act, Doctor James Tilton, of Delaware, was selected. We have already seen that this

gentleman had distinguished himself greatly by his abilities as a hospital surgeon during the Revolution. Since that time he had represented his native state in the National Congress, and had been for many years living in retirement in the vicinity of Wilmington, devoting his attention chiefly to agriculture. He had on the outbreak of the war given to the world a work entitled "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals, and the prevention and cure of diseases incident to the army," in which he elaborated the plan for hospital organization presented by him to Congress in 1781. In this work he condemns the practice which had hitherto prevailed of conforming to the organization which obtained in the various European armies. The book is now very rare, but from a review of it which may be found in the *Medical Repository* for 1813, the following summary of its contents is extracted. It is of value historically, because it was the first publication in reference to this subject which had been written in this country as the result of personal experience:

"Doctor Tilton does not distinguish medical officers into physicians and surgeons, but considers them one or the other as circumstances may require. He proposes to establish a medical board in each military district or separate army, to be composed of two or more hospital surgeons and several regimental surgeons. This board is to have a field officer to sit as chairman, and meet monthly or oftener if necessary, by general order, to regulate the concerns of that department. This board is to examine and appoint all vacancies of hospital and regimental mates, with the consent of the commanding officer; to examine candidates for hospital surgeons, and recommend them to the physician and surgeon general for appointment, and establish rules for the medical department. The oldest hospital surgeon is to be the director of general or regimental hospitals in the army or district where stationed, and to act as prescribing surgeon only, without interfering in commissarial duties. His attention will thus be drawn to visit the several establishments for the sick within his charge, and as director to superintend their concerns. Such an arrangement is to prevent impositions on the government, and hereafter to procure surgeons adequate to their respective duties.

Instead of establishing extensive and costly buildings for hospitals, Doctor Tilton proposes to extend the circle of regimental practice, and diminish the scale of hospital practice; thus if possible to prevent disease and ward off infection. His object is to have a harmonious understanding between the surgeons of the army, and by a proper regulation of the medical board, keep in check any disposition to throw the sick into general hospitals beyond moderation and propriety, whereby they must become crowded, producing the inevitable consequences of camp, jail, typhus, or hospital fevers, from which armies have suffered more than from their enemies."

The enunciation of these advanced views doubtless led to his appointment. On account of his age he was very adverse to accepting the position, but being assured that his duties would be chiefly of an executive character, and that he would not be required to take the field he consented, and was

confirmed by the Senate, to date from June 13th. At the same time Doctor Francis Le Barron, of Massachusetts, was appointed Apothecary General. He had already had a long experience in the army. His original entry into service was in December, 1800, as surgeon's mate of the navy; was transferred to the army as surgeon's mate, March 26, 1802, and promoted surgeon in 1808, and had been continuously on duty as such up to the date of his present appointment.

Immediately after the passage of the before mentioned act, the President caused to be issued "Rules and Regulations for the Army, May 1, 1813." The duties of the Physician and Surgeon General are thus defined:

"It shall be the duty of the Physician and Surgeon General to prescribe rules for the government of the hospitals of the army, to see these enforced, to appoint stewards and nurses, to call for and receive returns of medicines, surgical instruments and hospital stores, to authorize and regulate the supply of regimental medical chests, to make out general half yearly returns of these, and of the sick in hospital to the War Department, and yearly estimates of what may be wanted for the supply of the army.

The apothecary general shall assist the Physician and Surgeon General in the discharge of the above mentioned duties, and shall receive and obey his orders in relation thereto."

There are no regulations in reference to the duties of hospital surgeons or the management of the sick, which may be accounted for by the fact that the above gave special authority to the Physician and Surgeon General to prescribe all such rules. These regulations, however, define for the first time the uniform and dress of the army, and now that a new uniform has just been adopted, it will be interesting to quote the clauses relative to the equipments of the Medical Corps, and compare them with our own:

"The uniform of the physician and surgeon, and apothecary generals, and hospital surgeons and mates shall be black; the coats with standing collars, and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery within half an inch of the front edge.

The coat to be single breasted with ten buttons, and button holes worked in blue twist in front five inches long at the top and three at the bottom. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear, which will determine its width. The cuffs not less than three and a half, nor more than four inches wide. The length of the skirt to reach to the bend of the knee. The bottom of the breast and the two hip buttons to range. On the collar there shall be one blind hole five inches long with a button on each side.

Breeches or pantaloons to be worn, with four buttons on the knee and gilt knee buckles.

High military boots and gilt spurs.

The stock to be black of leather or silk.

Chapeaux with button and loop black, and black cockade four and a half inches in diameter, with a gold eagle in the center.

The sword to be straight, yellow mounted, with black or yellow gripe. The waist belt to be of black leather, and no sashes to be worn.

The epaulettes to be of gold.

The dress of the hospital staff will conform as to fashion to the uniform of the staff, except that they will wear pocket flaps, and buttons placed across the cuffs, four to each, and covered buttons in all instances of the colour of the coat."

Notwithstanding that Doctor Tilton had been informed that no active service would be required of him, he considered it his duty on acceptance of his appointment to visit and inspect the hospitals along the northern frontier. The troops under General Dearborn had been concentrated during the spring at Sackett's Harbor, preparatory to the expedition against Little York in Upper Canada. This post had been occupied during the previous winter by militia troops, among whom the winter epidemic had been very fatal, and the Surgeon General found the hospital in such a filthy and neglected condition that he immediately convened a Medical Board to prepare additional regulations for the management of the hospitals, and to examine all incompetent officers. He also directed that a general hospital should be established at Watertown, twelve miles distant; where the village academy was secured for the purpose and fitted up for the accommodation of one hundred persons. There was a temporary hospital at this place, which had been established two months before on the departure of the troops for Canada. This was in charge of Hospital Surgeon's mate David March, U. S. A. On the twenty-seventh of April the attack on Little York took place, and after four days occupation of the town, the army with the wounded and sick were moved to Fort Niagara, where a tent hospital was organized two miles from the river. The ground was wet and low, and many of the wounded died from camp diarrhœa and typhus fever, and in June, after the capture of Fort George, a general hospital was established at Lewistown, eight miles up the river, by advice of Surgeon Mann, Medical Director. This hospital consisted of two barns, besides a large number of hospital tents, and was well supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded; which by the first of August had increased to nearly seven hundred. Here the patients improved very rapidly, the position of the hospital being salubrious, the tents policed with great care, and the diet being generous. In the army at Fort George, however, a most lamentable degree of sickness prevailed. Doctor Mann writes:

"During the month of August an uncommon proportion of the army were sick or unfit for duty. More than one-third of the soldiers were on the sick reports. The officers shared with the privates in the prevailing diseases. Half of the medical staff attached to regiments were also unable to perform their duty. Of seven

surgeon's mates attached to the hospital department, one died and three had leave of absence by reason of indisposition; the other three were for a short period sick. So general was the sickness, the few remaining surgeons could not do full justice to their patients. At the time when the returns of the sick in the general hospital counted between six and seven hundred, there were only three surgeons of this department present for duty. At this period of General Boyd's command, the troops were under excellent dicipline, the encampment in good condition, and the men neat in their apparel. The general and regimental hospitals were reported during the summer months by the inspectors of the army, 'in the best possible order.'"

The following account of the condition of the army at this time is taken from an official report of Hospital Surgeon Joseph Lovell, U. S. A., and may be found in Mann's *Medical Sketches:*

"The division of the army stationed at Fort George from the beginning of June to the beginning of October, 1813, was encamped on the bank of the Niagara extending from the fort to the village nearly on the lake shore. The surrounding country is flat, and the camp was deprived of the lake breezes, from the position of Newark. During the month of June it rained almost incessantly; while the latter part of July, and the whole of August were extremely hot; the whole of September was however remarkably mild and pleasant. Thus after having been wet for nearly a month, the troops were exposed for six or seven weeks to intense heat during the day, and at night to a cold and chilly atmosphere, in consequence of the fog arising from the lake and river. The enemies' advance being within a short distance of the camp, the details for duty were large, and skirmishes taking place at the picquets every morning; the soldiers were for a length of time stationed at the several works for several hours before daylight; and thus exposed to the influence of a cold damp atmosphere, at the time the system is most susceptible of morbid impressions. The diseases consequent to this alternate exposure to a dry hot, and cold damp atmosphere, were such as might have been expected; typhus and intermittent fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery. A detachment of artillery, stationed at the right wing near the lake, was particularly exposed to the heat of the day, and the dampness of the night, and suffered much from typhus and intermittents. * * * * These diseases however though severe, bore but a small proportion to the usual pestilences of our army, diarrhœa and dysentery. During two years and a half, I was on the frontiers, at every post from Buffalo to Burlington, Vermont, these complaints almost invariably absorbed all others. They were the only ones which could be called our camp diseases. All others arose from obvious or local causes, and were as common to the citizen as soldier."

From the establishment of the hospital at Lewistown until the end of the year, the number of patients admitted was between nine hundred and fifty and one thousand, and there were fifty-nine deaths.

In the fall of 1813 General Wilkinson, who had succeeded Dearborn in the command of the army, organized an expedition down the lake, and ordered all convalescents to the hospital at Lewistown, with orders that they should be furnished with winter quarters out of reach of the enemy. In

November, Doctor Mann determined to break up this hospital, its exposed situation rendering it less suitable for winter quarters than some place would be more removed from the lake. With this view, he selected about a hundred of those who were subjects for discharge, and sent them to Greenbush, under charge of a young surgeon's mate, Doctor William E. Horner, (afterwards the well known Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania). The remainder, numbering about two hundred and fifty, were moved to Williamsville, about forty miles from Lewistown. The barracks at this place were repaired, well supplied with stores, and placed in charge of Hospital Surgeon's mate Joshua B. Whiteridge, a young man who had gained a high reputation as executive officer of the hospital at Lewistown, and who "for assiduous attention to duty was exceeded by no physician in the army."

Meanwhile, General Wilkinson had located his head-quarters at Malone, and in December a general hospital was established in that village. The academy, the arsenal and some private houses were selected, and accommodations for two hundred and fifty men thus afforded. The regimental hospitals of the division were at French's Mills, sixteen miles distant, where the sick suffered greatly from the severity of the weather and the effects of unwholesome diet, insufficient accommodations and want of stores, many of which had been lost during the open boat passage down the lake. These were causes over which the Medical Staff had no control; nevertheless they were very severely criticized, and most unjustly made responsible for the great mortality which took place at this time.

At the commencement of the year 1814 the chief general hospitals were those already mentioned, at Greenbush, Plattsburgh, Malone, Williamsville and Burlington. The latter had acquired the reputation of being a model hospital. It was originally established in 1812 by Surgeon Joseph Lovell, ninth infantry, who was succeeded in charge by Hospital Surgeon Walter V. Wheaton, (long a distinguished ornament to the Corps). He in turn was relieved by Hospital Surgeon James Mann, who turned over the charge of the hospital to Hospital Surgeon Henry Hunt in 1814. All of these gentlemen had labored faithfully to bring the institution to the highest state of efficiency, and one of them has fortunately left on record an account of the regulations adopted therein and its general management, which is of sufficient interest to be given in detail:

"The following regulations were adopted in the General Hospital at Burlington; where in no instance from its first establishment, even when the monthly reports counted from six to nine hundred men, was an infectious disease generated or propagated:

The washing of the walls and floors with soap and water or lime water was of the first importance. This was frequently repeated especially during hot weather. In cold weather when the wards were occupied by the sick, washing them was not only inconvenient, but hazarded the health of the patients. A coat of sand half an inch thick or more, renewed on the floors every day, was never attended with ill consequences, but was refreshing to the sick, while it superceded the necessity of washing. Whitewashing the walls with lime and water never incommoded the sick; it sweetened the rooms, and corrected infectious principles. By daily sanding the floors, they were kept not only clean but perfectly white. The opportunity of washing them was improved, when the number of sick was reduced so as to admit their removal from one ward to others. The wards were thus alternately washed and thoroughly repaired. Bunks as soon as they were unoccupied were removed from the wards, and after cleansing returned. The straw of the sacks was burned as soon as the bed was vacated. The sacks were washed once in two weeks, and the straw changed. Blankets were always clean and frequently changed. During hot seasons the windows and doors of the wards were continually open. In cold seasons the windows were opened for a short time, repeatedly in the day; care being taken that the sick in their beds were not exposed to the direct currents of air. No person was permitted to spit on the floors of the wards. Spit boxes were furnished every bed, and filled with sand twice a day, sometimes oftener where the patients expectorated largely. Close stools, bed pans, and urinaries were removed as soon as employed. No culinary process was performed at the hearth of the sick wards. Attached to each ward was a closet where the table furniture after washing was deposited in neat order. Each ward was furnished with a large table, constantly covered with a clean cloth of linen the better to ensure its cleanliness; on which was placed a box with a number of little apartments, wherein were set in order, the vials and medicine for the patients, each vial and parcel labelled with directions, so as to obviate mistakes.

Attention was paid to the distribution of the sick. The wards appropriated to infectious or contagious diseases were less crowded than those occupied by patients with less important complaints. Surgical cases had rooms separate from the febrile. Venereal and itch patients were assigned to their separate wards, and not intermixed with men of different diseases.

Personal cleanliness was also a mean which promoted health, and obviated the generation of new diseases. The sick previous to admittance were washed in tepid water, in an apartment appropriated to this use; then placed in a clean bed with a clean shirt. Daily ablutions of the hands and face were ordered. The sick with febrile diseases under the immediate direction of a surgeon, were occasionally washed or spunged with vinegar and water at some seasons. The patients in hospital were shaved every other day, and shirted twice a week.

The beds throughout the hospital were always in order whether occupied or not. If a patient left his bed ever so frequently in the day, if only for five minutes, it was immediately put in order; so that the wards were always in a condition to be visited or inspected by officers of the army. * * * *

The Hospital at Burlington, during five months in succession when under my immediate direction was not one hour in a state so bad that it would not meet the approbation of an inspecting officer who knew his duty. This hospital was visited repeatedly by officers of the line when under the direction of Doctors Wheaton and Hunt, and during every period after August, 1813, was always seen in the best

possible order, and deservedly merited the high encomiums it received, not only from inspectors of the army, but private citizens. * * * *

During the winter of 1813–14, there were at one period between seven and eight hundred patients, distributed in forty wards, nearly equally divided among eight hospital surgeons and mates. These young gentlemen felt themselves highly responsible for the state of their respective wards, and condition of the sick; who were not a little benefitted by a competition excited to excel each other in their duty; which was manifested by daily improvements, in respect to cleanliness and accommodations of their patients. * * * *

The location of this military hospital is most eligible, situated on the highest bank, elevated sixty or seventy feet above the water. The soil of this spot is sand mixed with gravel, dry and hard at all seasons of the year.

During the campaign, 1814, a convenient garden was laid out, under the direction of Doctor Hunt, hospital surgeon, for the benefit of the convalescents and invalids, which by their labor was kept neat and in good order.

The interior of this hospital has been already noticed, its exterior was not less attended to. In an adjoining house, the surgeons were accommodated with comfortable rooms, where one or more always remained.

The wards of this hospital were regularly swept and put in order by sunrise through the year. The wards were visited by their several surgeons, in the summer months at eight o'clock in the morning, in the winter at nine. Previous to these hours, the patients had breakfasted. The rooms were not only in perfect order, but every patient was found in his own lodging. While the surgeons were making their prescriptions silence was preserved. The prescriptions were taken by the attendants to the dispensary, where they were immediately made up by the apothecaries. During the winter,1813–14, four apothecaries were constantly employed in their appropriate duty."

The general hospital at Malone was broken up in February, 1814, by reason of movements of the army, and the sick, some four hundred and fifty in number, removed in sleighs to Plattsburgh and Burlington. This formidable undertaking was successfully accomplished under the direction of Hospital Surgeon Mann, with a loss of but six men, while a large number of the patients decidedly improved in health. The diseases from which the men suffered were chiefly pneumonia, rheumatism and dropsy, besides a great many cases of frost-bite, and mortification of the lower extremities from exposure in boat service on the lakes. From the first of January to the ninth of February, at Malone, there had been admitted three hundred and eighty, of whom twenty died. At Burlington, during the first four months of 1814, the admissions were two thousand four hundred and twelve, and there were seventy-five deaths. Remaining on hand April 30th, one hundred and sixty-one, most of whom were convalescent.

In the summer of 1814 the general hospital for the troops operating on the Niagara frontier was established at Buffalo. A plat of ground was selected near the present site of the Central Railroad depot, and a large

number of hospital tents erected, which were amply provided with bunks and straw and hospital stores, and placed under charge of Hospital Surgeon William Thomas. Hither the wounded were brought after the battle of Chippewa. Doctor Horner gives the following account of their transportation from the field of battle to the hospital:

"The battle being fought on the banks of the Niagara river, the wounded were brought up in boats to the general hospital at Buffalo. They were conveyed from the boats on Buffalo creek to the hospital, a distance of three or four hundred yards, on blankets the sides of which were nailed to poles nine or ten feet long. This formed an easy and convenient litter by which four strong men could safely convey one wounded, without exposing him to the unspeakable pain from jolts, etc., which would be the inevitable consequence of transportation by wheel carriages. Besides this advantage of the litter, when the wounded soldier was to be placed on it, it was spread smoothly on the ground, and he slipped gently on. It was then taken up carefully by the assistants, and carried to the hospital, when the patient was either assigned at once to his tent, or placed on the hospital parade ground, as the convenience of dressing required. A litter thus constructed can be easily pulled away from under the patient without pain, and is in that respect, much better than the brancard, or the wheelbarrow."

The battle of Bridgewater, on the twenty-fifth of July, crowded the hospital to excess. On the first of August it contained nearly eleven hundred patients. On the fourth of that month the enemy made a sudden attack at Black Rock, and Buffalo being threatened with capture it was thought advisable to remove the hospital to Williamsville, where one had existed the previous winter. Accordingly all who were able to be moved were sent to the latter place, and a general hospital established under charge of Hospital Surgeon Ezekiah Bull, assisted by Hospital Surgeons Thomas and Lovell. The more severe cases, to the number of eighty or ninety, were left at Buffalo, under charge of Surgeon's mate W. E. Horner. The latter was constituted the receiving hospital for the army, then at Fort Erie, and Doctor Horner was directed to retain the worst cases and send all the rest to Williamsville. These hospitals were kept filled to their utmost capacity by the operations of the army, but on the termination of the campaign by the evacuation of Fort Erie in November, that at Buffalo was closed, and the remaining sick transferred to Williamsville.

The interest of the fall campaign at the east centered at Plattsburgh. On the first of September, the sick in the general hospital numbered seven hundred and twenty men; and as these could not be protected within the lines of works, they were, in view of the approaching fight, transferred to Crab Island, two miles distant, and placed under charge of Hospital Surgeon's mate Edward Purcell. No accommodations had been provided

for them on the island, and they remained for three days exposed to the wet and cold, when Doctor Purcell determined to transport them to Burlington, which he did in open batteaux across the lake. This crowded the hospital at Burlington to such an extent, that the ill effects of crowd poisoning were soon perceived in the increased number of deaths and the slow convalescence of many. Typhus, dysentery and diarrhœa became very prevalent.

The wounded in the battle of Plattsburgh and in the naval action on the lake were transferred to Crab Island, where they were placed under charge of Doctor Mann.

The legislation of the year 1814 embraced but one bill which was of any interest to the Medical Corps. This was passed on the thirtieth of March, and was entitled, "An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the United States." The sections having any reference to the Hospital Department were as follows:

"SECTION IX. *And be it further enacted*, That from the first day of June next, the officers of the army shall be entitled to waiters agreeably to grades, as follows, * * * * the physician and surgeon general two, * * * * hospital surgeons, one.

* * * * * *

SECTION XI. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint as many assistant apothecaries as the service may in his judgment require, each of whom shall receive the same pay and emoluments as a regimental surgeon's mate.

* * * * * *

SECTION XVIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the physician and surgeon general of the army be entitled to two rations per day and forage for two horses; and that in addition to their pay as at present established by law, the regimental surgeons, and surgeon's mates be entitled to fifteen dollars per month each."

This last section was inserted in consequence of the numerous complaints that had come from the army of the inadequacy of the pay of the regimental medical officers. In fact their status throughout the war had been very low. They were without rank of any kind, were hardly more respected officially than the non-commissioned officers and did not really have as much authority, and though constantly performing the most arduous duties, their pay was far less than the hospital officers. Surgeon Mann writing to Doctor Tilton in the name of the medical officers of his department says, in a letter dated Malone, February 14, 1814:

"This is a fact and a serious one too, that the surgeons and mates of regiments, under existing encouragements have no inducements to continue long in service. Curiosity alone, will induce them to sacrifice the term of one year in service. This being gratified its exciting powers lose their effects. The pay and emoluments of surgeons and mates of regiments do not give them a support, especially on the frontiers of Canada, where the articles of life are procured at the most extravagant prices."

In December, 1814, a general order was issued from the War Office establishing Regulations for the Army of the United States. In this document the duties of medical officers are for the first time clearly defined. The paragraphs relating to the Medical Department are as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Surgeons and Mates.

The senior hospital surgeon shall be *ex officio* director of the medical staff, in the army or department to which he may be attached. It shall be his duty to examine, and (if he approves) countersign all requisitions for hospital stores, medicines and surgical instruments, of the surgeons or mates in his department; to inspect the hospitals or infirmaries, under his direction as often as he may deem it necessary, and as often as he shall be required by the commanding general; to correct all abuses, and to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations for the government of the attending surgeons and mates, as may be considered most conducive to the comfort of the sick and the interest of the service, with the approbation of the general commanding the army or department.

It shall be his duty to consolidate the reports of the surgeons and mates in his department, and to transmit a copy thereof quarterly, to the commanding officer of the department; to keep a book in which shall be registered all the reports transmitted by him; and to make from time to time such remarks on meteorological phenomena, and the appearance of epidemicks, as may be deemed useful in promoting medical science.

It shall be the duty of the hospital mates, to observe the directions of the medical director; to have the police rules of the hospital or infirmary, written in a legible hand, and hung up in some conspicuous part thereof, for the information and government of the patients; to assign to each patient an appropriate ward; to keep a register of all patients admitted, and a diary, in which shall be recorded the history of every important or interesting case of disease.

It shall be the duty of the senior attending surgeon at every hospital, infirmary, or post, to make requisitions for such medicines, hospital stores, etc., as may be considered necessary for the comfort of the sick, and to submit the same to the director for his approval.

They shall make *monthly* and *quarterly* reports to the director agreeably to the forms prescribed.

It shall also be their duty to communicate frequently and freely with the director, and to consult him in all cases, wherein his advice may be deemed necessary.

There shall be kept at every hospital and infirmary under the direction of the senior surgeon, a book in which shall be entered the name and description of every patient, to be taken from his descriptive list, when admitted, and his disease. To which will be added the date of his discharge from the hospital, and the disposition made of him. When a soldier is returned to his corps, furloughed, or furnished with a certificate to obtain a discharge for inability, his descriptive list shall be returned with him, having been carefully kept in the hospital for that purpose, noting on the same the payments which have been made at the hospital.

Under the direction of the commanding officer of the army or department, the senior attending surgeon shall make out regular muster rolls of the stewards, ward-masters, nurses, attendants, and patients attached to his hospital or infirmary, and deliver them to the inspector, who shall correct and sign the same for the guidance of the paymaster, as in all other cases of musters and inspections for payment.

Hospital Stewards and Wardmasters.

It shall be the duty of the steward, under the direction of the surgeon, to provide for the hospital, to receive and take charge of all hospital stores, furniture, utensils, etc., to keep an accurate account of all issues, and specify not only *for* whom but *by* whom ordered. The surgeon's certificate shall be his voucher.

The stewards are authorized to draw from contractors any of the component parts of the ration which may be necessary to the supply of hospitals, and which the said contractors are obliged to furnish. The component parts of the ration not actually employed as food in the hospital, may be sold, and the avails applied to the purchase of vegetables, etc., etc., as directed by the superintending surgeon.

The wardmaster shall be under the direction of the steward. He shall receive the arms, accoutrements and clothing of every patient, admitted into the hospital.

He shall see that the clothes are immediately washed, numbered and labelled with the name, regiment, and company of the patient, and put away in a place provided for that purpose. If the arms and accoutrements are not brought with the patient, the wardmaster shall so report. He shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the patients and the wards; shall call the roll every morning and evening and report all absentees.

He shall be particularly careful in the proper construction of the close stools, and see that that they have always a proper quantity of water, or charcoal in them, and that they are cleansed at least three times a day. He shall see that the beds and bed clothes are properly aired and exposed every fair day to the sun, and that the straw in each bed sack is changed at least once in every month, and that each patient is washed and his hair combed every morning. When a patient has died, or been discharged, he shall see that the bed and bed clothes are properly cleaned, and the straw burned, and that the nurses and attendants are kind and attentive to the sick and wounded. All the attendants shall be considered as under his immediate direction, and he shall be held responsible for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

No non-commissioned officer or private shall be removed from the situation of nurse or attendant, without the consent of the senior attending surgeon.

Regimental Surgeons and Mates.

The surgeon shall be responsible for the order, regularity and cleanliness of the regimental hospital, or infirmary, as well as for the comfort and convenience of all other sick men confided to his care.

He shall send as few patients as possible to the general hospital, and these shall be confined to the wounded, and chronic cases; excepting when the sick are ordered to be left behind on a march. In that event all cases may be sent to the general hospital, unless otherwise provided for by the director. When a patient is to be sent to the general hospital, the surgeon shall send with him a descriptive

list, together with a certificate containing the name, regiment, and company of the patient: the symptoms and duration of his disease, with some general remarks on the mode of treatment pursued. He shall likewise send with him, his clothing, arms and accoutrements. He shall keep a strict record of all cases sent to general hospital.

When the troops are in permanent encampments or cantonments, he shall provide some suitable place for the reception of the sick. In this regimental infirmary, the common camp diseases, such as inflammatory and typhus fevers, diarrhœas and dysenteries, shall be attended. He shall be careful to have the infirmary well ventilated, and shall not crowd his patients.

He shall use every precaution to prevent the origin of contagion, and should it appear, he shall immediately report to the commanding officer, and make every exertion to counteract it, by paying a strict attention to personal cleanliness, and frequent changes of the bedding and linen of the sick, etc., etc.

The surgeon shall with the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment or corps, select a capable and careful non-commissioned officer, who shall act as steward and wardmaster; and such number of men as may be necessary to attend upon the sick, who are to be considered as attached to the medical staff, and not to be removed but by the consent of the surgeon.

The surgeon shall frequently inspect the provisions furnished to the troops, and report the same when unsound, to the commanding officer, as well as every thing in diet, dress, or situation, which can affect the health of the troops.

He shall require of the orderly sergeant of each company a written and daily report of the sick, and shall report all cases of feigned sickness to the commanding officers of the companies to which they belong.

He shall examine each case reported at least once a day, and all dangerous cases more frequently.

He shall attend at the commencement of a march, and designate such men as should be permitted to ride or have their knapsacks transported in the wagons.

He shall attend all musters and inspections, and report such men as are unfit for service, assigning the cause of their inability.

He shall have on hand a sufficient supply of medicines, instruments, dressings, and hospital stores, and be always ready to render services in case of an engagement.

He shall see that the mates are attentive to their duties, and endeavor to afford them every opportunity of improvement.

He shall keep a daily journal and prescription book, wherein shall be recorded an account of all cases of sickness, the nature of the complaints, and the means used to effect a cure, together with the result.

He shall make out a morning report of the sick and convalescent, and deliver it to the commandant of the regiment or corps. He shall make out monthly and quarterly reports, agreeably to the forms prescribed, which he shall forward to the medical director of the department.

In the absence of the surgeon, the mate oldest in commission shall act as surgeon. When the surgeon is present, it shall be the duty of the mate or mates to prepare his prescriptions, see that they are regularly taken, and to attend to the directions of the surgeons in all cases. They shall have charge of all medicines and instruments, and be held responsible to the surgeon for their good condition. They shall be attentive to the order and cleanliness of the regimental infirmary, and see that the patients are kept clean in their persons, linen and bedding.

Post Surgeons.

The duties of these officers are the same as those prescribed for the hospital and regimental surgeons and mates, and have their rank with the mates when serving together.

Apothecary General, and his Assistants.

The apothecary general and his assistants will receive and take charge of all hospital stores, medicines, surgical instruments, and dressings, bought by the commissary general of purchases, or by his deputies, or by any other person under the direction of the said commissary or deputies, and shall account to the superintendent general of military supplies for all expenditures of the same.

The apothecary general and his assistants, will compound and prepare all officinals, and put up and issue medicines, &c., in chests or otherwise, conformably to requisitions signed by the director, or senior surgeon of the department.

Returns are to be made to the apothecary general quarterly, by the assistant apothecaries, surgeons, and mates, or any one having charge of instruments, medicines, hospital stores, or hospital equipments of any description.

The forms of these returns will be regulated by the apothecary general, under the direction of the superintendent general of military supplies, to whom one copy of the returns will be sent.

Miscellaneous.

No surgeon of the army shall be engaged in private practice.

When medical or surgical aid is required, if no surgeon or mate of the army be at or near the post or place, the senior officer shall have authority to obtain such by special agreement in writing, under the following rules, viz:

When the number of sick does not exceed twenty, the compensation shall not exceed two hundred dollars per annum; for more than twenty and less than thirty, three hundred dollars; for any number of sick more than thirty, the rate of compensation shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a surgeon's mate of the army.

Whenever it becomes necessary to employ a citizen surgeon, the circumstances of the case will be immediately reported to the commanding officer of the department, and to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

No candidate will hereafter be appointed in the medical department of the army, who shall not have received a diploma from a respectable medical school or college, without first passing the examination of an army medical board.

Whenever a body of troops shall arrive at any military station, accommodation for the *sick* will be first provided, and subsequently those for officers and privates who are well, and to accomplish this, all artificers and mechanics shall be instantaneously put in requisition.

Every hospital and infirmary shall be supplied with one or more female attendants, at the discretion of the senior surgeon. It shall be the business of these to scour and cleanse the bunks and floors, to wash the blankets, bed-sacks, and clothes of the patients, to cook the victuals of the sick, and to keep clean and in good order the cooking utensils.

The pay of nurses shall not exceed six dollars per month, and one ration per day, to be established by the senior attending surgeon, and made up and certified by him in the hospital muster rolls.

Women infected by the venereal disease shall in no case, nor on any pretense, be allowed to remain with the army, nor to draw rations.

ALLOWANCE OF QUARTERS AND FUEL.

To each hospital surgeon, regimental surgeon, post surgeon, and to two hospital surgeon's mates, or two regimental surgeon's mates, one room, one half cord of wood, from May 1st to October 31st, and one and one-half cords, from November 1st to April 30th.

When the army went into winter quarters in the winter of 1814–15, the commissioners had been for some time in session at Ghent endeavoring to arrange terms of peace. The original demands of Great Britain were such as rendered a concurrence on the part of the United States impossible, and Congress prepared to carry on the campaign with increased vigor, and for this purpose proposed to raise one hundred thousand fresh troops by means of a draft. This was, however, rendered unnecessary, as the commissioners on the part of Great Britain withdrew their extravagant demands, and peace being an accomplished fact, the first military legislation of the session was (instead of an increase of the army), an "Act fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States." This reduced the army to ten thousand men, to be divided into infantry, artillery and riflemen, in such proportions as the President might direct; each regiment to be provided with one surgeon and two surgeon's mates. It also contained the following section relative to the general Medical Staff:

"SECTION III. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be * * * such a number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward and one wardmaster to each hospital. * * * Approved, March 3d, 1815."

By the provisions of this bill a large proportion of the medical officers who had performed faithful service throughout the war retired to private life. Among them was the Physician and Surgeon General, James Tilton. He had been compelled, in consequence of a malignant tumor of the knee, to submit to an amputation of the thigh the year before, and was incapacitated by his age and this disability from any further service. He carried with him into his retirement the admiration and good will of all his subordinates in the Medical Corps, and the respect of his superiors in the War Department. The remainder of his life was spent on his farm near Wilmington, his time being occupied in the preparation of a number of articles on agricultural subjects, some of which attracted considerable attention at the period. He died on the fourteenth of May, 1822, at the age of seventy-seven.

By a general order issued May 15, 1815, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, defining the Military Peace Establishment of the United States in accordance with the foregoing legislation, the President directed that the following officers should be provisionally retained in service, until further legislation by Congress, viz: the Apothecary General, two assistant apothecaries, five hospital surgeons, fifteen hospital surgeon's mates, two garrison surgeons, and ten garrison surgeon's mates.

The duties of a medical officer are of such an unassuming character that it is but seldom that his name in mentioned in general orders, or found in the official reports of a campaign. It will, therefore, be but a just tribute to those who distinguished themselves in the war of which we have just treated to give a few extracts from orders and reports in which praise is awarded to members of the Corps for their conduct.

Lieutenant Colonel George Mac Feely of the twenty-second infantry, in his report of the bombardment of Fort Niagara on the twenty-first of November, 1812, says:

"To Doctor West of the garrison, Doctor Hugan of the 14th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and Doctor Craig of the 22nd Regiment, U. S. Infantry, I offer my thanks; they were employed during the entire day in the most critical duties of their profession."

Brigadier General E. W. Ripley, commanding the second brigade of the Northern Army, closes his report of the action at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, on the fifteenth of August, 1814, as follows:

"I close this long report by stating to you in the highest terms of approbation, the skilfulness exhibited by Doctor Fuller, Surgeon of the 23rd, and Doctor Trowbridge, Surgeon of the 21st Infantry, with their mates Doctor Gale of the 23rd, and Doctors Everett and Allen of the 21st; their active, humane, and judicious treatment of the wounded both of the enemy, and of our own, together with their steady and constant attention to the duties of their station, must have attracted your personal observation, and I am confident will receive your approbation."

General Gaines, in forwarding this report to the Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, reiterates the above praise in the following words:

"The surgeons, Doctors Fuller, 23rd, Trowbridge, 21st, with their mates, Doctors Gale of the 23rd and Everett and Allen of the 21st, deserve the warmest approbation for their indefatigable exertions and humane attention to the wounded of our army, as well as to the prisoners who fell into our hands."

Hospital Surgeon Mann, Medical Director at Plattsburgh, reports from that place in November, 1814, to Surgeon General Tilton:

"In events of high importance it is seldom the medical staff are noticed. This is discouraging to the ambitious young surgeon of the army. It may be alleged,

the surgeons being non-combatants are out of danger. This, however, is not always the case. During the investment of Plattsburgh by the enemy, the surgeons were constantly passing from fort to fort, or block-houses to dress the wounded, exposed to a cross fire of round and grape shot; while the greater part of the army were covered by fortifications. The cool bravery of the surgeons, was in private conversation noticed by the Commander-in-Chief; had half as much been reported to the War Department respecting them, they would have felt themselves amply compensated. While making this observation I do not include myself; because I was snug on duty at Crab Island, out of much danger while our fleet continued master of the lake. If reports honorable to officers, are founded upon good conduct and cool bravery, who more deserving than the non-combatants? They have fewer motives to excite them, and are equally exposed to danger as officers of the line, whose minds as well as bodies, are constantly exercised by their commands. If any officer has hardships attached to his office, it is the surgeon who executes his duty with fidelity and assiduity.

I feel myself bound to report with much respect, the conduct of all the medical gentlemen attached to this army, who have at all times during this campaign performed their duty; and who for their particular services, during and after the investment of Plattsburgh by the enemy, merit the applauses of the country.

To discriminate would be an act of injustice. Doctors Lawson and Mason, surgeons of regiments, Warmsley, Beaumont and Hugo, surgeon's mates, have all deserved well of their government. I would particularly mention Russell, hospital surgeon's mate, and Low, Assistant Apothecary General, who volunteered his services, for their attention and professional abilities at a time when the wounded of both fleets and army were placed under my charge; on whom were performed immediately after the action, more than thirty capital operations. It is with much pride this opportunity is improved to state, that the medical gentlemen of our army and navy, were not inferior, but superior to the medical gentlemen of the British navy; several of whom were made prisoners of war, and assisted to dress the wounded of their own fleet. This circumstance in very flattering to our infant medical institutions; and is good evidence, they are not less respectable than the ancient schools of Europe.

With the highest respect, etc.,

JAMES MANN,
Hospital Surgeon."

It is much to be regretted that we have no medical reports of the campaign of 1814–15 on the Gulf, but we have the high authority of General Jackson that the Medical Staff did their duty with their usual fidelity. In his general order of congratulation to the army after the victory at Chalmette, dated January 21, 1815, he says:

"The medical staff has merited well of the country, and the General would not do justice to his own feelings, were he to withhold from Doctor Ker, hospital surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Doctor Flood, the just tribute of applause, deserved by them for their medical skill and personal bravery."

The act before quoted, "Fixing the Military Peace Establishment," reduced the staff to too great an extent. So serious were the evils likely to

result, that the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, addressed a communication on the subject on the twenty-seventh of December, 1815, to the chairman of the House Military Committee. Among other recommendations he advises the permanent retention of the Apothecary General and four assistant apothecaries, and an increase in the number of hospital surgeons and mates, together with the appointment of a sufficient number of post surgeons to meet the requirements of the army. His recommendations were taken into consideration, and a bill passed on the twenty-fourth of April, 1816, "For organizing the General Staff, and making further provisions for the Army of the United States." The items of this act which are pertinent to the subject under discussion are as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in addition to the act providing for a military peace establishment, the provisions of the act of March the third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the better organization of the general staff, be, and the same are hereby so far established that the general staff shall consist of one adjutant and inspector general, etc., * * * and that the apothecary general as heretofore authorized, be allowed two assistant apothecaries.

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical staff shall be so extended, that there shall be four hospital surgeons, and eight hospital surgeon's mates to each division, with as many post surgeons as the service may require, not exceeding twelve to each division, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments as hospital surgeon's mates. * * * *

SECTION X. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the staff, provisionally retained by the President, and in this act enumerated and made permanent, be recognized in service under this act, and that the garrison surgeons and mates be hereafter considered as post surgeons; and hereafter the staff of the army may be taken from the line of the army, or from citizens.

SECTION XII. *And be it further enacted*, That when forage is not drawn in kind by officers of the army, entitled thereto, eight dollars per month for each horse, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, shall be allowed in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That neither forage nor money, shall be drawn by officers, but for horses actually kept by them in service."

This patch-work kind of legislation year after year, had anything but a beneficial effect both on the officers of the Corps and on the health of the army. The wiser heads saw that the Medical Department needed a more complete organization and a more systematic code of regulations to render it efficient. Doctor Mann had urged reform in these respects repeatedly in various ways during the war, and had always asserted that the great obstacle in the way of the medical officer was the indefinite character of his military position. In 1817 Doctor Joseph Lovell, then chief medical officer of the Northern Department, addressed to Major General Brown an able paper on the causes of disease in the army, in which he detailed at length his views on the duties of surgeons, and their responsibility for the sickness occurring

among the troops. This report is intrinsically so valuable, as well as of interest from the distinguished official position of the writer, that it merits an insertion in these pages without abridgement:

"Remarks on the Sick Report of the Northern Division for the year ending June 30, 1817.

By the reports received from the different posts, it appears the troops have been remarkably healthy during the past year; for of the whole number of cases (2138) very nearly one-half (1051) are slight accidents and transcient complaints, which detain the soldier but a few days from duty;—193 from wounds;—and 55 venereal;—leaving but 838 of fevers and other important complaints.

Of these 266 consist of the different kinds of inflammatory fever; as colds, pleurisy, &c.; which are the almost inevitable consequence of a cold and changeable climate, and which no *ordinary* care can prevent. As they must always be incident to the inhabitants of the Northern section of the Union, and particularly to the soldier, ought not the most efficient means be taken to enable him to obviate as far as possible, these injurious effects of climate, by the quantity and quality of his clothing?

Next on the lists to inflammations comes diarrhœa and its attendant dysentery (diarrhœa 246, dysentery 94). As these, particularly diarrhœa, were the pests of our army during the war, constituting with inflammations, nearly the only complaints; and as they appear to be the chief cause of disease even in peace, it must be a matter of the highest importance accurately to ascertain their causes; and the best means of removing them, or obviating their deleterious effects.

It required but little ingenuity to surmise that bad food and worse water would produce more or less disturbance in a man's stomach and bowels; especially when he had been used to much better fare. It was therefore a very easy matter to account for all the diseases of the soldier by accusing the contractor of furnishing unhealthy provisions, and the water of containing deleterious ingredients. This mode of explaining the difficulty rendered police duty vastly easier to the officers of the line, and furnished the surgeon with a brief and satisfactory mode of accounting for the death of his patients. The consequence was that much time and some talent were wasted in talking and writing against contractors and lake water, which might have been much better employed in rendering the soldier comfortable, and protecting him against the inclemencies of the climate.

For the fact is, that neither of these accusations were *in general* just. The provisions were not *commonly* bad; nor did experiment show any ingredients in the water, at all adequate to the effect supposed. Nor was it true, that the food or the water were *peculiarly* bad, whenever and wherever these complaints prevailed and proved most fatal. Nor is it believed, there is cause of complaint against the provisions furnished at present.

It is moreover, exceedingly doubtful whether bad food alone *would* produce the effects that have been ascribed to it. For in prisons and on ship board, where numbers are frequently confined for a length of time to far worse fare than is even pretended in these cases, complaints of this nature are by no means the general consequence; while many a prisoner and slave condemned to the hardest labour, have proved by experience how very soon the digestive organs will become accustomed to food of a much worse quality than contractors would dare to issue, or the

soldier's senses permit him to receive; and that even the deleterious effects upon the constitution were very gradual, though aided by many contingents to which the soldier, in this country at least, is seldom exposed.

It is by no means intended to assert, that bad food or coarse food badly cooked would not produce disease; much less that it would not peculiarly aggravate complaints of the stomach and bowels, or even act as an exciting cause of them. But it *is* meant to say, that this alone does not necessarily or even generally produce such complaints;—that the food of the soldier was not during the war, and certainly is not now, of a quality calculated to produce them;—that the prevalence of these complaints at any particular time bore no proportion to the good or bad quality of the provisions; nor were those places, where they were almost always committing ravages, worse supplied in this respect, than any others; and therefore—that we are to look to some other cause for the production of these military plagues.

And this it is apprehended will be found to arise from an *undue exposure to cold and moisture.* For the recruit is immediately confined to his rations, and experiences no bad effects from the change. It is not until he begins to feel the want of dry and comfortable lodging and clothing, and to be exposed to the changes of weather without sufficient clothing or exercise, that he suffers from diseases of the lungs and bowels. It is not a fact that those stations which became famous as the graveyards of the army, were worse supplied with provisions or abounded with worse water than any others; while it is well known that at these places, the soldier was peculiarly exposed to the above-mentioned noxious agents. It could not be owing to the state of the provisions or water that these complaints were so destructive in the spring and fall, rather than in the summer and winter; but it must be attributed to the unwholesome combination of cold and moisture peculiar to the frontier at these seasons; and it must be from this exposure that even now in time of peace, these complaints continue at some posts to occupy so large a share in the sick reports.

In proof of what is here advanced, we need only to refer to the mortality at Sackett's Harbor during nearly the whole war, and to the state of the army in that vicinity during the fall of 1813. In both cases it must have been the climate—the weather—that produced the mischief; as there is not the least ground for supposing there was anything peculiarly bad in the provisions or water at that particular time, and at that particular place.

Besides it is well known that among the inhabitants of the Northern section of the States, the greater proportion are under the necessity of guarding themselves by great attention to clothing from the bad effects of the climate, in order to prevent or remove the very diseases in question; and every practicing physician depends almost entirely upon this circumstance for curing, and altogether for preventing complaints of this nature.

In confirmation of what has been advanced it may also be added, that the only medicines which have any *permanent* effect upon these complaints are those which act upon the pores of the skin; and thus in some measure counteract the effects of cold and moisture; and these require every assistance from warm bathing, warm clothing, lodging, etc.; simply cleansing the stomach and bowels does very little towards removing the complaints when fully formed. A coarse diet indeed is injurious, but it is in consequence of debility induced by the disease itself. It aggravates but does not produce it; and of course change of diet will not cure it.

And even in the state of convalescence, it is very common after a cold and rainy night when the sick are in tents, to find several who appeared fast recovering dead within twenty-four hours; and some even before the morning visit of the surgeon. And this was in a greater or less degree so constantly the consequence on the whole of this frontier, that after a stormy night, the attending surgeon could calculate very certainly upon finding some dead, and many very much reduced.

If then we are to attribute not only the great waste of life during the war, but the majority of the complaints at present to the want of adequate means of guarding against the effects of climate, it ought most certainly to be represented to those whose province it is, to make such alterations and additions to the allowance of clothing as will be consistent with *true* economy, by being best calculated to remedy the evil. To this end no soldier in this Division, at least none north of Philadelphia, should be allowed to wear any other than a woolen shirt. This point has been often insisted on by the surgeons of the army; and in confirmation of it, we need only refer to the number of those enjoying every comfort, who find it necessary *in order to avoid complaints of the lungs and bowels*, not only to wear flannel next the skin, but to follow the advice of Doctor Franklin in not taking it off until midsummer and putting it on again the *next day*. A second article equally necessary to the end proposed is an *outer coat*. Indeed there are few citizens of any grade in this climate, who do not feel the necessity of this, and who do not at any rate provide for it or a substitute, though most generally comfortably housed at those times when the soldier is most exposed. And lastly the most important circumstance perhaps of all is to enable the soldier to keep his feet warm and dry by a liberal allowance of woolen socks and laced shoes, reaching at least to the ankle. Almost every one has at times felt the uncomfortable consequences of wet and cold long applied to the feet, and many know but too well their deleterious effects upon the constitution through the lungs and bowels; so that it is scarcely necessary to insist upon this point. In fact there can be little doubt that due attention to these things, and to such circumstances of the soldiers quarters as may tend to the same end, would materially lessen the number of sick at present, and be of most essential benefit in the event of war. It is well known how much attention was bestowed upon this subject by the British upon this frontier; so that their soldiers were even supplied with fur caps and socks and gloves in addition to the articles above recommended; and the consequence was that the complaints which destroyed the greater part of our army were scarcely known among them, though they were often near neighbors for months.

The cases of rheumatism are few, for the troops are mostly young and healthy men; and this is a mode of inflammation which generally attacks those of debilitated constitutions, or who are somewhat advanced in life. It renders many unfit for service, who but for this would be efficient men, and was at times very troublesome during the war. Very few if any diseases require greater attention to comfortable clothing and lodging than this; they are the ground requisites for preventing the complaint in those predisposed to it, and absolutely necessary to removing it when induced. The cases of intermittent fever have not been numerous except in the 5th Department and particularly at Detroit. This complaint always prevails more or less among the troops; and though it depend altogether upon local causes for its origin, much may be done to lessen the susceptibility of the system to it; and therefore wherever it occurs it becomes fully as important a part of the surgeon's duty to explain and recommend the means of preventing it, as to admin-

ister the remedies calculated to cure it. The whole number of cases reported is 164; of these 141 were in the 5th Department, and 120 at Detroit. How far this prevalence of the complaint is to be attributed to the effect of climate, and how far to accidental or predisposing causes; or whether the last year has been in this respect peculiarly unhealthy, can of course be known only by the inquiries, observations and reports of the surgeons stationed there. But it is much to be regretted that one of the most important duties of an army surgeon, that of investigating the causes of disease at the different posts in order to remove them when possible, or obviate their noxious effects when practicable, should not be required by our regulations; and of course not attended to by the surgeons. Nor has the order requiring every surgeon to keep a record of the cases under his care been attended to as its importance demands. A strict attention to these points would not only be of the greatest benefit in preventing disease, but necessarily render the surgeon better acquainted with the nature of the complaints that occur, and at the same time ensure a degree of industry and attention to duty which is suspected to be much required.

As connected with this subject may be also mentioned the want of a proper system of Medical Police, and of due attention to existing regulations in relation to it. This is one of the most important duties of the Medical Staff, is most carefully attended to in other services; and can only be introduced into ours by long practice. Like many minute duties of officers of the line, particularly those connected with police and the interior economy of a camp, they are only to be gradually acquired; and so incorporated into the regular routine of duty as to be considered as indispensable as the mere prescription of medicine. An officer of the line may soon learn the duties of the field, and a surgeon be amply qualified for his profession, and both of them be worse than useless to an army. It is from a knowledge of minutiæ which depend neither upon General Regulations, nor specific orders, that the experienced officer and surgeon becomes so much superior to the undisciplined recruit. It is almost entirely in order to acquire this kind of knowledge, that a military establishment is kept up in time of peace, and it is an undoubted fact that in no department of the army is it so slowly acquired and therefore so deficient as the medical. How severely this was felt during a great part of the last war is too well and too publickly known to need comment.

It is therefore suggested whether such alterations be not required in the regulations, as are calculated to produce a system of medical police, which will not only ensure attention to every point of duty at present, but also in case of war enable the newly appointed surgeon to learn what he ought to do, without the necessity of trusting to his own ingenuity and suggestions: and after all his industry finding himself disbanded just as he begins to understand the most important duties of his station. Not to mention the many serious disadvantages of being obliged to allow each to adopt his own imperfect system; or the waste of time and men and money while he is making his experiments. For there can be little doubt that where one man has died from improper medical treatment, ten have been destroyed from want of a knowledge of the many duties peculiar to an army surgeon.

To effect this purpose it should be made the duty of every surgeon and mate having the charge of a hospital, together with his quarterly report to the head-quarters of the division, to transmit an account of the local situation of his station, of the climate, the diseases most prevalent in the vicinity, and their probable causes, the state of the weather during the time reported with respect to temperature;

winds, rain, etc.; to state at large the general symptoms of the complaints among the troops, as well as every peculiarity of disease; to investigate and as far as possible report their causes; the means employed to obviate them, with the success; as well as the practice adopted and the result.

To this end he should not only keep a prescription book containing a daily account of the symptoms and circumstances of each patient in every important case: the medicines prescribed and the result of his practice; but also one in which should be stated everything directed to the diet and regimen; as the quality and quantity of food allowed, the mode in which it is prepared, etc. By the former the mate or apothecary should prepare the medicines; and it would also be a correct voucher for their proper expenditure; and by the latter the stewards deliver the allowance of hospital stores, etc.; and this would be a voucher for what he had expended. The surgeon should also keep a diary of the weather; noting in it whatever may be supposed to produce or vary the forms of disease. By a reference to these, the surgeon in his quarterly reports, instead of a mere list of names usually made out by the steward, would be enabled to give such an account of the diseases that had occurred, their causes and his treatment, as would be the best possible criterion not only of his medical abilities, but also of his industry and attention to duty. And besides this, an abstract of these reports would soon enable the surgeon at head-quarters to furnish what is much wanted at present, and what can only be effectually supplied in this way, viz: a system of medical police and army practice suited to the diseases incident to the troops at the several posts in the division; and at the same time of suggesting such means of preventing these complaints as the experience of the different surgeons may have found most beneficial, under different circumstances of time and place. It is in this way that the most useful practical works have been produced.

In order to insure attention to these things and also to the manner in which the inferior but not less important offices of the hospital are performed, it is also proposed that the surgeon attached to the head-quarters of the division be made "Inspector of Hospitals." It has long been observed that none but one of the medical staff can be competent to this duty. The Inspector General and commanding officer can only determine whether the hospital and its furniture appear neat and clean, and the surgeon make his regular visits. But in every thing relating to the duties peculiar to his station, the surgeon is at present left entirely to his own sense of propriety. He is the only officer who is not in some way or other responsible for the mode in which his various duties are performed, and strictly accountable for the public property entrusted to his care. To this cause is no doubt to be attributed the many complaints continually, and too often justly, made against the medical department, particularly in active service, both on account of neglect of duty and waste of property.

In addition therefore to the duties assigned a Medical Director, the surgeon attached to the head-quarters of a division should be authorized to call for and receive from the respective surgeons and mates such returns and reports relative to the situation, climate, weather, etc., at the different posts, as may be calculated to ascertain the causes of disease, and the best practical means of preventing it. And also such an account of the symptoms in every important case, the remedies prescribed, and regimen observed as may be requisite to elucidate the nature of the prevailing complaints, and the most efficient mode of treating them.

He should consolidate the quarterly reports; and make such remarks and sug-

gest such improvements both in practice and police, as may appear to be required for the benefit and comfort of the sick. He should from time to time inspect the hospital; *examine the books and accounts of the steward and wardmaster;* enquire into the manner in which every duty is performed; and see that all the regulations, both professional and those relating to police are properly attended to; by a strict examination of the prescription book, judge of the medical abilities of the attending surgeon, and ascertain that there has been a proper expenditure of medicine; from the diet book which should contain the quantity and quality of the food and liquor daily allowed to each patient, see *that there has been a proper application of the hospital stores;* and make such communications to the Apothecary General on the subject as may appear necessary and proper. And finally from his own observations, and from the reports and accompanying remarks of the surgeons, to form a manual of medical police and practice suited to the circumstances of the soldier; and to make such reports to the commanding general of the medical abilities, industry, fidelity, etc., of the respective surgeons, as his information from all these sources might warrant.

Were some plan of this nature adopted, and the above-mentioned duties faithfully attended to, it is believed the good effects would soon be apparent; and that they would be as permanent as they were obvious.

JOSEPH LOVELL,
Hospital Surgeon, U. S. Army."

The winter and spring of 1818 were passed by Congress in perfecting a bill for regulating the General Staff of the army. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments were completely reorganized, and many changes suggested in the Medical Corps. After much debate and several recommittals to the Military Committee, the bill was at length passed on the fourteenth of May, 1818. The following sections related to the Hospital Department:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of the act 'Fixing the military peace establishment of the United States,' passed the 3rd of March, 1815, as relates to hospital stewards and wardmasters, and of the 'Act for organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for the Army of the United States,' passed April 24, 1816, as relates to hospital surgeons and hospital surgeon's mates, * * * * be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one Surgeon General, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, one assistant surgeon general with the emoluments of a hospital surgeon * * * * and that the number of post surgeons be increased not to exceed eight to each division."

The Corps establishment after the passage of this act consisted of one surgeon general, two assistant surgeons general (for although the bill only provided for one, there appear two, one for each division of the army, on the *Register* for 1818,) one apothecary general, two assistant apothecaries, forty post surgeons, and one regimental surgeon and two mates to each regiment. Hospital surgeons under the old organization were transferred to the list of post surgeons. In default of any positive information as to the

reasons for this action, it seems to have been very unjust towards the hospital surgeons, for during the war they had ranked all other medical officers, and now by the provisions of the second section of the act of April 24, 1816, they only ranked with regimental surgeon's mates, and thus some (Doctor James Mann for instance) who had conducted large hospitals during the war, were subordinated to regimental surgeons who were appointed after they were hospital surgeons. This anomalous procedure was more strongly marked in the subsequent reorganization in 1821, when all the regimental surgeons were transferred to the General Staff as surgeons, and the post surgeons as assistant surgeons, thus making them permanently subordinate in their own Corps to those whom they had formerly ranked. The existence of the Medical Staff as a distinct organization is usually estimated to date from this time, owing to the fact that a permanent head of the Department was now for the first time appointed; those who had previously exercised such executive functions, being designated only to meet temporary exigencies. Nevertheless, although this was a great step in the direction of an efficient administration of the Department, the construction of the Corps was greatly different from that it assumed under subsequent legislation and which it has retained essentially to the present day. The unnecessary distinction between post and regimental medical officers was still retained, and no provision was made granting them either assimilated or actual rank that would definitely have fixed their status in relation to officers of the line.

For the position of Surgeon General, Hospital Surgeon JOSEPH LOVELL was selected, to date from April 18th, and Hospital Surgeons Tobias Watkins and James C. Bronaugh were appointed Assistant Surgeons General, the former for the northern and the latter for the southern division of the army. Apothecary General Francis Le Barron, and Assistant Apothecaries James Cutbush and Christopher Backus, who had been provisionally retained by War Department General Orders of May 15, 1815, were recognized as permanently in service in accordance with the act of April 24, 1816.

Joseph Lovell was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the twenty-second of December, 1788. His grandfather was a leading member of the "Sons of Liberty," and when the British evacuated Boston in 1776, he was taken to Halifax as a hostage. He afterwards served the country in the Continental Congress, and was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His son James S. Lovell married Deborah Gorham, a noted Boston belle. Joseph, their eldest son, was educated in Boston, and graduated at Harvard University in 1807. He studied medicine with Doctor Ingalls, of Boston, and soon after being licensed to practice entered the service (as has been mentioned) as

surgeon of the ninth infantry. Although not yet thirty years old, the ability he had shown in charge of the general hospital at Burlington, and when serving with Generals Scott and Brown on the northern frontier, and his appreciation of the wants of the army, evinced by his able reports on various subjects connected therewith, designated him as the fittest person to assume the organization of the new department, and his appointment gave great satisfaction both to the army at large and the Medical Staff. Immediately after the appointment of Surgeon General Lovell, the following order was issued by the War Department:

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 21, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All reports, returns and communications connected with the Medical Department will hereafter be made to the Surgeon General's Office at Washington.

All orders and instructions relative to the duties of the several officers of the Medical Staff, will be issued through the Surgeon General, who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Assistant Surgeons General will forthwith commence the inspections of the Medical Department in their respective divisions, agreeably to the instructions they may receive from the Surgeon General.

BY ORDER:

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and Inspector General."

The first point which attracted the attention of Doctor Lovell on reporting for duty was the necessity for a revision of the Medical Regulations. Those of April 24, 1816, which were a copy of those which we have just given, issued in 1814, were not only very defective in many respects, but were not adapted to the new organization of the Corps, and to the provisions of the general order just quoted. Moreover, the nomenclature of diseases on the quarterly reports was so vague as to afford no reliable data upon which to base opinions as to the health of the army, or to afford deductions for future reference. The duties of medical officers in their relations with the new bureau and especially with reference to their requisitions on the Apothecary General for supplies, required to be clearly expressed; the appointment of the Assistant Surgeons General as the inspecting officers of the Corps demanded attention to the subject of medical inspection, which had hitherto been to a great measure left optional with the directors of departments and divisions; and the abolition of the office of commissary general of purchases, and consequent transfer of that portion of his duties which pertained to the Medical Department, to the Apothecary General and

his assistants, called for additional regulations for the purveying department. Doctor Lovell also, now that his position gave him the power to do so, determined to carry out the views in reference to the duties of medical officers which he had expressed in his letter to General Jacob Brown, while Medical Director of the Northern Division. These regulations which are given in full herewith, were issued in general orders from the War Department in September, 1818, and distributed to the army in the following winter. Their good effect was speedily seen in the improved character of the reports forwarded by medical officers, and the testimony received as to the increased efficiency of the Department.

"REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1818.

SURGEON GENERAL.

The Surgeon General shall be the director and immediate accounting officer of the Medical Department. He shall issue all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the Medical Staff; and call for and receive such reports and returns from them as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

He shall receive from the Assistant Surgeons General and the Medical Directors of armies, districts, and departments confidential reports relative to the condition of the hospitals and infirmaries, the character and conduct of the surgeons and mates, the state of their books and accounts, the medical topography of the several posts and stations, the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes and the treatment adopted.

He shall receive from every surgeon, and mate performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted and the kinds of medicines and stores required; together with a copy of the entries made for the quarter in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He shall receive from every surgeon and mate, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same in the form and manner prescribed; and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post or garrison for the ensuing year; and transmit them with his remarks and instructions to the Apothecary General; accompanied with a statement, to be obtained from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, of the probable number of troops to be stationed at the several posts, &c., for which they are made.

He shall examine the annual estimate of supplies furnished by the Apothecary General, making such remarks and alterations as the good of the service may appear to require; and receive from him and his assistants detailed returns of all supplies put up for and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and mates.

He shall examine the returns and accounts of the several surgeons and mates; see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are agreeable to the numbers on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints; if so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if

necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified to the office of the Second Auditor for final settlement. If he does not receive proper vouchers for issues, and satisfactory evidence that articles so reported have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, he shall forthwith obtain the necessary documents from the person making the return, or transmit the amount to the office of the Second Auditor to be charged to his account.

If upon comparing the returns with the reports of sick, there appears to have been any improper expenditures of medicines or stores either in quantity or quality, he will require an explanation thereof from the person making the return; and if necessary direct the Assistant Surgeon General, or the Medical Director to examine the books and accounts of said person, and to ascertain how and why such expenditures have been made; and the amount of any articles proven to have been improperly applied will be charged in the office of the Second Auditor to the account of the person who has thus misapplied them.

He shall keep a register of all the medical officers in service, in which shall be recorded the dates of their appointments, promotions or transfers, the posts and stations at which they have been on duty and for what length of time at each place, the furloughs they may receive, by whom and for what length of time they were granted and the time of their return to duty; he shall also enter in this register his remarks on the several reports and returns made to him, together with the substance of the confidential reports of the Assistant Surgeons General and Medical Directors, as well as of all other communications he may receive relating to the character, conduct and professional qualifications of the surgeons and mates, keeping a regular file of the original documents, and submitting the whole from time to time to the examination of the Secretary of War.

He shall from time to time make to the Secretary of War such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge; with such remarks relative to improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c., of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Assistant Surgeons General.

The Assistant Surgeon General shall be the medical inspector for the division, district, department or army to which he is attached. It shall be his duty to inspect the hospitals and infirmaries under his charge, according to the instructions he may receive from the Surgeon General; to ascertain the manner in which each officer performs his duties; to see that the necessary supplies are received for the sick; that they are of a good quality, and that they are properly expended.

He shall strictly examine the case books, prescription books and diet books of the surgeons and mates, and from them ascertain the nature of the diseases that have prevailed, their symptoms, the practice adopted and the result; and hence judge of the professional abilities of the attending surgeon, and ascertain that the quantity and quality of the stores and medicines used are conformable to the nature and duration of the complaints.

From an examination of the book containing the diary of the weather, medical topography of the station or hospital, account of the climate, complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c., and from suitable inquiries concerning the clothing, subsistence, quarters, &c., of the soldiers, he will discover as far as practicable the probable causes

of disease, and recommend the best means of preventing them; and also make such suggestions relative to the situation, construction and economy of the hospitals and infirmaries, as may appear necessary for the benefit and comfort of the sick and the good of the service.

He shall examine the books and accounts of the steward; see that his issues of hospital stores and furniture agree with the diet books and written orders of the surgeons and mates, and that he has kept a correct account of the number of rations drawn, agreeably to the register and muster rolls of the hospital; of the parts commuted or sold; and of his disposal of the proceeds.

Ascertain also that the wardmaster keeps a strict account of the bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., received for the use of the hospital; of the articles lost, worn out or destroyed by order; and also of the clothing, arms and equipments of every patient admitted, and that they are disposed of agreeably to the regulations on that subject; and that he pays due attention to enforcing the police prescribed, and to the order and cleanliness of the patients, wards and kitchens.

He shall make to the Surgeon General, in October, annually, and at such other times as he may direct, confidential reports, containing all the information he may obtain concerning the character, conduct and attention to duty, of the several surgeons and mates; the order and condition of their hospitals and infirmaries, and the state of their books and accounts; with such remarks relative to the causes of diseases, the best means of preventing them, their symptoms, and the treatment adopted, as appertain to the report of a medical inspecting officer; which report shall be submitted to the commanding officer of the division, district or army to which he is attached, for his examination, remarks and signature.

Apothecary General and his Assistants.

The Apothecary General shall, agreeably to the returns and requisitions of the several surgeons and mates received from the Surgeon General's Office, and to a standard supply table, make an annual estimate of the supplies of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, &c., required for the ensuing year, which shall be submitted to the Surgeon General for his examination and approval.

The Apothecary General and his assistants shall purchase, according to this estimate, all medicines, hospital stores, surgical and other instruments, books and dressings, required for the public service of the army. The articles so purchased shall be carefully packed under their directions, and by them delivered either to the surgeons or to a military storekeeper, or to a quartermaster, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all parcels so packed shall be legibly marked with the name of the place to which they are to be sent, or of the regiment or corps for which they are intended, and accompanied with an invoice of the articles contained in them.

They shall compound and prepare such medicines as may be thought necessary for the good of the service; cause suitable medicine chests to be constructed, according to the directions of the Surgeon General, and furnished to the several hospitals, posts and garrisons; and supply printed forms of the reports and returns required by the regulations.

They shall make quarterly returns of their purchases to the Second Auditor accompanied with invoices of the articles purchased, for which they shall be charged; and nothing will exonerate them from such charge, but the receipt of a surgeon,

military storekeeper, quartermaster, or other person authorized to receive supplies of this nature, or a certificate on honor for what may have been expended in the apothecary's department, stating for what purpose. If articles become damaged or unfit for use, they will not be taken off the books of the Second Auditor to their credit until sold by order of the War Department.

They shall make to the Surgeon General returns in detail, of the medicines, stores, &c., put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and mates stating the numbers and marks of each chest, package, &c., and to whom they were delivered.

The Apothecary General will make in October, annually, an estimate of the expenses of the Medical Department for the information of the War Department.

The Assistant Apothecaries General will purchase and issue whatever articles composing the yearly supply the Apothecary General may deem necessary to have purchased in their respective districts, making returns of the same to him.

Surgeons attending General Hospitals.

The senior surgeon shall be *ex-officio* medical director and inspector of hospitals for the army or district to which he is attached. He shall enforce the rules and regulations given for the government and direction of the surgeons and mates; examine and if he approve, countersign all requisitions upon the Apothecary General or his Assistants, except that made on the 30th of September for the ensuing year; and as inspector of hospitals he shall perform all the duties required of the Assistant Surgeon General.

The surgeon attending a general hospital shall observe the instructions of the Assistant Surgeon General and of the Medical Director in every thing relating to the hospital under his charge; superintend its construction, government and police, and be held responsible for the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their respective duties.

He shall keep a register of all patients admitted into his hospital, in the form and manner prescribed.

He shall receive, and carefully preserve, the descriptive list of each individual, noting on it any payments made, or clothing issued to him while in hospital. Should any surgeon or mate send patients to his hospital without the report required by the regulations, and certified copies of their descriptive lists, or should they be sent by any officer of the line without their descriptive lists, it shall be his duty forthwith to demand them, and if they be not sent within a reasonable time, or some good cause given for the neglect, he shall immediately apply to the commanding officer for the arrest of such delinquent on the charge of disobedience of orders.

He shall keep a *case book*, *prescription book* and *diet book*, in which shall be daily recorded the symptoms in every important case, together with the medicines and diet prescribed; and these shall serve as a guide to the assistant surgeon or apothecary in delivering the medicines, to the steward in distributing the stores, and for the information of the medical inspector. He shall keep a diary of the weather in the form and manner prescribed, noting everything of importance relating to the medical topography of his station, the climate, complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c., and also an orderly book, in which shall be transcribed all orders concerning, or any ways relating to the Medical Department.

He shall divide his hospital into as many wards as he may have medical attendants, and every morning, at as early an hour as practicable, visit each ward, prescribe

himself in all important cases, and consult with the attending surgeon; and in the evening enquire of the resident surgeon the state of the sick, and again visit such as may require particular attention.

He shall as far as practicable, assign appropriate wards to the patients according to the nature of their complaints; be careful that the wards are well ventilated, and the patients not too much crowded; by a rigid attention to police, prevent, if possible, the origin of contagion, and should it appear, make every exertion to counteract it by enforcing personal cleanliness, and by frequent changes of linen, bedding, &c.

He shall prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think necessary for the direction of the attendants, and the order, cleanliness, and convenience of his patients; and cause them to be printed or written in a legible hand, and hung up in some conspicuous place in each ward.

He shall from the descriptive lists in his possession, make regular muster rolls of the patients in his hospital, and also of his steward, wardmaster, cooks, nurses and matrons, in the form prescribed, for the examination and certificate of the Inspector General, or officer acting as such, as in other cases of muster and inspection for payment.

He shall see that his steward makes out correct returns for rations, agreeably to the number of patients and attendants present; direct what part of the ration shall be sold or commuted, and sign the requisitions; and from the proceeds of the parts thus commuted or sold, he shall cause such articles to be purchased as he may judge necessary and proper for the use of the sick.

He shall once a month examine the books and accounts of his steward and wardmaster; see that the hospital stores have been properly applied, and that the money received for parts of ration commuted or sold, has been expended agreeably to his instructions; that the arms, clothing and equipments of the patients are cleansed, numbered, marked, registered and deposited in the wardmaster's room, and that a regular account is kept of the furniture, bedding, &c., in use in the hospital; and if any attendant or patient shall be convicted of wilfully destroying or purloining any article of public property, the amount of its value shall be charged to him by the surgeon on his descriptive list, and deducted from his pay at the next payment; and it shall be the duty of the surgeon to prosecute any citizen who may buy or receive public property of any description from any one attached to the army, agreeably to the law on that subject.

Assistant Surgeons to General Hospitals.

The assistant surgeons shall obey the orders and instructions of the senior surgeon; see that subordinate officers attend strictly to their duties, and aid in enforcing the regulations of the hospital.

Each assistant shall accompany the surgeon in his morning visit to the ward assigned to his particular charge, make the proper entries in the case book, prescription book, and diet book, and from the latter fill up the diet table for the day; in the evening he shall again visit his ward, and, if necessary report to the surgeon.

He shall be responsible for the proper distribution and administration of the medicines prescribed, for the manner in which the wardmaster and nurses perform their duties in his own division, and that the patients conform to the prescribed regulations.

One of the assistant surgeons shall be detailed daily to reside within or near the hospital, at all hours of the day or night; he shall prescribe in urgent cases, examine

such patients as may be sent to the hospital, see that they are regularly entered in the register, that their descriptive lists are filed, and if they do not bring them, report it forthwith to the surgeon, that the wardmaster takes charge of their clothing, arms and equipments, that they are washed, furnished with clean garments, and placed in their appropriate wards, and report to the surgeon the next morning, and immediately in important cases. He shall make the proper entries in the book containing the diary of the weather, and as police officer of the day see that all the orders and regulations are duly attended to.

One of the assistant surgeons shall take charge of the books of the hospital, viz: the register, case book, prescription book and diet book, that containing the diary of the weather and the orderly book; and shall call at the office of the adjutant general every day or as often as may be convenient, and transcribe all orders relating to the Medical Department. He shall also take charge of the descriptive lists of the patients, and have them regularly filed according to their companies and regiments or corps.

One assistant surgeon shall take particular charge of the dispensary, instruments and medicines; keep an account of expenditures, agreeably to the prescription book; make out the regular semi-annual returns of medicines, instruments, stores, &c., and present them to the surgeon for his examination and signature.

Hospital Stewards.

It shall be the duty of the steward to receive and take charge of all hospital stores, furniture of every description, and supplies purchased for the use of the sick; to keep a roster of the nurses and attendants, and from this and the register to make out returns for rations agreeably to the number in hospital and present them to the surgeon for his examination and signature; to receive and distribute the rations, and to commute or sell such parts, and employ the proceeds in such manner as the surgeon may direct. He shall keep an account of the number of rations drawn, the articles commuted or sold, and the amount received for them; take proper vouchers for all expenditures, and present the whole to the surgeon for examination at the end of each month.

He shall issue the hospital stores and other supplies to the cooks and nurses, and enter in a book daily the amount of each article delivered; for which the diet book and written orders of the surgeons and assistant surgeons shall be his vouchers. He shall deliver to the wardmaster such articles of bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., as shall by written orders be directed for the use of the hospital; be responsible for the order and neatness of the storeroom; and on no account allow any of the patients or attendants to enter it in his absence, or to remain there longer than may be necessary to obtain their supplies.

Wardmaster.

The wardmaster shall receive from the steward all the furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, &c., required for the use of the hospital, and be held responsible for them. He shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the articles distributed to the several wards and kitchens, holding the nurses and cooks responsible for whatever he may deliver them. He shall once a week take an inventory of everything in use, and report to the surgeon whatever is missing, worn out, or destroyed by order; and also the name of any patient or attendant whom he may suspect of wilfully destroying or purloining any species of public property.

On the admission of a patient he shall take charge of his clothing, arms and equipments; see that they are made perfectly clean; that they are registered in a book, which he shall keep for the purpose, numbered, labelled with the name, rank, company and regiments or corps of the owner, and deposited in an appropriate apartment; and in case of his death, he shall deliver the surgeon an inventory of the above-named articles, together with any money, &c., left by him.

The cooks, nurses and attendants, shall be under his immediate direction and subject to his orders. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the patients and attendants of the kitchen, wards, furniture and cooking utensils. He shall call the roll of the wards at sunrise and sunset, and report absentees; see that every patient is washed and his hair combed every morning, and shaved, when his case will permit, at least thrice a week; that the wards are swept and sanded, and the beds made before the time of the morning visit of the surgeon; that the close-stools and spit-boxes are made perfectly clean every morning, and the pans emptied and washed immediately after being used, and partly filled with powdered charcoal and water; that the beds and bedding are frequently aired and exposed to the sun, and the straw changed once a month, and oftener if necessary; and when a patient dies, that the straw is burned, the bunk, bed-sack and bedding, cleansed and returned to the steward, if not wanted in the hospital.

Regimental Surgeons.

The regimental surgeon shall obey the instructions of the Assistant Surgeon General and the Medical Director; be responsible for the order and neatness of his hospital or infirmary, for the manner in which his mates and attendants perform their respective duties, and for the comfort and convenience of those sick in quarters.

He shall observe all the regulations given for the surgeon attending a general hospital in relation to the register, case book, prescription book, diet book, orderly book, and that containing a diary of the weather, the medical topography of his post or station, &c.; and also all those respecting the ventilation of his hospital, preventing or obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster rolls of his nurses and attendants; signing requisitions for rations; directing what parts shall be commuted or sold, and in what manner the proceeds shall be disposed of; examining the returns, books and accounts of his steward and wardmaster; and punishing those who wilfully destroy or purloin public property, or receive any property thus purloined.

He shall receive written morning reports of sick from the orderly sergeant of each company, who shall see that those reported present themselves at the place appointed by the surgeon, and to be present himself at their examination; he shall immediately report all cases of feigned sickness to the commanding officers of companies, prescribe for those who are able to remain in their quarters, and send those who require it to the hospital; he shall then visit his hospital, prescribe himself in all important cases, and in the evening again see those who require particular attention.

Unless when specially directed or in uncommon cases he will send no patients to the general hospital, except his own be crowded, or he be ordered to march; when he will send all whom he may judge unable to accompany the regiment; and with them a report, in the form prescribed, stating their names, rank, &c., together with a general account of the symptoms and duration of their complaints, and the treatment adopted; and he shall on no account neglect to obtain from the commanding officers of companies certified copies of their descriptive lists, and to transmit them, together with their clothing, arms and equipments, to the surgeon having charge of the hospital.

He shall designate to the commanding officer those who should be allowed to ride, or have their knapsacks, &c., carried in the wagons; accompany the regiment; be within call in case of accident, and at all times have his instruments and dressings ready and at hand to attend to the wounded.

He shall accompany the officer appointed to select ground for an encampment, and, as far as consistent with other arrangements, recommend such places, and that the tents be pitched in such manner, as may be best calculated to protect the soldier from the inclemencies of the weather; and, when necessary, advise that the floors be raised, or other means taken to prevent the bad consequences of low and uneven positions.

When his regiment is in quarters or permanent encampments, he shall immediately point out, and the quartermaster shall furnish, a suitable place for the reception of the sick, and whenever it is practicable he shall procure for this purpose some building in the vicinity, only putting his patients in tents when absolutely necessary. He shall frequently visit the tents, see whether they are kept as dry as the nature of of the ground will permit, and whether they are clean, and occasionally aired and struck. When in quarters he shall from time to time inspect the rooms and kitchens, and so far direct the manner of preparing the food as he may think necessary for the health of the soldiers; examine the quality of the various parts of the ration, and immediately report to the commanding officer any defects he may discover; see that the vaults are dug at a proper distance from the camp, and frequently covered with fresh earth; and either by special reports, or in his remarks in his morning reports, make such observations and suggest such improvements upon all these points as he may think necessary to preserve the health of the troops, and for the comfort, convenience and recovery of the sick; and the commanding officer of his regiment shall issue such orders as he may think necessary and proper to remedy the evils and supply the defects thus reported to him.

He shall report to the commanding officers of companies such men as are unfit for service; furnish a certificate of the cause, the time when, and place where, it arose, the degree of disability, &c., and accompany the inspecting officer on muster and inspection days, and see they are mustered accordingly.

Regimental Mates.

When the number of patients permits, and both mates are present, the hospital shall be divided into equal wards, which shall be under the immediate direction of the respective mates. They shall accompany the surgeon in his morning visit; make the proper entries in the case book, prescription book and diet book; frequently visit the hospital during the day, and report to the surgeon in the evening, and oftener in urgent cases; attend to the preparation and distribution of the medicines; assist in making out the proper reports and returns; see that the nurses are attentive to the sick, and regularly administer the medicines prescribed; and that the regulations of the hospital are strictly attended to.

If both mates be present, the senior shall take charge of the register, and see that each patient be regularly entered therein; that the diary of the weather be properly kept; and that the steward and wardmaster attend to all the duties required by the regulations. The junior shall have particular charge of the medicines and instruments, and be responsible to the surgeon for their good condition; and see that all orders relating to the Medical Department are transcribed in the orderly book.

In the absence of the surgeon the senior mate present shall perform his duties.

Post Surgeons.

The post surgeon shall obey the instructions of the Assistant Surgeon General and Medical Director; be responsible for the order and cleanliness of his hospital, the the manner in which his attendants perform their duties, and for the comfort and convenience of the sick.

He shall observe all the regulations given for a surgeon attending a general hospital, in respect to the books and accounts to be kept; the ventilation of his hospital; preventing and obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster rolls of his nurses and attendants, signing requisitions for rations, and directing what parts shall be commuted or sold, and in what manner the proceeds shall be disposed of; examining the books and accounts of the steward and wardmaster; and punishing those who destroy or purloin public property, or who receive any property thus purloined.

He shall also observe all the regulations given for the regimental surgeon in respect to receiving morning reports; reporting cases of feigned sickness; visiting his hospital and prescribing for his patients; selecting a suitable place for their reception; inspecting the tents, or quarters and kitchens, and directing the manner of preparing the food; examining the quality of the rations; making special reports to the commanding officer, or suitable remarks on his morning reports upon whatever may conduce to the health of the troops or the recovery of the sick; reporting those unfit for service, attending the inspecting officer, and seeing them mustered accordingly.

Stewards and Wardmasters of Regiments, Posts or Garrisons.

Every regimental surgeon may, with the consent of the commanding officer, select an active, intelligent, non-commissioned officer, and every post surgeon, a private, who shall be permanently attached to the hospital, and act as steward and wardmaster; and who shall observe all the regulations above given for the direction of the steward and the wardmaster of a general hospital. Citizens may be employed in lieu of soldiers, at the option of the surgeon; if engaged for the hospital or infirmary of a regiment, they will be allowed sixteen dollars per month, and one ration per day; if employed at a post or garrison, they will receive ten dollars per month and one ration per day.

Of Reports, Returns, Requisitions, &c.

Every surgeon, and mate acting as surgeon, shall make a quarterly report of sick to the Surgeon General in the form and manner prescribed, with remarks relative to the nature and symptoms of the complaints reported, the treatment adopted, and the medicines and stores most in demand; and also transmit therewith a correct copy of the entries for the quarter in the book kept for the diary of the weather, with his observations upon the medical topography of the post, station or hospital; the climate, prevalent diseases, and their probable causes.

Every surgeon and mate, having charge of sick, shall make a monthly report to the Medical Director of the army, or district to which he belongs; and every one attending the sick of a regiment, post or garrison, shall make a morning report to the commanding officer in the form prescribed.

Every surgeon and mate, on being ordered to a new station, shall immediately inform the Surgeon General thereof, and also from whom he received the order; on receiving a furlough he shall also report it, stating by whom and for what length of time it was granted and report himself once a month until his return to duty.

Post surgeons making application for change of station shall report to the Surgeon General, with the reasons assigned therefor.

Every surgeon and mate having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, shall make duplicate returns of the same to the Surgeon General on the 31st of March and 30th of September, annually; and on the 30th of September make also duplicate requisitions or estimates of the supplies required for the ensuing year, noting the number of troops for which they are made.

All requisitions made upon the Apothecary General or his assistants, in active service, except that on the 30th of September, shall be examined and countersigned by the Medical Director of the army, department or district to which the surgeon belongs.

Requisitions for cooking utensils and other articles of hospital furniture as cannot be conveniently obtained from a commissary of purchases, or a military storekeeper, will be made upon an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who will furnish the articles required, the requisitions being countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or post.

When a surgeon is ordered away from the medical supplies under his charge, he shall immediately make to the Surgeon General a return of all articles received, expended and issued since his last regular return, accompanied with a receipt in detail for the remainder, if he be relieved by a surgeon; but if he deliver it to the quartermaster of a regiment or post, a military storekeeper, or other person than a surgeon, he shall, with the returns and one of the receipts given him, transmit an invoice of the articles delivered certified on honor; a copy of which invoice, signed by him, shall be left with the medicines, stores, &c. And when any surgeon or apothecary receives the articles thus left with a quartermaster, military storekeeper, &c., he shall in his next return state by whom they were left, as well as from whom they were received.

Surgeons receiving a furlough will be held responsible for all public property under their charge; they will therefore take duplicate receipts for the same; and if they be absent three months, they will be required to submit to the Surgeon General returns, receipts and invoices, as directed in the preceding regulation.

Whenever any instruments, stores, &c., put up for and directed to, one post, garrison, regiment or hospital, are by the orders of any officer taken for the use of another, it shall be the duty of the surgeon receiving them to report the circumstances immediately to the Surgeon General, and to transmit to him a certified copy of the order, the reasons for which it was given and a receipt for the articles; and also when practicable, to notify the surgeon for whom they were intended, and on the receipt of his own supplies to furnish him with the same amount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every person having charge of a general hospital, shall appoint his own steward, wardmaster, cooks and nurses; and if they be taken from the line of the army, it must be with consent of the commanding officer of the army, district or department. Every surgeon of a regiment, post or garrison, shall also, with the consent of his immediate commanding officer, select his attendants. They shall be permanently attached to the hospital or infirmary, and exclusively under the orders of the surgeons and mates; and shall not be removed except for misdemeanor, unless in cases of urgent necessity, and then only by the order of the commanding officer of the district, department, army, regiment, post or garrison, to which they belong.

The following will be the allowance of attendants on a hospital or infirmary in

ordinary cases: To a general hospital, one nurse to every ten, one matron to every twenty, and one cook to every thirty patients. To a regimental hospital, one non-commissioned officer, as steward and wardmaster, one cook, two matrons and four nurses. To a post or garrison with one company, one private as steward and wardmaster, and two nurses, or one nurse and one matron; for each additional company one nurse. The non-commissioned officer who acts as steward and wardmaster, to receive 20 cents per day extra-pay, and the private employed as steward and wardmaster to receive 15 cents per day extra pay. The women to receive 5 dollars per month, and one ration per day.

The allowance of quarters, fuel and straw, for the sick, and of wagons for transporting medicines, stores, furniture, &c., will be regulated by the surgeon and commanding officer or Medical Director; the requisitions to be made by the former and countersigned by the latter.

Whenever a soldier is sent to a general hospital, or left in the hospital or infirmary of a regiment, post or garrison, it shall be the duty of the officer or surgeon sending or leaving him to furnish a certified copy of his descriptive list to the surgeon taking charge of him; who shall, on the return of the soldier to duty, transmit it to the officer under whose command he is put, with a certificate of any payments made or clothing issued to him while in hospital.

Should a soldier leave an hospital on furlough, he shall be furnished with a certified copy of his descriptive list; should he desert, it shall be the surgeon's duty to advertise him in the usual manner; and in case of his death, his descriptive list shall be preserved in the hospital for the benefit of his friends and heirs, and on it shall be stated the amount of clothing, money, &c., left by him; and the surgeon shall in all these cases forthwith inform the commanding officer of his company or regiment of the facts and the attending circumstances; and also of the time to which those who die were last paid, and the money and effects in their possession at the time of their decease.

Whenever a soldier is rendered incapable of performing military duty by reason of wounds or injuries received in service, and while in the line of his duty, any surgeon or mate of the army, upon obtaining sufficient evidence of the fact, the time, place and manner of its occurrence, shall furnish him with the necessary certificate to obtain his discharge and pension.

No candidate shall receive the commission of surgeon or mate in the army, who has not obtained a diploma or certificate from some respectable medical school, college or society, or passed the examination of an Army Medical Board.

No surgeon of the army shall be engaged in private practice.

When any officer employs a citizen surgeon, he shall immediately inform the Surgeon General of his name and place of residence, and also cause him to be furnished with a copy of the regulations of the Medical Department.

Citizens employed as surgeons will be allowed the following rates of compensation: For attending a post, garrison or detachment of one hundred men and upwards, forty dollars per month; of from fifty to one hundred men, thirty dollars per month; and for attending any number under fifty, twenty dollars per month, exclusive of medicine. When they furnish their own medicine they shall be allowed an addition of from twenty-five to fifty per cent upon their pay, the proportion to be determined by the Surgeon General or Medical Director. If engaged to accompany a regiment or detachment on a march or expedition they will, while actually thus employed, be allowed the full pay and emoluments of a regimental surgeon's mate. They will be

required to make quarterly reports of sick to the Surgeon General, and morning reports to the commanding officer, in the form and manner directed for the surgeons of the army; and when they have charge of public property of any description, they will make returns of the same at the times, and in the manner required by the regulations, or as often as the Surgeon General may direct.

Their accounts must be accompanied with a certificate from the officer employing them of the number of men under his command and the length of time they were employed, and also with a report of the sick under their charge; or of the cases that may have occurred subsequent to their last quarterly reports.

Recruiting officers will, if necessary, employ citizens agreeable to these regulations; the rate of compensation to be determined by the average number present during the month. If engaged merely to inspect recruits, they will be allowed one dollar per man for inspecting and signing the necessary certificates.

No citizen shall be employed to inspect recruits at posts or places where there is a surgeon or mate belonging to the army.

Surgeons shall be particularly attentive to the examination of recruits, and will suffer no man to pass, who has not at his examination been stripped of all his clothes, in order to ascertain, as far as possible, that he has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no tumours, ulcerated legs, rupture, nor chronic cutaneous affection, nor other infirmity which may render him unfit for the active duties of the field; and it shall be their duty to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether he is an habitual drunkard, or subject to convulsions of any kind. With any of these defects the man is to be rejected as unfit for service; and any surgeon or mate, who shall suffer any one to pass without a careful examination on all these points, shall be dismissed the service; and the accounts of no citizen shall be allowed, who does not conform to this regulation in every particular.

Invalids having piles or other infirmity, not always to be discovered by the inspecting surgeon, who shall impose themselves upon recruiting officers as sound and able-bodied men, shall previous to dismission be put into close confinement or otherwise punished, at the discretion of a court-martial, as swindlers and imposters.

Whenever a recruit arrives at the post, garrison, station or depot to which a surgeon is attached, or joins the regiment or corps to which he belongs, it shall be his duty forthwith to ascertain whether he has had the variolous or vaccine infection, and if he has not, to see that he be vaccinated as soon as practicable; and for this purpose he shall constantly keep good matter on hand, making application to the Surgeon General for a fresh supply as often as may be necessary."

Probably the retention in the foregoing regulations of the paragraph forbidding officers of the Corps to engage in private practice will excite some surprise. It certainly did at the time, for although it was originally incorporated with the regulations of 1814, it had never been enforced; in fact the position of the frontier posts, and the comparative scarcity of physicians fifty years ago, rendered it often an act of humanity for them to afford professional assistance to citizens living in the vicinity of the garrisons. After the distribution of these regulations Post Surgeon McMahon wrote to Doctor Lovell on the subject, and the Surgeon General replied "that the regulation forbidding army surgeons to engage in private practice, was intended to prevent neglect of duty,

by entering extremely into it, as well as an improper application of public property which often occurred." There would be no objections to this practice, provided the officer desiring it would make an application to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, setting forth clearly the circumstances, in which case especial authority would be granted.

On the first of November, 1818, the Surgeon General made his first report to the Secretary of War on the sickness and mortality in the army. From it we learn that the total number of sick reported for the quarter ending June 30th, was 1,929; of these 1,569 were either returned to duty or discharged the service, 16 died, and 344 were remaining under treatment. The principal diseases were, inflammatory fever (including slight cattarrhal affections) 229; venereal disease, 84; rheumatism, 93; diarrhœa and dysentery, 294; typhus fever, 29; malarial fevers, 92; and wounds of all kinds, 153. The deaths were chiefly due to excessive indulgence in drink, no less than three of them being reported from one post. Of the officers of the Corps, the Surgeon General says:

"With regard to the manner in which the several officers of the Medical Corps have performed their duties, so far as I have been able to observe, they appear in general disposed to a prompt and strict obedience to orders. Not having been heretofore required to make such reports and returns, as will be necessary in future, some time will probably be required to obtain them in a proper form and regular manner; particularly those relating to the nature and treatment of diseases, which can only be described in general terms, while all their usefulness must depend on the respective surgeons. Those, however, of Doctor Gale of the Rifle Corps, and Post Surgeons Mann, Stewart, Turner, and Mercer, are laudable exceptions to this remark. Some few surgeons chiefly at the South have as yet neglected all orders, and unless good reasons be assigned therefor, it will be necessary to adopt some means of enforcing obedience, or to supply their places with those who are disposed to be more attentive to duty.

The Apothecary's Department labours under all the inconveniences consequent upon irregularity and want of system, but both Doctor Le Barron and Doctor Cutbush, are well calculated for their duties, and I have no doubt will faithfully perform them. Doctor Backus may make a useful assistant to the Apothecary General, but is not at all calculated for an independent public agent."

Soon after making this report the Surgeon General was called upon by the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, for recommendations for the improvement of the Medical Department for submission to Congress. In reply he wrote the following communication:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
21st November, 1818.

SIR:

Since the new organization of the Medical Staff in April last, it has clearly appeared that its concerns cannot be properly regulated, unless the allowances of its officers are so far increased as to induce suitable persons to accept appointments in it, and to remain at least a few years in service.

Besides the impracticability of obtaining the necessary reports, returns, estimates, etc., while many if not most of the frontier posts are without regular surgeons, and while the greater part of the staff is continually changing, I am convinced of the impracticability of our materially lessening the expenses of the department, so long as public property to a large amount is repeatedly transferred from one to another, and is often necessarily in the charge of citizens, who will not, and cannot become responsible for it, or of those who know nothing of its nature; for when it has once passed out of the regular channel, it is entirely without the control of any accounting officer.

It has been estimated that by proper and efficient regulations, about $50,000 per annum may be saved; but in order to effect this, a medical commission must be sufficiently valuable to enable the chief of the department to enforce obedience, by rendering dismissal from service a serious penalty. Very few are to be found (and these few are in general students, by no means qualified for the station) who will serve on the frontier or at frontier posts for thirty or forty dollars per month, without the expectation of promotion, or increase of pay; and none who will remain there long enough to become acquainted with their duties. Of nineteen mates, thirteen have been appointed within a few months; several have refused to accept, and some of those who have accepted begin to apply for transfers or promotion.

Since, therefore, the good of the public service, without any reference to the convenience of the officers, requires an increase of their allowances, that mode of doing it will of course be preferable, which is best calculated to induce them to attach themselves permanently to the army.

If the pay be increased to its maximum at once, it should not be less than sixty dollars per month, and four rations per day to a regimental surgeon, fifty dollars per month and three rations per day to a post surgeon, and forty-five dollars per month and three rations per day to an assistant surgeon; but from the propensity of all men to become discontented with their present condition, unless they can look forward to some improvement in it, though it be ever so small or even imaginary, the plan adopted the British service of increasing the pay and emoluments in proportion to the time they shall remain in service, would probably be much better. In this case the following appear to be the lowest allowances that should be made:

To a regimental surgeon, fifty dollars per month and four rations per day, to a post surgeon forty-five dollars per month and three rations per day, and to an assistant surgeon forty dollars per month and three rations per day. The pay of a regimental surgeon and assistant surgeon to be increased five dollars per month and one ration per day for every *three* years, and that of post surgeon five dollars per month, and one ration per day for every *five* years he shall remain in the *same grade*. Post surgeons being attached to the Corps of artillery, are generally stationed at convenient places along the seaboard, and therefore are more easily retained, whereas the regimental staff require greater inducements to continue in service for any length of time. The former plan would increase the expenses of the medical staff about $20,000, and the latter not much above half that sum for several years; so that should it have the desired effect, it would not only secure a faithful performance of duty, but actually save a large amount annually.

The number of surgeons is by no means sufficient; for supposing them all continually on duty, (which can never be expected), there are many posts which must be attended by citizens; and when they leave their posts from sickness or other causes, it is often impossible to supply their places. At least a surgeon is required at the Military Academy, which is now attended by a post surgeon, and another assistant

surgeon to the Light Artillery, which is the only regiment in service that has but one, though from the nature of its duties it requires more than any other.

In order to enable the Surgeon General to superintend the disbursements of the Medical Department, a law appears necessary authorizing the Apothecary General and his assistants to purchase all medical supplies; and requiring them to give the usual bonds for the faithful application of public money.

Much inconvenience and delay and some additional expense have arisen from not making letters and packages to and from the Surgeon General free from postage; and these will be much increased now all returns, reports, etc., etc., are made to him.

These it is believed are the most important subjects connected with the Medical Department, which require the aid of Congress."

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH LOVELL,

Surgeon General."

A controversy having arisen in the winter of 1819 in reference to the comparative rank of medical officers and their position in regard to choice of quarters at the post where stationed, the War Department decided the questions in dispute by the issue of the following order:

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

March 22, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS:

The Medical Department of the army will be governed in their relative rank as follows:

Surgeons of regiments will have precedence over post surgeons, and post surgeons will have precedence of regimental mates; in their several grades, further reference will be had to date of commission.

In the choice of quarters, the Medical Staff will have precedence of subalterns, under the direction of the commanding officer, (who may always claim precedence of those under his command).

Medical and hospital supplies are not to be detained or diverted from their destination, except by generals of division and commanding officers of departments, in cases of emergence and absolute necessity, when a report will be promptly made to the Adjutant and Inspector General, that further orders for deficiency may be given.

* * * * * *

By Order, D. PARKER,

Adjutant and Inspector General."

On the twenty-seventh of December, 1819, the Surgeon General again called the attention of the Secretary of War to the importance of requiring the officers of the purveying department to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and consequently on the eighth of May, 1820, Congress passed the following act:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Apothecary General, and Assistant Apothecary General shall severally give bonds to the United States with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sums as shall be required by the Surgeon General of the army, under the direction of the War Department."

The passage of the act of April 14, 1818, has generally been considered as the commencement of the modern history of the Medical Corps. This is true to the extent that from that date, by the appointment of a Surgeon General, and the assumption of direct authority over the officers by that official, a great change was made in the responsibility of the Medical Staff, in their accountability for public property, and in the collection and preservation of the records pertaining to their duties. Nevertheless, the organization of the Department was not essentially different from what it had been for many years before, the only material change being the consolidation of the hospital and garrison medical officers under the denomination of post surgeons. It was not until the reduction of the army in 1821, that the Corps assumed the form which it has retained without decided alteration to the present time. It has therefore been thought better to close the history of the Department under the old *regime* with the general reduction of the army in 1821, and the abrogation of regimental medical officers. This event will be considered more in detail in the next chapter.

It will be proper before doing so to give a brief statement, from such information as is now attainable, of the expenses of the Medical Department previous to this period, as a comparison of those with subsequent years will be of value in estimating in one respect the relative efficiency of the different organizations. Under the establishment of 1802, the average appropriation for the Medical Department was $13,500 per aunum, or about $4.00 per man for every soldier in service. With the increase of the army in 1808, the expenses rose to $50,000 per annum, or about $5.00 per man. Of the cost of the Department during the war no reliable figures have been found, but in the years 1816–18 under the military peace establishment of 1815, the appropriations averaged $95,382 per annum, or $7.00 per man, while after the reorganization of the Staff in 1818, they were reduced to $39,104 per annum, or only about $3.00 for each soldier in service. Commenting on this great variation in the expense of this branch of the Staff, Surgeon General Lovell remarks (Letter to the Secretary of War, November 28, 1822):

"In explanation of this great difference in expense it may be proper to add that a perfect system of responsibility for all public property from the period of its purchase to that of its expenditure, has been established in this office; that the returns of the surgeons, of every article, are regularly rendered and examined, and full receipts required in the case of every transfer before their accounts are settled. This with the plan of purchasing adopted, and of paying all bills without advancing money absolutely precludes the possibility of fraud, extravagance or undue expenditure. It may also be remarked, that during the last four years, our military hospitals have been regularly and abundantly furnished with every article of furniture, medicine, stores, etc., necessary for the comfort, convenience, and recovery of the sick, to which as well as to the skill and attention of the surgeons, the quarterly reports bear ample testimony."

PART III.

From the reorganization of the Corps in 1821, to the Declaration of War against Mexico.

The history of the Medical Corps during the period now to be considered is not an eventful one; yet probably at no time were the duties devolving upon it so arduous and irksome, or performed under such discouraging circumstances. The long series of years in which the government was engaged in the contests with the Seminole and Creek Indians gave constant occupation to many medical officers at unhealthy stations in the cypress swamps and everglades of Florida, but their reports pertain rather to the medical statistics of the army, (which have already been published) than embrace any points of interest in connection with its history. The organization of the Corps being satisfactorily arranged, there was but little legislation in its behalf during the next twenty years. The pages which follow, will consequently be chiefly devoted to a consideration of the congressional legislation for the Department, with such extracts from orders, reports, and returns received and issued during the period, as may seem of historical interest, or be useful for future reference.

The act of Congress for the reduction of the army, was passed on the second of March, 1821. By its provisions "The Military Peace Establishment of the United States," was fixed at four regiments of artillery, seven of infantry, the corps of engineers and of topographical engineers, with such general and staff officers as were necessary. Regimental surgeons and mates were dispensed with, and the offices of the assistant surgeon general, apothecary general, and assistant apothecary abolished. Section x defined the future Medical Staff as follows:

> "*And be it further enacted*, That the medical department shall consist of one surgeon general, eight surgeons with the compensation of regimental surgeons, and forty-five assistant surgeons, with the compensation of post surgeons."

In arranging the medical officers in compliance with the terms of this bill, Assistant Surgeons General Watkins and Bronaugh, Apothecary General Le Barron, and the two assistant apothecaries were discharged. The regimental surgeons were transferred to the General Staff as surgeons, and the post surgeons and regimental surgeon's mates were arranged as assistant surgeons to the

number allowed by law. Four post surgeons, viz: Benjamin Waterhouse, John H. Sackett, William P. Marshall and William Sterne, and two regimental surgeon's mates, viz: Robert McMillan and Henry Stevenson, were discharged; the two latter were, however, subsequently reappointed assistant surgeons.

The following table of estimates for the Medical Department for the year 1822 will show the economy of management which existed at that period:

For	Instruments,	$2,130 00
	Medicines,	6,500 00
	Hospital Stores,	8,620 00
	Bedding,	3,888 00
	Dressings,	1,500 00
	Furniture for Dispensaries,	1,000 00
	Stationery,	500 00
	Medical Books,	300 00
	Vaccine Matter,	300 00
	Store Rent,	1,000 00
	Printing and Ruling Books,	500 00
	Repairing Instruments,	250 00
	Boxes, Casks, etc.,	1,200 00
	Porters, Cartage, etc.,	400 00
	Citizen Physicians,	2,500 00
	Medicines, etc., supplied by them,	800 00
	Extra supplies for loss, miscarriage, etc.,	3,000 00
	Expense of sick soldiers for lodging, etc.,	600 00
	Total estimate,	$34,988 00
	Probable balance after paying all bills of 1821,	12,000 00
	Appropriation required for 1822,	22,988 00

To this should be added the following estimate of the expenses of the Surgeon General's Office:

For	Clerk hire,	$1,150 00
	Wood (15 Cords at 6 dollars per cord),	90 00
	Stationery,	150 00
	Printing blanks, etc.,	100 00
	Contingencies,	50 00
	Total,	$1,540 00

This was an average of about two dollars and fifty cents per man, for each soldier in service, being less than it had ever been since the organization of the army, notwithstanding that the extra expenses of the new establishment were $4,450 per annum. During the next few years the appropriations averaged from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, being expended for essentially the same items as are noted in the above table.

At this time the whole country was divided into two military departments; the western, comprising all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the eastern all east of that line. The troops were healthy in the eastern division, except at Forts Severn and Moultrie, but in the western, which embraced the Gulf posts, yellow and malarial fevers, and diarrhœa were very prevalent, so much so in fact as to attract the attention of the General-in-Chief, who on the tenth of May, 1823, issued the following order:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 10, 1823.

ORDERS, No. 32.

The Major General has also noticed with great solicitude, the number of sick which have been and continue to be reported in some of the regiments.

To preserve the health of the troops is an object of the highest importance, and experience proves that it can only be attained at some of the Southern posts by the greatest care and attention. To ensure it however, more effectually, the commanding officers of Departments are directed, as they may deem expedient, to cause the temporary removal of any of the garrisons and their encampment during the hot and sickly months, at such positions in the vicinity of their respective posts, as may be less exposed to the prevailing diseases of that season.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BROWN."

The question of the choice of quarters having again been brought to the notice of the Department, General Orders, No. 36, of this same year directed, that "in the selection of quarters, Surgeons shall have choice next after Majors, Assistant Surgeons who have served ten years, with Captains, those who have served five years, with First Lieutenants, and those who have served less than five years, with Second Lieutenants."

In 1825 a new edition of the Medical Regulations was issued. It was, however, essentially the same as that of 1818, the alterations being chiefly in phraseology so as to conform to the new designation of the medical officers. The duties assigned to the Assistant Surgeons General in the regulations of 1818, were given to Medical Directors of Departments, and those of the Apothecary General and his assistants, to the officers who might be detailed in the Purveying Department. The only important addition was a paragraph to the effect that in future no person should receive an appointment as assistant surgeon until after examination by a board of three medical officers, to be detailed by the Surgeon General, but it does not seem that this was put into practical operation until after the issue of General Orders, No. 58, of July 7, 1832, which defined the requisites for appointment; at least there are no records

of the appointment of any boards previous to that time. From the time of the reorganization of the army in 1821, all persons desiring appointment as medical officers made application to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, enclosing certificates of their being licensed to practice by some respectable medical association or college. Where there were a large number of applicants, preference was usually given to those who came from states from which none had been previously chosen. Thus in February, 1826, a certain Doctor Benedict having applied for the position of assistant surgeon was notified that there were upwards of one hundred applications on file, of which one-fourth were from New York, and that as the applicant was from that state, there would be no prospect of a favorable consideration of his claim. About the same time a gentleman from Connecticut was informed that as he was the only applicant from that state, his desires would be favorably entertained on the occurrence of a vacancy. The only other important addition to the regulations was a clause that surgeons and assistant surgeons might be appointed Judge Advocates of General Courts-Martial, but were not eligible for detail as members of either general, garrison or regimental courts.

Up to the close of 1825 there had been no definite rule relative to the assignment of medical officers to duty, and as many of the southern and western posts were very undesirable as compared with those at the north, there were continual applications for changes of station which embarrassed the Surgeon General, and rendered some fixed regulation on the subject advisable. There was so much dissatisfaction in the Corps about this matter, that on the fourteenth of November the Surgeon General addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 14, 1825.

SIR:

In consequence of the frequent applications from the surgeons for change of station, the difficulty of deciding upon their several cases, and the discontent of many of those whose requests cannot be complied with, or who are removed from their posts, I have to propose that some permanent regulation be established on the subject. The following is believed to be the least objectionable, both in reference to the surgeons and the public service, viz: That the senior surgeons and assistant surgeons shall respectively have choice of stations, on written application through the Surgeon General, specifying the posts preferred; but no surgeon can claim the right of removal from any post or section of country, unless he shall have served there for two successive years, nor any one be liable to removal from his post on such application, unless he shall have been stationed there for the same period.

As several changes will probably take place on the first establishment of this regulation, which the limited number of medical officers may render inconvenient, it is recommended that no case be decided on until six months after its promulgation, in order that applications may be received from the remote posts.

It should also be understood, that surgeons are to be confined in their selections to such stations or regiments as have been, or may hereafter be designated. These at present are West Point, New York, Fortress Monroe, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th regiments of infantry.

This regulation will not of course prevent the officers of the Medical Staff from being ordered to any station where their service may be specially required, the public interest being in all cases paramount to the convenience of individuals.

Respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH LOVELL,
Surgeon General."

In accordance with this suggestion the following order was issued by the War Department:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1825.

ORDERS, No. 84.

I. Senior surgeons and assistant surgeons shall respectively have choice of stations on written application through the Surgeon General, specifying the regiment or post preferred; but no surgeon or assistant can claim the right of removal from any post or station of country, unless he shall have served there for two successive years; nor shall any one be liable to removal from his post on such application, unless he shall have been stationed there for the same period.

II. This regulation shall not be construed as to prevent the competent authority from ordering officers of the Medical Staff to any station where their services may be specially required.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BROWN."

Immediately after the promulgation of this order the Surgeon General issued the following circular to the Medical Staff:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 16, 1825.

SIR:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit a copy of the regulation of the 14th inst., and to state that it will not be acted on until six months after promulgation, in order that applications may be received from those stationed at the remote posts.

Each surgeon and assistant surgeon will specify several regiments or posts in the order in which he may prefer them, as the same station may be applied for by more than one. The necessary changes will be made as soon after the expiration of the period above mentioned as the number of the Medical Staff and the exigencies of the service will permit, the senior applicant always having the preference under similar circumstances. I am also directed to state that the surgeons will be confined in their selections to West Point, Fortress Monroe, and the regiments of infantry; but it will of course depend upon the distribution of the troops for the time being, to which regiments they shall be attached, there not being a sufficient number to supply the whole.

The assistant surgeons will be assigned as follows: To Forts Sullivan, Preble, Constitution, Independence, Trumbull, Wolcott, Wood, Columbus, Lafayette, Delaware,

McHenry, Washington, Monroe, Johnson, Moultrie, St. Philip, Armstrong, Crawford, Snelling, Howard and Niagara, the Arsenals at Pittsburgh, Richmond and Augusta, Savannah, St Augustine, New Orleans, Petites Coquilles, Mackinac, Detroit and Sackett's Harbour each one. To Fort Brady, the first and sixth infantry each two; the fourth and seventh infantry each three; subject however to such alterations as may be made necessary by changes in the position of the troops.

The persons newly appointed or promoted will be ordered to the post or station which shall have become vacant, unless it may have been previously applied for, or the public interest renders a different arrangement advisable. And every surgeon and assistant surgeon will be liable at all times to receive orders for any post which he may have designated unless he shall have withdrawn his application.

Respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH LOVELL,
Surgeon General."

Two trials by court-martial which took place about this time excited general interest among the members of the Medical Staff, involving as they did questions of the gravest consequence as to the responsibilities of surgeons in the performance of official duties, and the jurisdiction of courts-martial composed of non-professional individuals over questions purely surgical in their character. The facts of one case were as follows:

On the second of July, 1825, Lieutenant E. B. G———, second infantry, reported himself to Doctor Beaumont, post surgeon at Fort Niagara, with the request that he would examine his arm, as it was so sore he could not wear his uniform coat. He had been bled on the twenty-first of June and returned to duty, but neglecting to perform it complaints were made to the commanding officer, which resulted in his again reporting sick on the date above mentioned. Doctor Beaumont could find nothing the matter with his arm, and told him so, but as he insisted on being taken on sick report, this was done. Nevertheless, two days after he was well enough to go with a large party on an excursion from the post, but on the sixth of July again reported sick. The surgeon, suspecting that he was malingering, gave him a mixture composed of twenty grains of calomel and six of tartar-emetic; but finding him out in a rain storm the same afternoon, struck him from sick report and reported him to the commanding officer. He was then placed in arrest and tried on the charge of malingering and neglect of duty. Doctor Beaumont testified to all the facts as above narrated, as did also others who were cognizant of them, and the court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. The President disapproved the action of the court, and in his review of the proceedings animadverted in very severe terms on the conduct and testimony of Doctor Beaumont. On the eighth of May, 1826, the latter applied for a Court of Inquiry, but this being refused, in the following fall he published a pamphlet to

the army, in which he stated all the circumstances of the case, and vindicated himself from the strictures contained in General Orders, No. 9, February 18, 1826, promulgating the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Lieutenant G———. In this appeal, after detailing the facts of his connection with G——— and recapitulating the evidence given before the court, he thus defends the propriety of his giving the emetico-cathartic, a circumstance which had formed the basis of the President's strictures in his review of the proceedings:

"Resolved never to be made the tacit medium of deception, nor the convenient organ of official falsehood, I determined neither to let the case pass unnoticed, or waive my duty of making a correct report to the commanding officer. Viewing this case as novel and unprecedented, ——— artfully calculated to evade proof, and requiring more than ordinary means and management for detection, I consulted my *duty* to government and my professional character *only* and at once resolved upon the course to be pursued, fully aware of the delicacy and difficulties of deciding judiciously upon the first case of *feigned sickness in an officer*, that had ever occurred within the sphere of my official duty. I assumed the responsibility—considered the case—adopted my plan of treatment, which was to soothe his agitation—threw him off his guard by *affecting* to believe his declaration; prescribing at the same time an *emetico-cathartic* of *well-known*, *infallible* and *decided* effects, when taken. The first in two minutes completely removed his agitation, which was the *single* and *only* apparent deviation from perfect and tranquil health; the medicine I left with him to take at discretion, should his *non-descript sensations* continue, which *bye the bye*, never after happened to be observable, until the time of his trial; the medicine I am confident was not taken, never having been in the least visible upon close observation for two days. * * * * Whether the plan adopted, either in a moral or professional point of view be justifiable or not, I leave for medical men, and candid judges to decide; it was *salutary*, and had the intended effect of returning Lieut. G——— to his duty without prejudice to his health or constitution; neither is it of very great moment with me, whether a successful experiment be of *less* or *more* than doubtful propriety, that speedily restores a soldier from the *sick report* to the effective service of the government, be he *private*, *non-com.* or *commissioned* officer; neither do I think it of very great consequence, whether it be done *secundem artem*, *secundem naturam*, or *terrorem*, provided it be *well done*. It may not be amiss here to remark, that so far from having administered a medicine of violent operation to a man whom I then believed (and have ever since) to be in *full health*, I neither required Lt. G——— to take,—believed he *did take*, or had any *intention of taking* the medicine left with him; but on the contrary believe he studied to deceive by *pretending* to have taken it, and then representing its effects; it was *impossible to prove* he did not feel those *strange indescribable sensations;* but I know he could not disguise the effects of the medicine if taken—with this view I prescribed the *calomel* and *emetic tartar;* neither was he receiving my professional advice, inasmuch as I had offered him none, either medical, or political,—therefore it must have been *close observation* and my Morning Report of the 8th of July, that tested his *disposition* and the *insincerity* of his complaints.

And no consideration can ever warp my mind from its fixed principles of acting honestly and independently in the discharge of its relative duties. Should I again, a hundred times be placed in a similar situation, I would do as in this case I have done;

fearless of *censure, reproach*, or *temporary discredit*—regarding far more the sanctity of an oath, than either the *applause*, or *disapprobation* of the highest earthly tribunal—considering *Integrity, Faithfulness* and *Fidelity* to my *God*, my *Conscience* and my *Country* paramount to every other consideration."

The second case is of interest, being the trial of a medical officer on charges of malpractice in the performance of his ordinary professional duties, and so far as the public records show, the only one occurring in the history of the Corps. On the fifth of March, 1827, Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B——— was arraigned before a General Court-Martial, convened at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, on the following charges and specifications:

"CHARGE I. Malpractice, and incompetency to the practical duties of his profession.

Specification 1st.—In this; that on or about the 9th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, U. S. Army, did improperly and injudiciously apply to the left leg and thigh of private John Mackay, "H" company, 2nd U. S. Infantry, the splints and dressings commonly used by surgeons for fractures of the thigh and leg, to wit: First, the common bandage, pads, straps, and two rigid splints below the knee; Secondly, three long splints four inches wide and four lines thick, extending from the hip and projecting beyond the heel, closely confined by strings, with counter-extending straps drawn painfully tight round the ankle of said leg, and firmly fastened to the projecting ends of these long splints, the upper end of which pressed so forcibly against the flesh and bones of the pubis and hip joint as to occasion great distress for two days or more, when there was no occasion for any splints, there being no other injury done to the said limb, than that of a simple contusion of the muscles and skin of the leg; thereby clearly showing his want of correct practical knowledge, and incompetency to the duties of his profession.

Specification 2nd.—In this; that on or about the 9th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, the said Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, having had sufficient time and ample opportunity for examination and reflection upon the nature and extent of an injury done to the left leg of private John Mackay, "H" company, 2nd U. S. Infantry, aforesaid, by the kick of an ox, or otherwise, on or about the 8th day of February, 1827, did contrary to every rule of operative surgery, and the principles of modern practice, then and there wrongfully apply to the left leg and thigh of private John Mackay, aforesaid, and did uselessly and unnecessarily keep the said leg and thigh rigidly and painfully confined in the splints and bandages commonly used by surgeons for a fractured thigh and leg, for two days or more, merely for a simple contusion of the skin and muscles of the leg, thereby occasioning unnecessary pain and distress to said private John Mackay, and disclosing gross ignorance of the practice of surgery, and manifest incompetency to the duties of his profession.

Specification 3rd.—In this; that on or about the 9th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, said Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, did erroneously apply to, and rigidly and painfully confine the left ankle and foot of private John Mackay, aforesaid, in straps and bandages so tightly drawn around the said ankle, for two days or more (under the pretence of extending the muscles of said leg, as is usual with surgeons in oblique fractures of the bones) as to cause much pain and an obstinate stiffness and lameness of the said ankle joint, for

two or three months or more, when there was not the least occasion for such practice, there being no other injury done to said limb than that of a simple contusion of the flesh upon the shin, thereby occasioning unnecessary pain and distress to the said John Mackay, aforesaid, from mere incompetence in the said Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, aforesaid, to form a correct judgement of the said injury, or to apply the proper means of relief.

Specification 4th.—In this; that he, the said Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, U. S. A., on or about the 8th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, did injudiciously apply to the neck and face of Private John Mackay, "H" company, 2nd U. S. Infantry, a piece of rigid pasteboard, six or eight inches long and three or four inches wide, the upper edge embracing the under jaw from ear to ear, and the other edge pressing upon the breast, and did there rigidly and worse than uselessly, confine it two days or more, to the pain and inconvenience of said Mackay, when there was no sufficient reason for so dressing him.

CHARGE II. Neglect of duty.

Specification 1st.—In this: that on or about the 8th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B———, U. S. A., did neglect properly to examine an injury done by the kick of an ox, or otherwise, to the limbs of private John Mackay, "H" company, 2nd U. S. Infantry, on or about the 8th day of February, 1827, and did also neglect to ascertain the real nature and extent of said injury, or to apply the proper means and dressings for the relief of the said John Mackay, aforesaid, thereby failing to administer the necessary surgical aid, and neglecting the duty required of him as a surgeon.

Specification 2nd.—In this; that on or about the 9th day of February, 1827, at, or near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory, Assistant Surgeon T——— S. B——— aforesaid, after having had sufficient time, and ample opportunity to ascertain the nature and extent of an injury done to private John Mackay, "H" company, 2nd U. S. Infantry, by the kick of an ox, or otherwise, on the 8th day of February, 1827, did neglect properly to examine the said injury, and did fail to apply the means of relief required of him as assistant surgeon, in consequence of which neglect and failure the said John Mackay suffered much unnecessary pain and distress for two days or more, between the 8th and 11th days of February, 1827."

There were other charges and specifications, but they related to matters foreign to the above case, and have no interest at the present time. Doctor B——— plead not guilty, but the court found him guilty of the first three specifications to the first charge, with the exception of those portions which charged him with incompetency, and not guilty of the fourth specification. Of the first charge he was found guilty of "malpractice," but not guilty of "incompetency to the duties of his profession." He was found guilty of both the second charge and its specifications, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States;" and the court, "in consequence of his inexperience do recommend him to the mercy of the President."

In consequence of the department commander having increased and reorganized the court, by an order subsequent to the date when it convened and after testimony had been taken, President Adams disapproved the proceedings,

without any comment on the merits of the case, and Doctor B——— was returned to duty. The trial, however, excited considerable discussion at the time, from the fact that a court composed entirely of line officers, and upon which the Medical Corps was not (and under existing regulations could not be) represented, was called on to decide a purely surgical question.

During the last years of this decade and the first of the succeeding one, a reform in the pay and emoluments allowed to medical officers became the subject of inquiry in Congress, and of general interest throughout the army. It was generally thought that their case was one of peculiar hardship. A large proportion of them were stationed at southern and frontier posts where the expenses of living were very great, many of them had large families to support, they were deprived by the regulations of the privilege of increasing their incomes by means of private practice, and their compensation remained at the same standard at which it had been fixed by the acts of the twelfth of April, 1808, and the thirtieth of March, 1814, while the nature of their duties had been greatly changed by subsequent enactments, and the cost of all the necessaries of life had increased. A bill to increase the pay of captains and subalterns of the line was passed March 2, 1827, but although the subject was twice favorably reported by the Military Committee of the Senate, no action was taken in reference to the Medical Corps. The result was that resignations were becoming so frequent as seriously to impair the efficiency of the service, for it was found impossible to retain men of high professional standing and experience on the miserable pittance of forty-five dollars a month for surgeons and forty for assistant surgeons, and without any hope of a future increase by means of promotion. As early as the twenty-eighth of December, 1826, Doctor Lovell submitted a report on the subject to the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 28, 1826.

SIR:

In reply to the inquiry whether it be expedient to graduate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army in proportion to the length of time they may have been in service, I beg leave to remark that forty-five or nine-tenths of the whole number are of the latter class, and of course can receive only the lowest grade of pay at any period and under any circumstances. The eight surgeons receive but five dollars per month and one ration per day more than the assistant surgeons, which therefore constitutes the only difference between the oldest surgeon and the youngest assistant, while the senior assistant who has been upwards of twenty years in service, and is among the oldest officers in the army, receives the same pay that he did on his first appointment in 1806, although an additional ration has within a few years been allowed to every other subaltern officer. It is believed this principle is adopted in relation to the Medical Department in every other service except our own; and it is

manifestly applicable to it in a special manner, because in no other profession is personal experience of such vital importance.

When a senior officer of the General Staff or of the line is removed, his place is immediately supplied by one who is nearly if not quite his equal, and the case is the same in the several promotions that take place down to the cadet who fills the last vacancy, and whose duties are adapted to his years; but the medical graduate who succeeeds the experienced surgeon must at once assume all his duties and responsibilities, and have the sole care of the health and lives of the corps or garrison to which he may be attached, and the charge is often a serious one to those stationed beyond the reach of all other advice.

Upwards of three-fourths of the present assistant surgeons have been appointed within the last eight years, besides many others who have from time to time resigned during that period; and as the prospect of a moderate increase of pay would no doubt retain in the army much of the experience purchased at its expense, it would not only be fair and just towards those by whom this experience is possessed, but it is believed a full equivalent would be received by the public. For the actual expense of recruiting, transporting to most of the military posts, and preparing one or two new men to supply the places of those who may have been lost from unskilful treatment is fully equal to the additional pay of the experienced surgeon, who has been compelled to retire to private practice in consequence of being unable to meet his growing expenses. The reasonableness of this increase will further appear if the surgeon be compared with other officers, whose pay is about the same. The captain for example receives fifty-eight dollars per month, and the assistant surgeon fifty-two; they have each one servant, and the same allowance of fuel, quarters, etc., and the latter if he actually keep horses in service is also allowed eight dollars per month in lieu of forage, which is generally not more than sufficient to meet the additional expense; so that in point of fact the captain receives six dollars per month more than the assistant surgeon, and but five dollars per month less than the full surgeon towards defraying his necessary and personal expenses. It is moreover perfectly well known that even a subaltern officer can, and actually does in almost every case, live more conveniently and comfortably than the surgeon, in consequence of the various little offices performed by his men when off duty, all of which are a direct charge upon the latter. But the important difference between the captain and the surgeon is, that the pay of the latter is invariably the same, while the former is constantly advancing to promotion in rank and emoluments. The commission of the oldest captain (who however is Adjutant General with the pay of a colonel) is of July, 1812, and that of the oldest assistant surgeon is of March, 1806, a difference of six years.

But four assistant surgeons have been promoted in ten years, with the additional pay of only eleven dollars per month, without the possibility of a further increase, while in the same period thirteen captains have been promoted to be majors, and nineteen lieutenant colonels and colonels in their respective grades. Nor has regular promotion been considered sufficient for the officers of the General Staff, and of the line, and therefore they receive brevet commissions for every ten years of service, and are often entitled to all the advantages of these commissions previous to their promotion. They are moreover entitled to double rations when on separate command, and are frequently on staff and other duties by which their compensation is materially increased, while the surgeon can in no case receive any additional allowance either on account of his situation, the extent or importance of his duties, or his length of service.

The surgeons are not only confined to their original pay whatever may be the

necessary increase of their expenses as they advance in life, but they are more constantly on duty than any other officer in service. For the number being barely sufficient to supply the several posts, they are seldom permitted to leave their stations, as no one else can perform their duties; and they are thus sometimes compelled in urgent cases to hire a substitute at their own expense, while at most of the interior posts even this is impracticable, and hence some have been on daily duty for ten years; whereas an officer of the line can at once be relieved by the next in command or his place be supplied by one of the same grade. This is a consideration of no inconsiderable importance not only comparatively in relation to others, but positively in relation to the surgeon himself; for cases have occurred where all the officers of a post have been repeatedly changed on account of their ill health, while the surgeon has been compelled to remain at the sacrifice not only of his health, but in more than one instance of his life; and a standing order has even been issued that he shall in no case be so far from the garrison that he could not be called on in case of accident.

The present compensation, especially of the assistant surgeons, is obviously incompetent to the comfortable support of those who are somewhat advanced in life; although quite sufficient on their first appointment. They are allowed but one servant, and one room with the necessary fuel, and hence they are often under the necessity of applying a considerable portion of their pay to these objects, leaving but four or five hundred dollars for all the other expenses of their families, out of which they are compelled to meet considerable additional expenses incident to their commissions, which are of course never incurred by a retired and economical private individual.

To these considerations it may be proper to add that the surgeon is required to be a regular medical graduate in order to become a candidate for appointment and that all the expenses of a liberal education generally including a collegiate and a medical course are paid by himself; while the cadet is prepared for service at the public expense, and therefore while the latter is in some measure refunding an advance the former ought to receive a reasonable consideration on account of his own investment.

Should it be deemed advisable to graduate the pay of surgeons on this principle, the following ratio of increase is respectfully submitted for consideration, viz: that in lieu of the monthly pay and rations as at present allowed, the assistant surgeons should receive forty dollars per month and two rations per day, and the surgeons fifty-five dollars per month and five rations per day on their first appointment; with an increase of five dollars per month and one ration per day for every three years they shall have served in their respective grades, provided that in no case shall the increase to the assistant surgeon exceed ten dollars per month and two rations per day, or that of the surgeon five dollars per month and one ration per day; and it will at once be perceived that nearly nine-tenths of the whole number will necessarily be confined within the first limits for life, as but eight can expect promotion in twenty years, or arrive at the highest rate under twenty-six years, which with the number that from the ordinary incidents of the service will always be at the lowest rate and receive the same compensation as at present will make about an average increase of ten dollars per month and one ration per day, which would amount to the same as has been proposed for captains when in command of their companies.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH LOVELL,

Surgeon General, U. S. A."

In the following session of Congress a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives graduating the pay of medical officers on the plan above proposed, but no action was taken on it. In consequence of the numerous petitions on the subject, not only from the Medical Staff but also from line officers, the Senate on the eleventh of December, 1828, passed a resolution of inquiry, which being referred to Surgeon General Lovell, that officer addressed an elaborate review of the case to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, chairman of the Senate Military Committee. Still, although bills were introduced into both houses providing for an increase of pay, they failed to meet favorable consideration for several years. In his annual report for 1831, Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, says:

"We have sixty-four military stations and recruiting stations requiring surgeons, and we have in service but fifty-three surgeons and assistants. There is no economy in the present management, nor is it advantageous to the public interest. An increase of the Corps as recommended by the Surgeon General is evidently required. The considerations urged by him for an addition to the pay of surgeons and assistants are certainly forcible. There is no portion of the army whose compensation is so inadequate, nor is there any which presents less prospects of reward. There are but two grades of rank in our medical service, and the emolument of the highest is but little superior to that of a captain."

And again in the following year he says:

"There is probably no class of officers under the government whose compensation is more inadequate to their service than that of the Medical Staff of the Army. There are but two grades, surgeon and assistant surgeon, in the Corps, and the pay of the former is forty-five dollars a month, and the pay of the latter forty dollars a month. The prospects of gradual and continued promotion held out to the other officers of the army, is a powerful incentive to good conduct, and when realized becomes its just reward. Of this the medical officers are deprived, for the slight difference in rank and pay at present existing is scarcely worthy of consideration; the nature of their profession requiring time, experience and pecuniary means for its acquisition; the responsible and arduous services demanded of them; the relation, not always a pleasant one, in which they stand to the line of the army; and I may add in justice to this meritorious class of officers their general capacity, respectability and good conduct, entitle them to a higher rate of compensation, and I indulge the hope that their claims may be favorably considered."

To show how deeply the unfortunate condition of the Medical Staff had excited the attention and sympathy of the army at large, the following petition is selected from a large number that were presented to Congress during the years in which this question was agitated. It was made by the officers of the third and seventh regiments of infantry:

"*To the Honorable the Senate, etc.,*

The undersigned officers of the Army of the United States, deeply impressed with a sense of the value and importance of the services of the Medical Staff, and impelled by the friendly interest which the peculiar nature of their duties so naturally awa-

kens in our minds, respectfully beg leave to make to your honorable body such representation in their behalf as we believe to be in consonance with the attributes of justice, and therefore best calculated to ensure on the part of your honorable body, the most favorable consideration touching their present condition. It is one of the cardinal principles flowing from our form of government and resulting from the genius of our institutions, that the rate of compensation shall always be in a direct ratio to the value of the services rendered; and taking this principle for our guide, we believe it may be safely averred that the Medical Staff of the army labor under peculiar disadvantages, and that independent of certain oppressive disabilities incidentally connected with the tenure of their appointment as medical officers, a spirit of justice calls for further legislative provision with reference to their pay and emoluments. It is not our design to touch upon details, or to anticipate that liberal spirit which has ever influenced your honorable body, by proposing any specific increase of compensation.

All the information necessary on the subject of the relative emoluments of the several branches of the army, is presumed to be in the possession of your honorable body, but we should not do justice to the subject did we fail to present for your consideration some facts of primary importance which we would fain hope may not fail to sustain our petition, and induce your aquiescence.

We regard it as a leading defect of the present system of the organization of the Medical Staff, that the same services are rendered by all of its members, that they severally incur the same responsibilities, but receive unequal amounts of pay, etc.; that there is an absence of that great stimulus to human exertion, the prospect of bettering their condition by a graduated increase of emoluments having reference to length of service, a defect which is found in no other branch of the service, and which is believed to be seriously detrimental to its best interest.

It is to be presumed from the vital importance to the efficiency of the army which results from the employment of well educated members of the medical profession, that in the legislative provision made for their support, there would be found sufficient inducement to retain them permanently in service. Yet from the inadequacy of their compensation with reference to their real necessities, the disproportionate rate of compensation between themselves and officers of assimilated rank, but more especially to the lucrative practice of the profession in civil life, it follows that resignations are for the most part confined to that class which is best calculated to give efficiency to the service, and respectability to the medical profession. Among the regulations which have been deemed necessary for the government of the Medical Staff, there are a number which are singularly oppressive and from the operation of which all other branches of the service are exempt. From their limited number they are subjected to do duty even when under arrest; they cannot receive the indulgence of a furlough unless they provide a substitute to discharge their duties except by the special sanction of the Secretary of War, and are moreover debarred the advantages of private practice, subject to the same restrictions. We therefore pray that their compensation may be placed on such a footing, as your honorable body on consideration of the subject, may deem correspondent to their services."

Notwithstanding these and other urgent appeals it was not until the thirtieth of June, 1834, that Congress finally passed a bill "Increasing and regulating the pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army." This bill was as follows:

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive the appointment of assistant surgeon of the army of the United States, unless he shall have been examined and approved by an Army Medical Board, to consist of not less than three surgeons or assistant surgeons who shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; and no person shall receive the appointment of surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have served at least five years as an assistant surgeon, and unless also he shall have been examined by an army board constituted as aforesaid.

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeons in the army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a Major; and the assistant surgeons who shall have served five years, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a Captain; and those who shall have served less than five years, the pay and emoluments of a First Lieutenant; and that said assistant surgeons shall be entitled to receive the same allowance for forage as they are at present entitled to.

SECTION III. *And be it further enacted*, That every surgeon and assistant surgeon who shall have served faithfully ten years in these grades respectively, shall be entitled to receive an increase of rations per day, equal to the number of rations to which he may be entitled under this act."

In order to complete the record relative to this question of the pay and emoluments of the Medical Staff we have been obliged to anticipate to some extent the regular course of events. It will therefore be necessary to look back for several years, to consider other matters of interest in connection with the history of the Department. The general orders issued during the period were neither very numerous nor very important, yet they are worthy of record, as they show the gradual manner in which the deficiencies and abuses of the old organization were rectified and the department grew into the shape which obtained up to the commencement of the rebellion. On the second of December, 1828, the following order was issued relative to the duties of soldiers detailed in hospitals:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 2, 1828.

No non-commissioned officer or private soldier who may be selected to act as steward, wardmaster, cook or nurse of a hospital in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 1232 of the General Regulations, shall be required by any officer not of the Medical Staff to perform any duty except that of attending weekly inspections, the regular musters for payment, and in cases of the most urgent necessity.

P. B. PORTER,
Secretary of War."

So much confusion and recrimination had arisen from the practice of allowing medical officers to choose their own stations, that the Surgeon General recommended a repeal of the order permitting it, and in consequence on the sixteenth of March, 1830, the following order was promulgated by the War Department:

"The regulation of December 14, 1825, allowing senior surgeons and assistant surgeons choice of stations is hereby rescinded. They will hereafter be assigned to the several regiments and posts by the Secretary of War on application through the Surgeon General.

No surgeon or assistant surgeon shall receive a furlough or leave of absence for a period exceeding thirty days, and no extension of such furlough or leave of absence shall be granted until he shall have returned to the post where he was stationed at the time of receiving said furlough. In all cases where a furlough for a longer period is required, application must be made to the Secretary of War accompanied with the written approval of the commanding officer of the regiment or post. The expenses incident to the employment of private physicians make it necessary to withhold furloughs unless under circumstances of high necessity. Such surgeons and assistant surgeons as are now on furlough will repair to their respective posts by the time of the expiration of the furlough; and all will be expected to be at their posts by the fifteenth of April, unless sufficient cause to justify their absence shall be shown to the Department.

JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War."

Other orders, pertaining to the duties of medical officers, which were issued about this time, were as follows:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1830.

ORDERS, No. 13.

To avoid the inconvenience resulting from the suspension of the functions of the officers of the Medical Staff, it is recommended to officers in command that whenever charges shall be preferred against a surgeon or assistant surgeon, that they transmit the charges to the officer having authority to order a General Court-Martial for his trial, and a copy thereof to the party accused; but not to put the surgeon or assistant surgeon in arrest until the court ordered for his trial shall have assembled.

BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General Commanding the Army.
R. JONES,
Adjutant General."

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1830.

The Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon resident at Washington will give medical attendance to such officers living at the city of Washington on duty, and their families as shall become sick; and no citizen physician's account will hereafter be allowed unless it shall appear that the Surgeon General or the Assistant Surgeon was applied to, and that the aid of neither could be procured.

J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War."

The question of the reduction of the expenses of the army was made the subject of discussion in Congress during the years 1829 and 1830, and on the twenty-sixth of April in the latter year the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House at the commencement of the next session, whether any reduction in the number of officers in the Army of the United States, can be made without injury to the public service and if any what reduction; together with a plan for the most efficient organization of the army in conformity with the reduction proposed."

To obtain the data necessary for making the above report, the Secretary of War addressed a circular to all the General and other principal officers, requesting their opinion as to what changes would inure to the advantage of the service. In their replies Generals Scott, Clinch and others recommended no change whatever; General Gaines and Colonel Cummings, third infantry, advised a return to the old system of regimental medical officers and post surgeons; General Atkinson considered the Medical Department as essential, and that under the wide distribution of the troops any reduction of the number of medical officers would be seriously detrimental to the best interests of the service. Colonel Crane, fourth artillery, said; "The Medical Department it is believed would be improved by abolishing the grade of assistant surgeon, (as there is no rank or distinction among medical men except what merit may give,) and fixing their pay and emoluments according to their length of service; allowing them a higher scale of consideration when they come in contact with officers of the line than they have heretofore received."

The opinion of the Surgeon General was positive not only against any reduction of the number of medical officers, but also in favor of their decided increase. For five years in his quarterly reports to the Secretary of War he had not failed to call attention to the want of medical officers at many of the posts, and the lack of economy and efficiency in the employment of citizen physicians under contract. He had repeatedly shown the injustice done to those in service, from the fact of the number of posts being greater than that of the medical officers; some of the latter having been continuously on duty for many years, without any opportunity to obtain a leave of absence without employing a physician at their own expense, which they could not afford to do. Upon being called upon, therefore, by the Secretary of War for his opinion on these questions during the discussion of the above resolution in the House of Representatives, he wrote the following reply, reiterating the sentiments expressed in his previous reports:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HON. J. H. EATON, 9 January, 1830.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the seventh inst., enclosing the copy of a resolution of the Committee on Retrenchment, I beg leave to state that any reduction of the number or compensation of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army is deemed inexpedient, as the necessity of an increase of their number, and the equity of an

increase of their compensation, has been fully stated in reports heretofore made to the Department; and it is understood that a bill for these purposes has been recently reported to the House of Representatives.

With regard to the responsibilities, economy and efficiency of the administrative branch of this Department, I beg leave respectfully to refer to the 73rd article of the army regulations defining the duties of its several officers, and to remark that the average expense during the three years previous to its present organization was about seven dollars per man, and for the two subsequent years about three dollars per man, making a difference of about $45,000 per annum. Since the reduction of the army in 1821, the ratio of expense has continued about the same, and in proportion to the existing establishment is less now than it was under that of 1802. This has been effected by the regulations adopted in relation to purchasing and furnishing supplies, auditing accounts, securing responsibility for all public property under the charge of the several officers of the Department, and requiring reports that shall show the manner in which their official duties are performed, and it is therefore believed that if any further improvements are required in these respects, they may be made by such alterations in the regulations referred to, as experience may suggest, or the exigencies of the service may require, since from the nature of the case all the expenses of the Department are contingent, and its economy and efficiency must mainly depend upon the manner in which its administrative duties are performed.

With respect to the expenses of this branch of the Department, I have to state that the compensation at present allowed to its principal officer is somewhat less than that allowed to the other officers performing similar duties, with the exception of the Paymaster General; and that the only clerk employed receives a salary of the fifth rate; there being but two lower under existing laws. The contingent expenses for fuel, stationery, printing, etc., for the four last years have averaged $226 per annum, and the estimates are believed to be as low as the duties of the office will permit.

Previous to the reduction of the army in 1821 the officers of the Apothecaries' Department, were required by law "to give bonds to the United States, with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duties in such sums as shall be required by the Surgeon General of the Army, under the direction of the War Department," (Act May 8, 1820), and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of requiring similar bonds from the surgeon or assistant surgeons who have been, or may be assigned to perform these duties, as they must necessarily have a large amount of property under their charge, and would make considerable disbursements on account of the Department.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH LOVELL,

Surgeon General."

Six months later, he wrote again to the Secretary as follows:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HON. J. H. EATON, 1 August, 1830.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives received on the fourth of May last, requiring a report 'whether any reduction in the number of officers in the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service; and if any what reduction; together with a plan for the most efficient organization of the army, in conformity with the reduction proposed,' and in relation to

the Medical Department I have to state, that notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of military posts and stations, the number of medical officers is less than it has been at any period within the last twenty years.

Under the establishment of 1808 before the late war, there were sixty-nine surgeons and mates; under that of 1815 after the war, there were at first seventy-seven and subsequently sixty-nine, while under that of 1821, with a trifling if with any reduction of posts it was reduced to fifty-three. Even under the establishment of 1802 with half the force and probably less than half the number of stations there were thirty-three surgeons and mates; and at least double that number is required at present.

This number even if a furlough or leave of absence be granted on no occasion and the whole be constantly fit for duty, is insufficient to meet the demands of the service, as has been stated and fully explained in former reports to the Department on this subject. From ten to twelve private physicians have generally been required at the regular stations, and others are necessarily employed during the year for limited periods. By a report to the Department on the eighteenth of April last it appears that $22,633 were expended on this account in the years 1828 and 1829, of which $18,370 were paid to those employed at the several stations and for attending detachments on the march; and the remainder for attendance on officers and their families stationed at places where there was no surgeon of the army. The amount expended on this account during the two first quarters of the present year was $6,025. Unless therefore, there be a material change in the distribution of the army, and the posts be reduced below what they have been for the last ten years, no reduction can be made in the number of surgeons without a proportionate increase of the expenses of the Department, and without disadvantage to the public service.

With regard to the administrative branch of the Department, it is believed to have answered the purpose for which it was established by securing the professional responsibility of its several officers, a strict accountability for public property, and a material reduction of its expenses. By the regulations of 1818 which were compiled with especial reference to the well known deficiencies of the Department in all these respects, both during the late war and under the organization of 1815, every officer is required to make full reports to the chief of the Department on all matters relating to his professional duties, with 'remarks relative to the nature and symptoms of the the diseases reported, the treatment adopted, the medicines and stores most in demand, &c., &c., together with observations on the medical topography of the post, station or hospital, the climate, prevalent diseases, their probable causes, etc.' Reports of this character from every surgeon having charge of an hospital, made at various periods and from every section of the country, will enable the latter on his part to make the 'returns and reports necessary to explain all the concerns of the Department under his charge, with such remarks relative to improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing and subsistence of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service;' and if he possesses the requisite professional information and experience in army and hospital practice, these circumstances cannot fail to furnish him with the means of appreciating the qualifications, services and merit of those by whom they are made.

The information thus obtained in reference to the diseases of the several posts and the practice of the surgeons, as well as of the state of their supplies and the quantities ordinarily expended with a given number of men in the several sections of country,

through the returns and requisitions required by the regulations, will not only enable him to keep every post regularly and amply supplied, but to examine all returns with reference to these facts and circumstances, and to see that every article is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the expenditures are in proportion to the diseases and cases reported. From these data again, accurate and specific estimates can be made of the probable expenses of the Department for each year, and for any given number of men; while a supervision of the purchases and disbursements enable him to limit the expenses of the several items of appropriation that may have been made in conformity with these estimates; so that while on the one hand he is held responsible that the hospitals are regularly furnished with suitable medical attendance, and amply supplied with whatever may be necessary for the comfort and recovery of the sick, on the other he has every inducement to effect this at the least possible expense. The result of these arrangements has been to render the expenses of the Department materially less than they have been at any former period. In 1806 and 1807, under the establishment of 1802, they were four dollars per man, in 1810 and 1811, under that of 1808 and before the late war, they were five dollars per man, in 1817 and 1818, under that of 1815 and for the two years previously to the present organization, they were seven dollars and a half per man, while in 1819 and 1820 they were but three dollars per man. The average of 1817 and 1818 was $95,416, and that of 1819 and 1820, but $39,104. In 1818, $87,745 were expended, and in 1819 under precisely similar circumstances, but $40,914, or less than one-half. Since the reduction of the army in 1821 the ratio has continued the same, with the exception of that for private physicians as has been above explained.

The seventy-third article of the army regulations are believed fully to exhibit all the duties that can devolve on the Medical Department either on a war or peace establishment, and it is also believed that a reference to these regulations and to the operations of the Department for the last twelve years will show that the organization of 1821 is well calculated to insure the efficiency of the Department at the least possible expense, it being only necessary to increase the number of surgeons in proportion to the force to be raised, the service to be performed, and the number of posts to be occupied; and to allow the chief of the Department the assistant required for the performance of his duties as its 'Director and immediate accounting officer.'

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LOVELL,
Surgeon General."

The Secretary of War in communicating these various opinions to the Military Committee of the House, wrote an elaborate report on the subject of army organization. The only suggestion he made in reference to the Medical Department was as follows:

"The Surgeon General of the Army might be dispensed with. He has no disbursements to superintend or make, no bonds to receive, no accounts to revise or responsibilities to encounter. The principal and material duty to be encountered by him is in the purchasing and distributing of medicines, a duty which is performed by a quartermaster of the army at New York, at which place medical supplies are obtained, and from which point they are distributed to the several posts."

It is not surprising that so uncalled for a recommendation should have been keenly felt by the Surgeon General, whose faithful and economical administration of the affairs of his department for thirteen years, had been a matter of universal commendation. After a personal conversation with the Secretary on the subject, he obtained his permission to address him another communication to be transmitted to the House of Representatives. In this letter, which is too long for insertion, he reviews in detail the history of the Department since he assumed control of its affairs. He shows that the statement of the Secretary that the purchasing and distributing of medicines was performed by a quartermaster in New York, was entirely incorrect, Surgeon T. G. Mower having been stationed for ten years in that city in the performance of this very duty, to which he had been detailed on the abolition of the Apothecaries' Department in 1821, and that the Quartermaster's Department had been by paragraph 1010 of the Army Regulations expressly prohibited from making such purchases, but that in order to meet certain contingent expenses when cash payments were necessary, that department had in a few instances made purchases of bedding and furniture for the Medical Department.

With regard to the statement of the Secretary, that the Surgeon General "had no disbursements to superintend or make, etc.," he shows that the principal object in the original establishment of the office was to make that officer responsible for just such duties, and that the seventy-third paragraph of the Army Regulations was drafted with a special reference to this intention; that all reports and returns from medical officers were received by him, all orders in reference to their duties issued through him, all estimates for funds made by him, all expenditures of appropriations accounted for in his quarterly reports to the War Department. He shows further, by a recapitulation of the statistics given in previous reports, that under his administration the expenses of the Department have been only about one-half what they were previous to the reorganization in 1818, and they could be still further reduced if the Medical Staff was sufficiently large to enable him to dispense with the services of contract physicians. In every particular he refutes the statements of the Secretary, and without adverting to the "propriety of the establishment or continuance of his office," concludes by expressing a wish that his statement might be forwarded to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House, to whom the whole matter had been referred. That body, after due consideration of the various reports received, decided that the circumstances demanded an increase rather than a reduction of the Medical Staff, and reported a bill to that effect to the House, which, however, was not passed until the twenty-eighth of June, 1832. The bill was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four additional surgeons and ten additional surgeon's mates in the army of the United States."

A question arose in 1829 in reference to the relative rank of some of the assistant surgeons. In the reorganization of the Corps in 1821, the position of officers on the *Register* was fixed according to the "relative rank of the parties at the time the present appointments were made." Consequently all officers were arranged as they had been under the act of April, 1818, when the hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates became post surgeons, the Corps being only increased by the addition of the regimental surgeon's mates, who were all arranged as junior to those who had been post surgeons. The arrangement of 1818 was made without any regard to the date of original entry into service, but only to the rank held by them at the time of the reorganization; consequently some officers who had served in the war of 1812, and indeed previous to that time, were arranged below others who had been appointed hospital surgeons subsequent to the war. Assistant Surgeons Eaton and Day claimed that injustice was done them in this arrangement, the latter having been a garrison surgeon's mate in 1807, and the former a hospital mate in 1814. It was therefore proposed to rectify the records so as to arrange the assistant surgeons on the *Register* in the order of their original entry into service without regard to the rank they held at the time of the reorganization. This necessitated the following changes:

	FORMER ARRANGEMENT.		REVISED ARRANGEMENT.	
1.	Asst. Surg. Sargent.	1.	Asst. Surg. Sargent,	1806.
2.	" " Turner.	2.	" " Day,	1807.
3.	" " Swift.	3.	" " Mann,	1812.
4.	" " Monroe.	4.	" " Turner,	1812.
5.	" " Smith.	5.	" " Swift,	1814.
6.	" " Mann.	6.	" " Eaton,	1814.
7.	" " Day.	7.	" " Archer,	1814.
8.	" " Eaton.	8.	" " Monroe,	1816.
9.	" " Clitherall.	9.	" " Smith,	1816.
10.	" " Archer.	10.	" " Clitherall,	1817.

The Secretary of War favorably considered the appeal of Assistant Surgeons Day and Eaton, and the proposed alterations were made, in accordance with the suggestions of the Surgeon General, on the *Army Register* for 1831.

Although the Army Regulations for 1825 contained a clause that no person should receive the appointment of assistant surgeon until after examination by a properly authorized board, yet this rule had never been carried out on account of the difficulty of detailing medical officers for this purpose. General Orders, No. 58, from the War Department, dated July 7, 1832, reiterated the regula-

tion and directed that hereafter it should be strictly enforced, and to carry out its provisions the following order was issued:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1832.

A Medical Board will be convened in the City of New York on the fifteenth of January next, who will examine the qualifications of such candidates for appointment in the Medical Department of the Army as may be authorized to present themselves for that purpose, and will report to the Surgeon General thereon.

The Board will consist of the following members, who will receive the same allowances as are authorized to members of a Court-Martial.

Surgeon Thomas G. Mower, President.

Surgeon W. V. Wheaton; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Russell, members.

In case of the absence of either of the members, Assistant Surgeon Edward Macomb will supply the vacancy.

LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War."

The board assembled in New York on the day appointed, and held daily sessions until the twenty-fourth of January, when they adjourned *sine die*. Six candidates for appointment were examined, of whom five were found qualified.

A second board was ordered to convene in New Orleans on the first of April, with the following detail: Surgeon Thomas Lawson, President; Surgeon Thomas G. Mower and Assistant Surgeon S. B. Smith, members, with Surgeon J. P. C. Mac Mahon as supernumerary. This board was directed, after examining all candidates who might present themselves in New Orleans, to proceed to Forts Pike, Jackson, Jesup and other stations in the southwest, and examine the medical officers of those posts; to proceed thence to St. Louis, and hold sessions for the examination of candidates for appointment; then to visit all the northern and northwestern stations, proceeding to New York city as soon as this duty was performed; and finally to Washington for the purpose of making their report. They were also directed at each post visited to inspect and report on the condition of the hospital, the supplies and medicines furnished, the nature and treatment of the sick, and all other matters pertaining to the administration of the Department. The board completed the duties assigned them and arrived in Washington by the twenty-fifth of October. Forty-one candidates were authorized to appear before the board, of whom twenty presented themselves and were examined; of these twelve were found qualified for appointment and eight rejected. Twenty medical officers were examined for promotion of whom fifteen received a favorable report.

The experience gained by the sessions of these boards made it evident that further regulations were advisable relative to appointments and promotions,

and on the recommendation of the Surgeon General the following additional rules were promulgated:

"1. In deciding on the fitness of candidates for appointment or promotion in the Medical Staff to perform the duties of the several stations to which they are to be appointed, the Medical Board of Examination shall take into consideration their physical qualifications and moral habits, as well as their professional acquirements.

2. When a candidate for appointment shall fail to receive a favorable report from a Medical Board of Examination, he shall if desired be entitled to a second examination after the expiration of two years, and on a second failure shall be dropped from the list of applicants.

3. When an assistant surgeon shall fail to receive a favorable report from a Medical Board of Examination, his connection with the Medical Staff shall cease from that time."

The following order in reference to hospital stewards was issued during this year:

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
October 15, 1833.

At garrisons, posts and stations where a suitable hospital steward cannot be obtained from the command, the surgeon or assistant surgeon is authorized to enlist a man for the purpose, who will be permanently attached to the hospital and will be mustered with the other hospital attendants. The hospital steward who may be so enlisted will be entitled to receive fifteen cents per day extra pay when the garrison, post or station consists of from one to five companies, and twenty cents per day when it exceeds that number.

LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War."

In the summer of 1832 occurred the Black Hawk war, or the "Cholera campaign" as it was generally known in the army, from the dreadful ravages of that disease among the troops ordered to the field. The Sac and Fox Indians having assumed a hostile attitude on the borders of Illinois and Michigan, all the regular troops at the west were concentrated for field service at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) under command of General Atkinson. It being anticipated that this force would not be sufficient to successfully prosecute the war, troops were also ordered from the sea-board and eastern lake stations, and Major General Winfield Scott assigned to the command of the whole force. Surgeon Josiah Everett was Medical Director. Seven companies of troops from Fort Monroe and New York Harbor, under command of Colonel Twiggs, left Buffalo for Detroit on the third of July on the steamer "Henry Clay." The next day when near the latter city, a man was taken suddenly ill, and his case pronounced by Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Kerr to be Asiatic cholera. Up to that time the disease had not appeared in the United States, although it had

been very prevalent at Quebec and other places in Lower Canada. The boat was very much crowded, and a large portion of the men were obliged to sleep on the upper deck exposed to the night air. Just after arrival at Detroit a second case occurred and the first died, and General Scott ordered the command up the lake to disembark if necessary at Bois Blanc, an island near Mackinaw. Surgeon Everett, Medical Director of the Northwestern Army, accompanied them. After leaving Detroit cases multiplied so rapidly and there was such alarm among the men that Colonel Twiggs considered it best to disembark as soon as possible, and accordingly the troops were landed and encamped just below Fort Gratiot. Just after the disembarkation a terrible rain storm came up, which drenched the men and materially increased the number of cases. A large barn was immediately taken for a hospital and the sick made as comfortable as possible, but they multiplied so fast that soon it was impossible to give them the requisite attention. Doctor Everett reported that up to the eighth of July there had been twenty-five cases and seven deaths. The next day he was taken sick himself, and died on the fourteenth. Up to the sixteenth the number of deaths was thirty-four, though this does not represent the total mortality, for many soldiers deserted in the panic which ensued on their first arrival at Fort Gratiot, and taking the disease were found dead and dying on the roads for many miles. After the sixteenth the disease declined, there being but two deaths subsequently.

The following extract of a private letter from a veteran officer of the army, who was on board the "Henry Clay," besides giving an interesting description of the outbreak, pays a high tribute to the fidelity and efficiency of Assistant Surgeon Kerr:

"In 1832 the troops in New York Harbor and elsewhere were ordered to the west to act against the Sacs and Foxes then hostile to us. Accordingly the Fourth Artillery embarked on the eighteenth of June for Chicago, via the Hudson river, the canal and lakes. The Asiatic cholera had then just made its appearance in Canada, but not yet in the United States, and all along the line of the canal to Buffalo, we met evidences of panic and alarm among the citizens. We arrived without incident at Buffalo, and sailed from thence on the third of July on the steamer Henry Clay, Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Kerr, a young officer, being our only medical officer, and of him and not of our expedition I propose to write. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, after we had a fourth of July dinner, being off the port of Erie, and while the young officers were joking about the cholera, the then prominent subject of thought, the hospital steward came into the cabin and reported to the doctor that one of the privates was taken suddenly very ill. We went on deck and found the man in great agony, and the doctor at once pronounced it a case of cholera. He took the case in hand and was unremitting in his attentions, but the man died at half past three the next morning. This was I think the first case in the United States, and the man came immediately from Baltimore and had never been where the cholera was.

Before he died another case occurred, and during the night we arrived at Detroit, where we were visited by Dr. Everett and several citizen physicians who all pronounced the disease to be Asiatic cholera. General Scott ordered us to proceed about three miles up the strait, and there await his further orders. The next morning having been joined by Dr. Everett, who was chief of General Scott's Medical Staff, we were ordered to proceed on our voyage. The cases at this time increased very fast, the first three being from Major Payne's company, but then it extended not only to the other troops but also to the crew, so that before we got to Fort Gratiot the decks were covered with the dead and dying, and not enough men remained to navigate the vessel, so that the voyage was broken up and we landed about a mile below Fort Gratiot where we encamped. A heavy rain came on and the cases increased rapidly and among them Dr. Everett, so that Dr. Kerr was the only medical officer. The sick were removed to a neighboring barn, which was soon filled; I counted one morning in passing it, six dead bodies lying outside awaiting burial.

The disease raged with unabated fury (including several officers among its victims, of which two, Dr. Everett and Lieutenant Clay died) until July 11th, when it began to abate though there were daily deaths for some time afterwards. Amid all these scenes Dr. Kerr unassisted attended to officers and men both day and night, and I think never had the slightest relaxation during that time. His devotion to duty was the admiration, and his power of endurance the wonder of all. The last case was taken sick on the sixteenth, and the last death occurred on the twenty-first. We lost I think between forty and fifty, and I lost one-third of my company."

Two days after the command above mentioned left Detroit, the cholera broke out in a detachment of troops from Fort Niagara which was in Detroit awaiting transportation to Chicago. Within twenty-four hours there were eleven cases and four deaths; when the city authorities becoming alarmed requested the removal of the troops, and they were accordingly embarked on the steamer "Superior" *en route* for Chicago. The day after their departure fourteen new cases came on sick report and two died, and it was thought advisable to land the troops, which was done at a point fourteen miles south of Fort Gratiot. Assistant Surgeon H. Stevenson was medical officer to this command. Of a total strength of but seventy-eight, sixty-three had the disease up to the fourteenth of July, and there were nineteen deaths. In the garrison at Fort Gratiot, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Steinecke, during the same period there were twenty-one deaths. The disease was carried to Chicago by steamboats from Detroit, from whence Assistant Surgeon DeCamp reported two hundred cases admitted to hospital in six days of a mean strength of about one thousand, and fifty-one deaths. This command marched subsequently to the Mississippi river and the pestilence reappeared among them on their arrival at their destination and proved almost as fatal as in Chicago. In fact the whole expedition was completely broken up by the ravages of the disease; but as General Atkinson's command had taken the field before its appearance it escaped, and was enabled to prosecute the war to a successful termination.

Much astonishment was expressed at the time that the disease should have broken out on steamers on the lake many miles from any land, and it was thought by many to be an instance of the transfer of the contagious elements through the atmosphere; but it was subsequently ascertained that both the "Henry Clay" and the "Superior" had been employed in carrying emigrants (among whom the disease prevailed) from Quebec to Montreal, and there seems little reason to doubt that the boats were infected previous to their charter by the United States. In the Southern Division and especially at New Orleans the disease was very prevalent. Three hundred and eighty-four cases were reported, of which eighty-eight died.

On the third of March, 1834, the third medical board convened in Washington. It was composed of the same members as the preceding one. Twenty candidates for appointment were authorized to appear for examination, of whom eight received a favorable report. On the third of November a fourth board assembled in New York city, composed of Surgeons Thomas G. Mower and Zina Pitcher and Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson, with Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Russell as supernumerary. Thirteen candidates were authorized to appear, of whom nine were examined and four passed a satisfactory examination. This was the first board assembled pursuant to the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, and it may be interesting to present an account of the manner in which examinations were conducted at that time, as given in the following extract of a report by Surgeon Mower:

"In ascertaining the professional attainments of candidates it became at first the duty of the Board to decide on the mode of conducting the examinations. The most important step was to arrange the branches in which examination should be held.

As the branches of practical medical science are now conventionally and very positively established, there was no difficulty or doubt in arranging them.

They were divided by the Board as follows:

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Surgical Anatomy, the Principles of Surgery, Operative Surgery.
3. The Theory and Practice of Medicine.
4. Obstetricy.
5. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence.

That the first three divisions are essential to the army medical officer none can doubt. It was therefore required that in all these branches the attainments of the candidates should be unquestionably respectable. The fourth division, Obstetricy, refers to a class of patients not recognized by army regulations as within the specified duties of the surgeon. Yet universal usage, the dictates of humanity, a high sense of professional pride and duty concur to place the families of officers and soldiers in a moral relation to the army surgeon deeply interesting to them and him; binding him

to them as strongly as though that relation were of military obligation. Nothing can add to the interest which the good surgeon feels towards that class of persons: therefore Obstetricy becomes an important branch of practical medical science in the view of the Board. Of Materia Medica it suffices to say, that to be properly acquainted with surgery and practical medicine implies a suitable knowledge of the articles used in treating injuries and disease. Therefore examination was not so minute in this branch as in the preceding. The candidates were questioned almost exclusively on what is termed Medical Chemistry; and Medical Jurisprudence was referred to only as it practically involved the interests and fate of its subjects.

It will be hence seen, that if to some branches primary and essential importance be ascribed, from no recognized branch of practical medical science was due or relative consequence withheld. The relation, strictly maintained, was that of foundation and superstructure. * * * *

The examinations were long and patiently conducted. Two sessions were allotted to every case except one, and part of three days were given to that case.

Every effort was made to render the examinations unembarassing. Perspicuity and precision were constantly studied; and in no instance was the candidate occasioned the least perplexity. It was well ascertained that the scope of every question was perfectly understood by the candidate. It was a leading feature in the examination that they were confined to subjects of practical importance. All speculative or abstract discussions were avoided.

It was stated to the candidates that in answering questions and in giving their opinions, they might refer to any respectable authority; and that the Board would highly regard inferences drawn from experience. Liberality on these points was not at all incompatible with an exercise of the critical judgment of the Board. The examinations were minute, because positive and particularly because relative merit could only be thereby duly developed.

Finally, the examinations were thus plainly, impartially, practically and deliberately conducted, that the candidate if rejected, might *be convinced of his own incompetency*. That this expectation was not unwarrantable is fully established by several cases."

The only general order issued during this year by the War Department which related to the Medical Staff, was the following alteration in paragraph 57 of the Army Regulations:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 19, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

'The assignment of surgeons and assistant surgeons to regiments and posts will be made by the Secretary of War. When the circumstances of the service will permit, those who shall have served three years in their respective grades shall have choice of stations agreeably to rank, on written application through the Surgeon General's Office stating the reasons therefor, but no one will be transferred from the post to which he may have been assigned for the purpose of making room for another.'

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General."

The next army board met on the eighteenth of May, 1835, in New York city, and was composed of Surgeons Mower, Wheaton and Pitcher. There were eighteen candidates authorized to appear for examination, of whom seven were favorably reported on.

The long pending troubles with the Seminole Indians in Florida assumed the form of open war in December of this year. On the twenty-eighth of the month the Indians, led by the celebrated Osceola, attacked two companies of troops under command of Major Dade, fourth infantry, while on the march across the peninsula. But two soldiers escaped out of a strength of about one hundred and ten. Among the victims was Assistant Surgeon John S. Gatlin, a young man of great promise, who had entered the army at the head of his class but two or three years before. Troops were immediately hurried to the scene of hostilities from all parts of the country. A regiment of volunteers was raised in Louisiana by Colonel P. F. Smith, of which Surgeon Thomas Lawson was offered the Lieutenant Colonelcy. He accepted it, and in this rather anomalous capacity, rendered as efficient service as he had done for many years in his appropriate sphere. In May, 1836, the troops from the north destined for service in Florida and Alabama were concentrated at Fort Mitchell, Alabama, and Doctor Lawson (whose term of service as a volunteer officer had expired) was assigned to duty as Medical Director. A brigade of regular troops came from Louisiana and took the field, with Tampa as a base of supplies. Of this column General Gaines had the command and Assistant Surgeon H. L. Heiskell was chief medical officer, subordinate, however, to Surgeon Lawson. Assistant Surgeon Edward Worrell was ordered from New York in charge of a large quantity of medical stores, and a purveying depot established for their distribution, under charge of Assistant Surgeon George F. Turner. In August, 1836, a general hospital was organized at St. Augustine, which was placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Russell. On account of the difficulties attendant on communication with the eastern side of the peninsula from head-quarters, Surgeon H. S. Hawkins was appointed Medical Director of the forces operating to the east of Lake O-kee-cho-bee. In consequence of the war the demand for medical officers was very great, and many posts in other sections of the country were deprived of regular medical attendance to meet the necessities of the troops in the field. Surgeon General Lovell addressed several reports to the Secretary of War, calling his attention to this deficiency in medical officers, and urging an addition of at least five surgeons and ten assistant surgeons to the Corps. Accordingly on the fourth of July, 1836, Congress passed an act of which the following is an extract:

"SECTION IV. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint three additional surgeons and five assistant surgeons to be attached to the Medical Staff of the army."

To fill these vacancies a medical board, consisting of Surgeon Pitcher and Assistant Surgeons Russell and Hawkins, was ordered to convene at Baltimore. Twenty-four candidates were authorized to appear for examination, of whom six were passed and eight rejected. These not being sufficient to fill the Corps to the maximum, another board met in New York city on the first of August. This was composed of Surgeon Mower and Assistant Surgeons Steinecke and Henderson, and examined thirty-four candidates, of whom but seven received a favorable report.

Almost the last official act of any importance performed by Surgeon General Lovell was his report of June 4, 1836, to the Secretary of War on the condition of the Medical Corps, and the necessity for its increase. Soon after his wife, a most estimable lady, to whom he was devotedly attached, died, and he never recovered from the effects of the blow. Naturally of a delicate constitution, his affliction utterly prostrated him, and he died, worn out by grief and anxiety, on the seventeenth of October. The *National Intelligencer* of Washington contained the following obituary notice a few days after his death:

"It rarely falls to our lot to record the death of one whose loss to the community and the profession, both military and civil, of which he was a distinguished member, is so deeply and widely spread as the untimely exit of Doctor JOSEPH LOVELL, late Surgeon General of the army. Cut down in the prime of life, in the full career of great usefulness, he has left a void in society and in the military services of his country which but few who may follow can adequately fill. Doctor Lovell entered the army in 1812, on the declaration of war with Great Britain, as surgeon of the 9th regiment of U. S. Infantry. He served in the memorable campaigns on the Niagara frontier in 1813 and 1814. His patriotic devotion to the public service, and the faithful discharge of his official duties, soon distinguished him in the camp and in the field among his brother officers and in his profession. Promoted to the rank of Hospital Surgeon, he was eventually selected by President Monroe in 1818 to fill the important station of Surgeon General of the army, a post which his talents, medical skill and above all his great experience as a tried officer of the Medical Staff, eminently qualified him to fill with honor and great advantage to the public service. In his social duties, the domestic circle, and as father and husband—all the ties which bind the christian and the man to the obligations of the world—Doctor Lovell stood conspicuous. His bereaved family, eleven motherless and now fatherless children, who will attempt to depict their woe! Let other hands at a more appropriate season fill up the outline of the character and services of the lamented Lovell, now hastily and so briefly sketched.

Every mark of respect was paid to his mortal remains last evening at four o'clock, by his numerous friends, both officers and citizens. We also noticed the President's

family, the Heads of the Departments and Bureaux, and the principal officers of the government now at Washington. The pall-bearers were Major General Macomb, Brigadier General Jones, General Towson, Colonel Wainwright, Commodore Rogers, Commodore Morris, Colonel Twiggs, Major Cross. The clergy, medical faculty, and officers of the army, navy and marine corps present at the seat of government followed the relations of the deceased as mourners. We understand that it was the wish of several volunteer corps of the District to have participated in paying the highest military honors to the deceased if time and circumstances had permitted."

The greatness of the loss to the army, and especially to the Corps which he may almost be said to have brought into being, can hardly be exaggerated. He was one of those rare and lovely characters of whom it is no affectation to say that "the world was not worthy." One who had long been intimately connected with him, who watched by his bed and closed his dying eyes, said to the writer of these pages, that during a long life of eighty years he esteemed it his greatest privilege to have known and loved such a man. Throughout his official career he had gained the universal respect, admiration and affection of all with whom he was associated. His predominent characteristics were a strong sense of the dignity of his position and of the profession to which he belonged, and a gentleness of demeanor in all his relations both official and personal with the subordinate officers of the Medical Staff. The first was shown in his indignant remonstrance against the misrepresentations contained in the recommendation of the Secretary of War to abolish the office of Surgeon General; in his earnest efforts, continued through many years, for the passage of an act to increase the pay and improve the condition of the Medical Staff; and in his quick resentment of any imputation on the honor or integrity of any of its members. When the professional reputation of Assistant Surgeon Henderson was foully aspersed by the Chaplain at West Point, Doctor Lovell wrote a letter to the Secretary of War in his defence which could hardly be surpassed in its keenness of invective, the logic of its argument and its warm solicitude for the honor of the Corps which he represented. On another occasion, when a comparatively young officer endeavored by political influence to supplant Surgeon Mower in New York city, he denounced the attempt as an outrage on the Corps, subversive of all military discipline, and a grievous injustice to all those who had earned their right to choice stations by long and faithful service.

On the other hand, in his correspondence with the officers of his Department no one could be more gentle and even tender. When the necessities of the service obliged him to refuse an application for a leave of absence, he seemed to regret to have to communicate the unpleasant intelligence almost as much as the officer to receive it. In arranging the stations for officers, he used his

utmost endeavors to please everybody, and especially those who had large families to support; but if he at any time saw an inclination to take advantage of his kindness of disposition his indignation knew no bounds.

Nor was his good service confined to the Corps of which he was the official chief, but extended to every branch and department of the army. It was through his strenuous efforts, as evidenced in a number of able reports, that the whiskey ration, which was making drunkards of the entire army, was finally abolished; by his representations, that Congress passed the bill by which obnoxious officers were weeded out through the agency of boards of examination; and from his deep study of the subject, that the rations and the clothing of the soldier were improved, post hospitals built on a rational principle, and officers held to a rigid accountability for their treatment of the sick and the expenditure of supplies. In all his relations, whether as christian philanthropist, profound scholar, skilful surgeon, experienced officer or true-hearted gentleman, he was one of whom the Medical Staff may always be proud and the memory of whose good life is written on every page of its history.

In 1842 the officers of the Medical Corps testified their appreciation of his virtues by the erection of a handsome monument over his grave in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin King, who at the time of Doctor Lovell's death was on duty in Washington, succeeded to the office of Surgeon General, *ad interim*, the necessary presence of the senior surgeon in the field rendering it inadvisable that any appointment should be made immediately.

It does not come within the scope of this history to give in detail the events of the Florida war. A large proportion of the Medical Staff were kept on constant duty there for several years; duty of the most irksome character, in which great privations were to be endured, continual obstacles to be overcome and but little glory to be gained. That they maintained the already high reputation of the Corps for fidelity and efficiency may be inferred from the following extracts from official reports made at various times during the war. Colonel Fanning wrote after the battle near Fort Mellon, February 9, 1837: "Assistant Surgeon Laub dressed the wounded under the fire of the enemy. In fact I never saw the sick soldier more promptly or faithfully attended to, than since this detachment left Volusia." Colonel Zachary Taylor reported after the battle of O-kee-cho-bee, December 25, 1837: "The attention and ability displayed by Surgeon Satterlee, Medical Director on this side of the peninsula, assisted by Assistant Surgeons McLaren and Simpson of the Medical Staff of the army, and Doctors Hannah and Cooke of the Missouri Volunteers, in ministering to the wounded as well as their uniform kindness to

them on all occasions, can never cease to be referred to by me but with the most pleasing and grateful recollections." And again on the twentieth of July, 1839, he writes to the General-in-Chief; "Owing to the dispersed state of the troops the officers of the Medical Staff have been unusually occupied, having to visit several forts at some distance from each other; their duties have been performed with cheerfulness and ability."

The following is the report of Surgeon Satterlee concerning the battle of O-kee-cho-bee:

"FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY,
5th January, 1838.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that the brigade to which I am attached as Medical Director, has had a very severe engagement with the Mickasuckie and Seminole Indians about one hundred and fifty miles from this place near a lake called O-kee-cho-bee; it took place on the twenty-fifth ultimo and lasted nearly two hours, and resulted in the total defeat of the Indians, but with great loss to our troops in killed and wounded. Under the circumstances, as we had no permanent hospital nearer than this, and as the troops must from the nature of the country retire from it long before the wounded could recover, I deemed it proper to bring them immediately to this place. I arrived with them last evening, and have now the satisfaction to say that they are in comfortable quarters. I found the ambulances very serviceable, but as some of the wounded could not be transported in them on account of the roughness of the road, between thirty and forty of them were brought a part of the way on litters between two horses. This is a very comfortable means of transportation but difficult on account of the number of men and horses required. I have requested the quartermaster to have twenty litters constructed here, except the poles, which I think can be obtained in the woods. We were obliged to use blankets and raw hides of the cattle which we found on our way, but the length of time taken to construct them together with the want of proper tools, and at a time when the medical officers with me (Assistant Surgeons McLaren and Simpson) as well as myself were fully occupied night and day with the wounded, it was found very difficult to construct them; this is the reason why I wish them to be on hand and ready for any emergency that may occur. The wounded including volunteers amounted to one hundred and eleven, about seventy of which were regulars. These have been placed in hospital under the charge of Surgeon Wood and Assistant Surgeon Suter, and it is my intention to add one more assistant as soon as one comes, which I am anxiously looking for. The volunteers are established in hospitals by themselves under the care of their respective medical officers, all of course under the inspection of the senior medical officer of the regular army. * * * *

I have the honor to be, etc.,

R. S. SATTERLEE,
Surgeon, U. S. Army,
Medical Director south of Withlacoochie."

Meanwhile, the question of the succession to the vacant chair of Surgeon General was agitated in Washington. Very strong efforts were brought to bear upon the President to induce him to appoint a civilian to this position, and

various names were mentioned in connection therewith, none of them of any importance and all of whom have long since been forgotten. The army almost as a unit desired the appointment of Surgeon THOMAS LAWSON, who was the senior surgeon in the army, had seen long and faithful service, and was second to none in professional ability. Very many of the officers including all those of high rank united in petitions to General Jackson to appoint Doctor Lawson. The President for a time held the matter under advisement, during which Assistant Surgeon King continued acceptably to perform all the duties of the office. At length, on the thirtieth of November, 1836, Doctor Lawson received the appointment, to the great satisfaction of the Medical Corps, who had been extremely apprehensive that the great political influence which had been brought to bear would result in the appointment of some person from civil life.

It was not, however, until late in the spring of 1837 that he arrived in Washington, and being then detailed to accompany Ex-President Andrew Jackson to his home in Tennessee, and on the completion of this duty ordered by the War Department to organize a battalion of New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers for service in Florida, did not enter permanently on the duties of his office until the following year. Doctor Lawson was a native of Virginia, and first saw service as surgeon's mate in the navy in 1809. This position he resigned in 1811, to accept that of surgeon's mate of the sixth infantry, to which he was appointed on the twenty-eighth of January. He was promoted surgeon of the same regiment in May, 1813, and was highly distinguished for efficiency during the war with Great Britain. In the reduction of the army after the war he was retained as surgeon of the seventh infantry, and on the reorganization of the Corps in 1821 was transferred to the General Staff as the senior surgeon in the army. As Medical Director at New Orleans and subsequently of the Department of the South he had achieved a high reputation, while his long service on the frontier and in the field gave him a practical experience of the wants of the army and the department, of the greatest value in his new executive duties.

The army board which met in New York in May, 1837, was composed of Surgeons Mower and Hawkins and Assistant Surgeon Steinecke. Thirty applicants were invited to present themselves for examination, of whom fifteen appeared and five were found qualified. That for 1838, consisted of Surgeons Mower and Heiskell and Assistant Surgeon Henderson, and met in Washington city. Forty-three candidates were invited to appear, twenty-three were examined, and ten received a favorable report from the board. This last board was convened to fill the vacancies created by an act passed by Congress on the fifth

of July "To increase the present military establishment of the United States and for other purposes." This bill contained the following sections concerning the Medical Department:

"SECTION XXI. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packages on public business, to and from the Commanding General, the Colonel of Ordnance, the *Surgeon General*, and the Head of the Topographical Corps shall be free from postage. * *

SECTION XXIV. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the officers of the Pay and Medical Departments of the army shall receive the pay and emoluments of officers of cavalry of the same grades respectively, according to which they are now paid by existing laws. * *

SECTION XXXIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint seven additional surgeons and that the officers whose appointment is authorized in this section shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the same grades respectively."

This bill further provided, in consequence of urgent appeals from the Surgeon General on the subject, that hospital stewards at posts of more than four companies should have the pay and allowances of a sergeant of ordnance; at all other posts those of sergeant of infantry. It also included a section that all officers whether of the line or staff, exclusive of General officers, should receive one additional ration per diem for every five years service. There being some doubt as to the construction of this paragraph in relation to certain officers, a supplementary act was passed on the seventh of July, including the Paymaster General and Surgeon General in its provisions.

Ever since the examination of candidates had been made an absolute prerequisite to appointment, the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General had been annoyed by complaints from rejected candidates that they had been unfairly treated in the decisions of the boards. Frequently political influence was brought to bear to induce the Department to reverse the action of the board, or to order a reexamination. In reference to one of these cases, where the circumstances were unusually aggravated and the unsuccessful applicant very pertinacious in his demands for redress, Surgeon General Lawson addressed the Secretary of War the following characteristic letter:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
12 August, 1837.

SIR:

In reply to your question touching the nature of Dr. N———'s complaint, I have to say that from his communication I cannot exactly discern what he means or what he wants.

All that I can learn from his incoherent language is that the Army Medical Board and himself are at variance in opinion as to his talents and attainments, and that he has raised a complaint against the Board for not accepting his word and the negative testimony of his friends as evidence of his qualifications to practice physick and

surgery in the army of the United States. Dr. N——— has brought himself to believe that the letter of invitation to appear before the Medical Board is a letter of appointment; that the examination is a mere matter of form not at all calculated to affect the appointment; and that the Board has done violence to his rights as a citizen in withholding from him a passport into the army. Under this view of the subject he has conceived the idea of forcing his way into the army through the medium of political influence, and hence these threats of vengeance, this show of violence. Dr. N——— has however no cause of complaint nor ground upon which to base a charge against the Medical Board; and his murmurs can be silenced and himself strangled to death without an effort on our part. If faint praise can damn a man, he was completely cursed by those who pretended to recommend him to the consideration of the Department, and should not have been taken up as an accepted candidate for appointment to the Medical Staff of the army.

Dr. N——— has been twice examined and in both instances greatly failed, and from my own knowledge of him I am free to say, that he can never reach the lowest niche even on the standard of merit which has been reared by the Army Medical Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General."

The resignation of Surgeon William Beaumont, who, by his scientific investigations, had reflected great credit on the Medical Department, was accepted on the thirty-first of December, 1839. He was a native of Maryland, and originally entered the service in 1813 as surgeon's mate of the sixteenth infantry. In 1814 he was transferred to the sixth infantry. He served throughout the war and was retained in the reduction of the army in 1815, but declined. In 1819 he reentered the service as post surgeon, was retained as assistant surgeon on the reorganization of the Corps in 1821, and was promoted surgeon November 26, 1827. In 1822, when stationed at Mackinac, Michigan Territory, he was called upon to attend the case of a young Canadian about eighteen years of age, named Alexis St. Martin, who by the accidental discharge of a musket loaded with duck-shot was severely wounded in the left side. The charge blew off the integuments and muscles for a space of several inches in circumference, "fracturing and carrying away the anterior half of the sixth rib, fracturing the fifth, lacerating the lower portion of the left lobe of the lungs, as well as the diaphragm on the left side and perforating the stomach." In the course of treatment the integuments and muscles sloughed away to a considerable extent, and eventually the sides of the wounded portion of the stomach adhered to the pleura costalis and the external opening, making a permanent gastric fistula, through which a free exit was afforded to the contents of the stomach. It was at first necessary to keep a compress and bandage over the wound to prevent this, but eventually a sort of valve was formed by a fold of the stomach which covered the aperture and

prevented the escape of the food, while it did not interfere with an examination of the cavity. In 1825, the man having completely recovered his usual health, Doctor Beaumont commenced a series of experiments upon the nature of the gastric juice and the physiology of digestion, which were kept up at intervals until 1833, when he published the result in a work entitled "The Physiology of Digestion, or Experiments with the Gastric Juice." This work attracted great attention both at home and abroad; it was translated into German and French, and received appreciative notices from all the eminent physiologists of the day. Doctor Beaumont's opportunity was unparalleled, and he made use of it with great credit to himself and benefit to the profession at large.

Another severe loss sustained by the Department and the army during this year was in the death of Surgeon Richard Clark. He was in attendance on two posts in Middle Florida, when a malignant remittent fever broke out at Fort Roger Jones, and Assistant Surgeon McCormick, post surgeon at that station, being taken sick, he went to his relief, and died of the prevailing disease on the twenty-ninth of June. Surgeon R. C. Wood, Medical Director of the Army of the South said of him that "his professional attainments and uniform kindness and devotion to the sick commanded the respect and esteem of all." The Surgeon General, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, pays this tribute to his memory:

"The service in Florida to most of the medical officers employed there, has been indeed not only irksome, but exceedingly laborious and hazardous, many of them having from the very dispersed state of the troops, to give their attendance to two, three or more posts or stands; frequently passing from one station to another without an escort and occasionally under the fire of the enemy.

Among others whose lot it was to perform more than ordinary duty was the accomplished Surgeon Richard Clark, who in the height of his usefulness was lately cut off by disease. Doctor Clark having been called to a distant post where the whole command, officers and men, lay prostrate from disease, he at once gave all the energies of his mind and body to the assistance of his suffering comrades, and while thus engaged in administering by day and by night to the diseases and to the wants of the sick, he was inhaling the noxious vapors of the place, even to his own destruction. After rendering much assistance and indeed all the aid practicable, he himself sank to the ground and in a day or two afterwards yielded up his gallant spirit, a martyr to the calls of humanity and his country's good. For this very severe and perilous duty, this extraordinary devotion to their country's cause (this extra service being peculiar to themselves and not absolutely to be required of them) these officers are entitled to a full measure of praise, and I do not hesitate thus to express the high sense that I entertain of their public services and of their public worth."

The medical board which convened in New York city in 1839, consisted of Surgeons Mower, Finley and Tripler. Of thirty-six candidates invited to appear before the board twelve declined examination, two were excluded on

account of their age, eighteen were rejected, and only four recommended for appointment. As it was impossible for the medical officers stationed in Florida to proceed to New York to be examined for promotion, a board consisting of Surgeons Beaumont, Craig and Wood, with Steinecke as supernumerary, assembled for the purpose at Tampa, Florida, in November. They examined but one candidate for appointment, who received a favorable report.

This year the first volume of the "Army Medical Statistics" was prepared by Assistant Surgeon Samuel Forry, and issued under direction of the Surgeon General. It embraced statistics of the sickness and mortality in the army from 1819 to 1839, the medical topography and meteorology of the various posts, a report on the construction and condition of the various barracks and hospitals, and much other information of interest to the medical officer, chiefly in reference to prevailing diseases and their treatment.

The question came up before the Comptroller of the Treasury in March, 1840, of the employment and payment of hospital stewards to troops when serving in the field, and that official decided that under existing laws no stewards could be employed except at garrisons and permanent posts. As during the war in Florida hospital stewards were more needed for field service than in any other capacity, it became necessary to immediately amend the regulations so as to provide for their employment, and the following order was issued:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 28, 1840.

REGULATION.

The services of hospital stewards with troops on a march being indispensable, authority is hereby given for the employment and payment of suitable persons to perform that duty with troops operating in the field. The compensation to stewards serving with a detachment consisting of more than four companies, will be the pay, clothing and rations of a sergeant of ordnance; and when serving with a smaller detachment of more than one company, it will be the pay, clothing and rations of a first sergeant of infantry. In the event of there being no person specially enlisted as hospital steward, the surgeon will, with the approbation of the commanding officer, appoint a suitable non-commissioned officer or private to perform that duty.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War."

In October, 1840, a new uniform was adopted for the Medical Department, as follows:

"UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Coat—Dark blue cloth, double breasted; two rows of buttons, ten buttons in each row; the rows to commence at the collar and to run in right lines to the bottom of the lapels, four inches apart at the top, and two and a half inches at the bottom; the buttons in each row to be equidistant; standing collar and cuffs of black velvet; the

collar to meet with hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it; to be embroidered at each end with a gold laurel branch five inches long; the outer edges to be embroidered with a gold vine of laurel leaves.

The cuffs to be three inches deep, and to have a laurel branch and vine similar to that on the collar. The skirts to be made after the fashion of a citizen's coat lined with blue cloth, with a button at each hip, one at the end of each fold, and one intermediate in each fold.

Epaulettes—Gold, with solid bright crescent. The bullion of the Surgeon General will be half an inch in diameter and three and a half inches long; that of the surgeons, half an inch in diameter and three and a half inches long; that of assistant surgeons over five years [in service], one-fourth inch diameter and two and a half inches long; and of assistant surgeons under five years [in service], one-eighth inch diameter and two and a half inches long. Within the crescent a laurel wreath embroidered in gold, and the letters 'M. S.' in old English characters within the wreath. The straps to be gold lace for all the grades except the surgeons, which will be silver lace; the letters to be silver where the lace is gold, and gold where the lace is silver. A spread eagle of solid silver metal to be worn by the Surgeon General only, is to be placed upon the epaulette strap above the wreath.

Buttons—Gilt, convex, with spread eagle and stars, and plain border.

Hat—Cocked, with black silk binding; fan on back part not more than eleven inches, nor less than nine inches; the front or cock not more than nine inches nor less than eight; each corner six inches; black button and black silk gimp loop, ornamented with a cockade and gilt spread eagle, tassels gold.

Plume—Black feathers.

Cravat or Stock—Black silk.

Trousers—From the first of October to the thirtieth of April dark blue cloth with a black stripe down the outer seam one and a half inches wide; from the first of May to the thirtieth of September, plain white linen or cotton.

Boots—Ancle or Jefferson.

Spurs—Yellow metal or gilt.

Sword—Small sword and scabbard, according to pattern.

Swordknot—Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel.

Waistbelt—Black patent leather, one and a half inches wide with slings and hooks.

Plate—Gilt, having the letters 'M. S.' and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

Gloves—White.

UNDRESS.

Frock Coat—Dark blue cloth, single breasted, with stand up collar; regulation buttons; one row of eight buttons on the breast; lining black silk or blue cloth; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip and one at the end of each pocket, making only four buttons on the back and skirts of the coat; shoulder straps according to grade.

Cloak—Blue cloth, lined with blue.

Forage Cap—According to pattern."

The board of officers which recommended the foregoing uniform, had at first given to medical officers an aiguilette, but no epaulettes. To this many of the medical officers very strongly objected that it made an uncalled for distinction between them and the officers of the other staff departments, and they requested

Surgeon General Lawson to appeal to the Secretary of War on the subject. This he declined to do, but he addressed a letter to the Adjutant General, which is given herewith, not only from its interest in connection with the Corps, but also because it forcibly illustrates the character of its chief:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 5, 1839.

SIR:

Doctor King informs me that you have expressed a wish that I should call with him on the Secretary of War, and speak to him on the subject of epaulettes for the Medical Staff.

As it is unusual for a subaltern officer to dictate to his chief, I have upon reflection come to the conclusion that it is better for me not to suggest anything to the Secretary in relation to a change of uniform.

I have been twenty-six and more years in the military service of my country, and very generally with troops on the frontiers and in the field.

I have been on the theatre of immediate action in every war in which the country has been engaged within my period of service, whether with a civilized or savage enemy, except that with Black Hawk, and then I volunteered my services for the field, but could not obtain permission to leave my station.

I have acted as quartermaster and as adjutant, and have been for months at a time, in command of a company of men in the regular army. I have also commanded a battalion and a regiment of men in the volunteer service, and have led them to the theatre of war; in the first instance under a commission from the executive of the state of Louisiana, and on the last occasion by the almost unanimous consent of the officers and men who served under my orders; and although my services have not been attended with such brilliant results as those of some other persons, my military career has certainly not been discreditable to myself, or altogether unprofitable to the government.

If under these circumstances the commanding general of the army could feel himself justified in putting me off with an aiguilette, a piece of tinsel on one shoulder, while he decorates every brevet second lieutenant with an epaulette on each shoulder, and the staff lieutenant with an aiguilette besides, I must be satisfied to remain without a military dress.

As I am a soldier in feeling and somewhat in practice too, I should be gratified with having the privileges of a military man in the way of dress even; but if I am never to wear an epaulette until I ask for it, my shoulders will never be decorated with that badge of distinction. All that I have to ask is, that I shall not be compelled to wear the prescribed uniform, a demi-military dress, alike unsuited to my taste and to my feelings, nor forced to follow in the train of a general officer, on gala days, or in procession. As a citizen with plain clothes on, I can command respect, and feel that I am respected; but to be brought in contact with military men, on certain occasions, with half a uniform on, and the only chief of a military bureau in the same predicament, I could not but be conscious of my inferiority, and must therefore beg leave to be saved from the necessity of experiencing such a state of mortification.

The subject of a new uniform was broached by me the other day, at the pressing instance of a number of the members of the Medical Staff; and as these officers are constantly present on duty with the soldiery, many of whom are not disposed to pay

homage to, or to yield prompt obedience to any person who does not wear the badge of military rank, the good of the service would seem to call for a respectful consideration of their application for a strictly military dress.

The rigid rules of military service having been already dispensed with in order to decorate the persons of platoon officers with two epaulettes, who before were entitled to one only, either on the right or on the left shoulder, there cannot be any great military impropriety in extending the indulgence to those staff officers, who, although they have not military rank *proper*, must in the regular discharge of their duties necessarily command, or have military control over non-commissioned officers and privates, and also over the commissioned officer when sick and in hospital.

Epaulettes would embellish the person, and thereby gratify the pride of these officers (whether foolish pride or not is immaterial to the question) without doing a jot of injury to the discipline of the army, or interfering at all with the rights or with the dignity of a single officer with military rank. And if these indispensable officers, and I am free to say, intelligent, zealous and efficient members of the Medical Corps (the surgeons and assistant surgeons) can be brought to set a higher value on their commissions, or to feel better satisfied with their condition in the army, at so small a cost as the privilege of wearing epaulettes, the indulgence surely should not be withheld.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General.

MAJOR S. COOPER,
Assistant Adjutant General."

This remonstrance had the desired effect, and as has been shown, on the appearance of the regulations for the new uniform in the ensuing year, the coveted decoration was prescribed for medical as well as other officers of the army.

The medical board for this year, 1840, consisted of Surgeons Mower, Finley and Hawkins, and met in Philadelphia on the first of May. Nineteen candidates were examined, of whom nine were approved. That for the ensuing year was composed of Surgeons Mower, Finley and McDougall and met in the same place on the twenty-fifth of May. Twenty-six candidates were invited to appear before the board; of which number, twenty-two presented themselves, three voluntarily withdrew, three did not come within the prescribed regulations, fourteen were completely examined and six approved. In 1842 the board met as before in Philadelphia. The detail was Surgeons Mower and Steinecke and Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cuyler. Of seventeen candidates for appointment who were invited to present themselves before this board, ten were examined and only two found qualified.

The practical termination of the Florida war by the transfer of the larger portion of the Seminoles to the territory west of the Mississippi, rendered it unnecessary to maintain so large a military force as had been done for several years, and consequently on the twenty-third of August, 1842, Congress passed an act "Respecting the organization of the army and for other purposes." The

rank and file was reduced by diminishing the number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers to a company, while maintaining the former organization; in regard to the staff, reduction was accomplished by the discharge of officers whose services were no longer required. The fourth section of this act provided:

"That within one month after the passage of this act, the offices of one Inspector General, of three paymasters, *two surgeons and ten assistant surgeons* of the army shall be abolished, and that that number of paymasters, surgeons and assistant surgeons, shall be discharged by the President; and they shall be allowed three month's pay, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they may be entitled at the time of their discharge."

Immediately after the passage of this act the following order was issued by the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 26, 1842.

The fourth section of the act of Congress entitled 'An act for the reorganization of the army, and for other purposes,' approved August 23, 1842, provides that within one month after the passage of the act, the offices of three paymasters, two surgeons and ten assistant surgeons shall be abolished, and that number of paymasters, surgeons and assistant surgeons shall be discharged by the President. The remote distance of many of the officers, renders it necessary that the persons to be disbanded, should be designated as soon as practicable, that they may not be embarrassed in rendering their accounts for services beyond the time prescribed by the act.

The difficulty of discharging the duty thus enjoined by law, has been anxiously felt. Many meritorious officers must necessarily be laid aside, not from any demerit of their own, but simply because the public no longer requires their services. As a guide in the performance of that duty, authentic information has been collected from official sources, and an impartial judgment formed without reference to any other considerations than such as regarded the best interests of the service. And in the designation of those whose lot it is to retire, it is to be distinctly understood that nothing is to be inferred derogatory to their fame or worth.

The President therefore directs that the following named officers be disbanded, and honorably discharged from the army of the United States from and after the twenty-third day of September next, when they will receive the three month's additional pay provided by the act, viz:

* * * * P. Maxwell, surgeon, there being now one vacancy in the office of surgeon.

Edward Worrell, John Emerson, L. A. Birdsall, S. R. Arnold, W. T. Leonard, B. W. Woods, C. W. Stearns, Dabney Herndon, George Buist, Charles C. Keeney, assistant surgeons in the army.

The disbanded paymasters, surgeons and assistant surgeons may consider themselves as having leaves of absence as soon as they can be relieved, for which prompt measures will be taken by the proper Departments of the Staff.

* * * * * *

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War."

The question of the relative status of medical officers when serving with officers of the line came up for decision about this time, on an application made by Assistant Surgeon Edward Worrell at Fort Niagara, New York, for information as to his position when detailed to serve on a council of administration with junior officers of the line. The line claimed that medical officers having no actual rank could not preside over such councils, as that involved the exercise of military command, to which they were forbidden by law, and on at least one occasion a junior line officer refused to take his seat unless the regulation was construed to meet this interpretation. Doctor Worrell and other medical officers demurred to this construction of the law, and appealed to the Surgeon General. Doctor Lawson being absent from Washington at the time on special duty, Surgeon Heiskell, who was in temporary charge of the Surgeon General's Office, advised Doctor Worrell to acquiesce in the view taken by the line officers as being productive of the harmony and friendly relations which should exist between the different branches of the service. Subsequently to the writing of this letter, the Revised Army Regulations for 1840 were issued, and among other changes was a paragraph which expressly denied the right of any staff officer to preside over a board of survey or council of administration, though they were still liable to detail as members of such bodies. This caused indignant protests from the army medical board then in session, from a number of the older and most esteemed medical officers and even from some officers of the line, and Surgeon Heiskell placed all these papers before the Secretary of War, accompanied by the following vigorous appeal for the rights of the officers:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 4, 1841.

HON. J. C. SPENCER,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In respectfully inviting your attention to the enclosed papers numbered from one to six inclusive, I beg leave to submit a few explanatory remarks.

Section 2 of the act of Congress 'To increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army,' approved June 30, 1834, provides that surgeons 'shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a *major*, assistant surgeons who shall have served five years the pay and emoluments of a *captain*, and those who shall have served less than five years the pay and emoluments of a *first lieutenant*.'

The army regulations which were published the succeeding year (1835), in reference to the Medical Staff (and other staff officers without military rank) adopted precisely the same scale of assimilated rank, classifying surgeons with majors, assistant surgeons of five years [service] with captains, &c., and permitting them to 'take their places on boards and councils according to [that] classification.' This regulation having the legislation of Congress evidently for its basis, and alike due to justice and the well earned character of the Medical Staff, has been set aside in the army regulations of the present year, and another substituted, which is calculated to degrade them in their own eyes, as well as in the opinion of the whole army.

The objectionable regulation to which I allude, is contained in the latter clause of paragraph 5, article II, which specifies that 'Staff officers of the army not having military rank, shall in no case be appointed or sit as president of a mixed board or council, or exercise any military authority or command whatever over commissioned officers invested with military rank, and the senior officer of the board or council of the latter class shall preside.'

By the operation of this regulation, medical officers who number from twenty-five to thirty-five years of faithful service, are compelled to yield precedence on boards or councils to the favoured officer 'invested with military rank,' who cannot reckon as many years of his whole life—who was not even born—or if he had existence, was perhaps puling in his nurse's arms while the war-worn surgeon was mingling in the strife of battle and rendering assistance to the bleeding soldier. This is no fancy sketch; it is a picture of painful, mortifying truth; depicting the medical officer as unworthy of occupying any other than an humble and subordinate position.

The laws and regulations entitle the surgeon to all the pay and allowances of a major; in the selection of quarters he has choice with him (and of course before all others of an inferior grade); he is allowed the same number of tents, rooms, servants and horses; the same badges of rank; and yet, on a board or council, he is required and liable, to sit below the youngest brevet second lieutenant in the army.

Having I trust shown the injustice of the regulation, I beg leave now to exhibit a few of its absurdities.

At a post where a common superior to a surgeon and a major can be detailed, and the surgeon is of older date than the latter, he is permitted to take his place on a board or council *next to the President*, and of course *above* the major. If from any cause the post should the very next day be left in command of a captain (who would not be eligible), with two lieutenants, the surgeon would be placed below one of the lieutenants; and if there was but one lieutenant, and that one the youngest in the army, the surgeon would still occupy the inferior place; exhibiting the incongruous phasis of passing within twenty-four hours, from a position above that of a major, to one below a second lieutenant! But the inconsistency does not end here; paragraph 170, new regulations, prescribes that 'the junior member [shall] act as secretary.' Who is the junior member—the presiding lieutenant or the surgeon of thirty-five years service? The term junior is not to be found in the military lexicons; but Johnson defines it as 'one younger than another.' It will hardly be contended that the surgeon is younger in service than the lieutenant; if not it must be the latter; and the singular anomaly is presented of the president and secretary being united in the same person!

But it is contended by those who are opposed to the claim of the Medical Staff, that the right to preside on boards and councils, implies the right to command. As there is more plausibility than truth in this assertion, a brief examination of the question is necessary. * * * *

It would be difficult for the most ingenious hair-splitter to detect anything of a military character in the duties of boards and councils; and if they are not military but as we contend *purely administrative*, can the authority of the president of such a council be construed to imply 'military command?' But what is the momentous authority of the president of a council which would so wound the sensibilities of some, if exercised by an officer 'without military rank?' As the army regulations do not enlighten us on this point, we must seek for an answer in the practice of the service in such cases. It is no more nor less than to *preserve order!* In common with the

other members he votes when they vote, and can only adjourn the council when a majority so decides; and with the secretary, sign the proceedings for the approval or disapproval of the commanding officer.

But whether this authority is military or not, it may be questioned, from an analogous case, whether it is not a violation of the rights of the officers of the Medical Staff, to disqualify them by regulation from the exercise of functions which the law clearly concedes to them. The 64th article of war (see army regulations) prescribes that 'general courts-martial may consist of any number of *commissioned officers* from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.' As the medical officer is 'commissioned,' and holds his commission by precisely the same tenure as any other officer, it will not be denied that he is eligible to a seat on a court-martial; and if detailed as a member, that he cannot be deprived of the right—his commission being of an older date than the others—to take his seat as the president of the court. If the position here assumed is correct—as I humbly conceive it is—it may then be demanded, on what just ground are medical officers disqualified from presiding on boards and councils?

In conclusion and in behalf of the Medical Staff of the army, I appeal to you for a careful investigation of this subject—a subject which may appear to you to involve matter of small moment, but deeply affecting the feelings and just pride of a class of officers, whose services, general intelligence and professional merit, entitle them to hope for a more just appreciation of their deserts than the degrading regulation awards to them.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

H. L. HEISKELL,

Acting Surgeon General."

Nor did the matter rest here, for the Surgeon General issued a circular to all the officers of the Medical Corps inviting them to give their views on the subject, and during the next three years many able papers were received at the Surgeon General's Office in reference thereto. Some of the more distinguished members of the Corps, notably Surgeons Mower, Tripler and Heiskell thought that the only remedy would be a law giving positive rank to medical officers, which indeed they claimed was intended by the act of June 30, 1834; and plans of enactments were drawn up by them for the action of Congress and a strong effort made to interest individual members in the subject, but it was not for a number of years afterwards that the object in view was finally accomplished.

A letter of Surgeon General Lawson on the proper distribution of the hospital fund, which was written to the Medical Purveyor in Florida in the spring of this year, (1841,) contains some points of sufficient interest to deserve quotation, as the same question is likely to be a source of anxiety to medical officers whenever a large fund accumulates from certain troops, who are afterwards removed from the locality without deriving any benefit from the saving. It will be seen that General Lawson took the very proper ground that a hospital

fund once formed could not be reserved for any particular regiment or corps, but became the property of the Medical Department for the general benefit of the army.

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 24, 1841.

DR. B. RANDALL,
SURGEON, U. S. A.

SIR: Your letter of the twenty-seventh of April reporting that you had received $2,951.37 of hospital fund, and requesting to be informed whether or not the money is to be appropriated to the exclusive benefit of those regiments with whom the fund was accumulated, has been received.

In reply to your communication I have to say that the very circumstances of having the money accruing from the retained rations of the sick, withdrawn from the assistant commissaries of subsistence at the various posts and with the different corps, and concentrated in the hands of one or two acting medical purveyors, shows that it is to constitute a general fund with which to purchase supplies for the sick of the army without regard to companies or corps, who cannot be otherwise provided with the necessaries of life.

The money accruing from the retained rations of the sick in hospital does not belong to the individuals whose rations are retained, or to the company or regiment to which they belong. The fund can accrue only by the soldiers being taken into the hospital and subsisted on the hospital stores of the government, and the accumulation is greatest, and is great only at those places where the commissariat fails to furnish the necessary articles of diet for the sick.

Under the regular system of supplying provisions to the soldiers of the army, the sick men in hospital are subsisted by the Subsistence and the Medical Departments conjointly. Should the man in hospital be unable to eat his bread and pork, and the commissary cannot furnish in lieu thereof, fowls, mutton, eggs, milk, butter or anything else that the sick man requires, the patient must necessarily be subsisted on the barley, sago, chocolate, tea, wine, brandy, &c., &c., in the hospital; and thus the medical stores which were intended for a six or twelve month's supply to the troops, are frequently exhausted in half the time contemplated. If then the sick soldier lives entirely upon the hospital, instead of being subsisted by the Medical and Subsistence departments conjointly, and thus causes an extraordinary consumption of hospital stores, and the consequent necessity of renewing the supply again and again at the expense of the Medical Department alone, what better disposition can be made of the commutation allowance for the retained rations than giving it to that appropriation from which the extraordinary supplies have been drawn.

The idea that the pork and beans of a sick soldier, withheld from him because it would be injurious to him to eat them, if not immediately commuted for mutton, eggs, etc., and given to him, must be held, or the equivalent for it, forever afterwards for his special benefit, is so preposterous that I cannot with any sort of patience argue upon the subject. Has not the sick man if he can swallow at all already gotten from the government his commutation allowance, or the equivalent for his ration, in brandy, sago, tea, chocolate or wine? Can he, when he is sick and doing nothing, claim of the government full rations and hospital stores to boot? Is it not competent for the Executive of the Nation to alter or reduce the soldier's ration at will? And if he chooses by regulation to authorize the medical officer to abridge or withhold the ration

altogether when necessary, is there any violence done to the man's rights? The ration of the sick soldier can be withheld from him whenever it is essential to his safety, or the treatment of his disease; and if the pay, as well as the rations of the officers and privates both, could be held back when they are on the sick report, there would not be so many people wandering over the country with sick certificates in their pockets.

Again, many of the men whose rations contributed to make up the hospital fund turned over to you, have died or have long since been discharged the service; shall their portion of the fund be given to members of the corps to the third and fourth generation? The fund for instance called the Third Regiment Hospital Fund, was I believe in part accumulated with the seventh infantry while I was with it at Fort Jesup eighteen and more years ago; and are the present members of the third infantry, some of them *then* unborn, and all of them as to their term of *enlistment* in the third or fourth degree removed from the original contributors, more legitimate heirs to the estate than the government who supported the men at the time? In whatever light we view this question, the claim of the government to the hospital fund is so apparent that I can scarcely bring myself to believe that any man can seriously entertain a doubt upon the subject. The money in your hands then, is a public fund, to be disbursed for the benefit of the government. It is intended to meet those extraordinary drafts upon the medical appropriations through the medium of special requisitions upon the Quartermaster's Department. And it must be disbursed in the purchase of necessaries for those sick who cannot be otherwise supplied with the essentials of life, more particularly at those posts where the hospital fund accruing for the time being is not available.

Very respectfully, etc.,

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General."

The regular annual meeting of the medical examining board for 1843 took place in New York city on the first of July. The detail was Surgeons Mower, Steinecke and Tripler, members, Assistant Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, recorder. A regulation was issued by the War Department, to take effect from the meeting of this board, that if no vacancy occurred in the Medical Staff for the space of two years from the time of the examination of any approved candidate, such examination should be considered null and void, and the candidate be required to undergo a further examination before appointment. This regulation was deemed necessary on account of the great changes which two years might produce in the physical as well as the professional qualifications of a candidate for appointment. Fourteen applicants presented themselves before this board; of these, one was found physically disqualified to perform the duties of a medical officer, three withdrew before their examination was completed, six were rejected and four passed a satisfactory examination. Of those approved, two, George Buist and Charles C. Keeney, had been previously commissioned in the Corps, but were disbanded on the reduction of the army in 1842.

The following decision of the General-in-Chief relative to the proper salutes to be paid to medical officers was issued in consequence of numerous

complaints from those officers that they were not honored by sentinels in accordance with their rank:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1843.

SIR: Surgeon Foot's letter of the twenty-third ult., relative to the proper salute to be paid by a sentinel on post to the surgeons of the army, referred by you to this office, has been laid before the General-in-Chief and duly considered.

The like question heretofore submitted to the General-in-Chief has been decided as follows:—Surgeons are by regulations classed with majors in regard to certain matters of allowance as quarters, &c., and they are entitled to precedency as such in *mixed boards;* but not having the military 'rank' of 'field officers,' they are not entitled to the salute prescribed for majors.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

SURGEON GENERAL T. LAWSON,
U. S. Army.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General."

The Surgeon General having at the same time requested an opinion relative to certain points pertaining to the purely military duties of medical officers, the following decision was rendered by the General-in-Chief:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1843.

SIR:

Your letter of the twenty-ninth of July renewing the inquiry found in your communication of the sixth of April, agreeably to your request has been duly considered and laid before the commanding general.

I quote from your letter:

'1st. Whether the position of the medical officer on parades for muster and inspection, reviews or other dress parades, at posts garrisoned by one company only, is the same as with a battalion of men, and if not, where is his position?

2nd. Whether it is required, or has been customary for the medical officer to appear in full dress, and on parade with the company, at the punishment of prisoners; and if so, where would be his position on the occasion?'

Answer to the first question: The position of staff officers including the surgeon and assistant in the order of battle, parades, reviews in line and column, is *relatively the same*, whether the command be a *battalion* or consist of a single *company*. [See infantry tactics vol. 1, plate 1, and paragraph 44; see also nos. 615 and 621 army regulations.]

Answer to the second question: No matter what the occasion may be, if the troops be under arms in uniform, it would be with the commander to decide whether the officers (including the surgeon) be excused from appearing in *full dress;* but in witnessing punishments I think the medical officer ought to be excused, because his professional services might be necessary. As respects his 'position,' when with the troops under arms to attend the punishment of a prisoner, if not in his fixed position as pointed out by the regulations, he should take his station near the prisoner, with the view to his professional observation and services or advice, should he deem it necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

R. JONES,
Adjutant General."

The medical examining board for 1844 met in New York city on the first of July. The detail was Surgeons Mower and Steinecke and Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock. Eleven candidates were authorized to present themselves for examination. Of these, seven were examined and three approved. That for 1845 examined eleven applicants, of whom nine were rejected and two favorably reported on. The detail was the same as before, substituting Assistant Surgeon Henderson for Doctor Hitchcock.

In May, 1845, the propriety of a medical officer's engaging in private practice was brought to the notice of the Department for decision, in consequence of protests forwarded by private physicians at Sackett's Harbor, New York, against the practice on the part of the post surgeon at Madison Barracks of attending to patients in that village; alleging that he, (the post surgeon) came into injurious competition with them. These protests were replied to by the Surgeon General as follows:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 4, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:

Your communication (without date) to the Secretary of War, representing that Doctor Foot, the surgeon stationed at Madison Barracks, and Mr. Veits the hospital steward of the post, come in 'competition' with you in the practice of the adjacent village and country, and asking for the interposition of the Department of War in the matter, has been referred to this office.

Whether, by your expression, 'putting themselves in competition' with you, you mean to convey anything more than that they comply with the applications of those who desire their professional aid, is not clearly understood. If neither a breach of professional etiquette, nor any improper means to obtain professional employment is charged against them, it is not perceived that this Department can with propriety interfere in the matter. In the absence of reasons such as have just been stated, the only other, and indeed the principal circumstance that would seem to call for the restraint of authority in the present case would be, that they neglect or have neglected their official duties by engaging in private practice. This you have not alleged; and as no report has been made upon the subject by their commanding officer, it is to be presumed there is no cause of complaint on that score. Indeed the elevated character and fidelity of the officers of the Medical Staff afford satisfactory guaranties that this will seldom, if ever occur. If however, they should so far forget what is due to the government and expected of themselves, as to engage in private practice to the neglect of the officers and soldiers who are dependent on them for medical aid, they can be readily checked by their immediate military commander; and if they should persist in this dereliction of public duty, they can promptly be brought to trial before a military tribunal.

When therefore, it does not interfere with their military duties, medical officers have a right to give their professional advice, &c., to whomsoever they please, and they have always been permitted to do so with a view to their professional advancement. Indeed at military posts occupied by a small number of troops, and where of course the subjects of disease are few in number, and the complaints of these few

present but little variety of character, it is rather desirable than otherwise that the army physician should extend his sphere of action to the citizens immediately around him, so as to become familiar with disease under all circumstances, the maladies prevailing through the country and among the citizens generally, as well as the diseases peculiar to the soldier, or to military life in camp or garrison. To deprive the army surgeon of any reasonable opportunity of practical advancement in his profession, would surely be inflicting an injury upon the service generally, and especially upon those who have to depend upon him for professional aid.

Again, while this Department in its reply to your communication desires to confine itself strictly to official considerations, or such as affect the public service merely, it may not be out of place incidentally to state, that to prohibit a medical officer (when his public duties will permit) from extending relief to those of his fellow citizens who may apply for his services—having confidence in his professional attainments—would be as ungracious to them as it would be devoid of the common dictates of humanity; and might afford as just and perhaps a better cause for complaint on the part of the neighboring community than the one alleged by yourselves, which relates exclusively to private interests.

In reply to your proposition that you may be permitted to come into competition with them (the surgeon and steward) inside 'the garrison,' and 'the amount of our [your] services to be deducted from their pay,' I beg leave to say that as there are generally a number of persons at a military garrison, who receive the professional services of the surgeon only by right of courtesy (which has always however been regarded as obligatory), they are entirely at liberty if they think proper to employ you; and as far as the discipline of the service will permit and my jurisdiction extends, I can offer no objections to their so doing; but as the pay of the surgeon and steward is fixed by law, it is not competent for the Department to order you to be paid for your services in the manner you propose.

Very respectfully, etc.,

H. L. HEISKELL.

Acting Surgeon General."

The threatening aspect of affairs rendering a war with Mexico not an improbable occurrence, in August, 1845, a large body of troops was concentrated at Corpus Christi, Texas. This was placed under command of General Z. Taylor, and was entitled the "Army of Occupation." In anticipation of this movement the Medical Purveyor at New York was, in June, instructed to forward a years supply for fifteen hundred men to New Orleans, to be subject to General Taylor's orders, and an additional quantity was forwarded to Corpus Christi in August. Assistant Surgeon McCormick was also detailed to purchase in New Orleans such supplies for immediate use as might be needed by the troops *en route* to Texas. The troops thus constituting the "Army of Occupation," were the second dragoons, the third, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth regiments of infantry, and portions of the first, second and fourth regiments of artillery. Surgeon Presley H. Craig was appointed Medical Director and Surgeon W. L. Wharton, Medical Purveyor to the army. This latter officer was subsequently relieved on account of ill health and was succeeded by

Assistant Surgeon James Simons. A general hospital was established, which was placed in charge of Surgeon N. S. Jarvis. The following medical officers were in charge of the various regimental hospitals, viz: third infantry, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Porter; fourth infantry, Assistant Surgeon Madison Mills; fifth infantry, Surgeon R. C. Wood; seventh infantry, Assistant Surgeon H. E. Cruttenden; eighth infantry, Surgeon J. J. B. Wright; second dragoons, Assistant Surgeon L. C. McPhail; battalion artillery, Surgeon H. S. Hawkins; battalion field artillery, Assistant Surgeon John B. Wells. In addition to these the following medical officers were either attached to the general hospital or to the various regiments: Assistant Surgeons Moore, Byrne, Conrad, DeLeon, Steiner, Kennedy, Buist, J. W. Russell, Glen and Levely. In March, 1846, the army was transferred from Corpus Christi to Brazos Santiago. The sick that were unable to be transported were left behind in general hospital, which was then placed in charge of Surgeon H. S. Hawkins, with Assistant Surgeon William Roberts as his assistant, and removed to St. Joseph's Island near Aransas Pass. Surgeon Jarvis, who had been in charge of the general hospital, was assigned to the third infantry, and accompanied it on the march to the Rio Grande. Assistant Surgeon Porter was transferred in consequence from the third infantry to the battalion of artillery. Assistant Surgeon J. R. Conrad relieved Assistant Surgeon McPhail in charge of the second dragoons, and the latter officer was assigned to the seventh infantry. Assistant Surgeon Byrne remained with a detachment of troops guarding stores at St. Joseph's Island. Such was the distribution of medical officers in the camp opposite Matamoras, when on the sixth of May, 1846, the bombardment of our works at that point (afterwards known as Fort Brown) precipitated the conflict which had long been felt to be inevitable, and for the third time in its history the country entered on a foreign war. The consideration of the services rendered by the Medical Staff in the campaigns which followed will appropriately form the subject of a separate chapter.

PART IV.

From the commencement of the Mexican War until the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861.

On the thirteenth of May, 1846, President Polk issued his proclamation announcing to the people of the United States that Congress had declared that "By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

The war was in actual operation on the Rio Grande previous to this proclamation; for the bombardment of Fort Brown took place on the sixth of May, the battle of Palo Alto on the eighth, and that of Resaca de la Palma on the ninth. As these battles were both fought in the afternoon, the wounded were attended to as well as circumstances permitted during the night. As soon as possible after the actions they were sent to Point Isabel, where a general hospital was hastily established with hospital tents, and by clearing out some of the quartermaster's storehouses. Surgeon Robert C. Wood was placed in charge, with Assistant Surgeon J. W. Russell as assistant; but the latter being obliged to leave the country on account of his health, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Wells was assigned to his duties in the general hospital and also relieved Assistant Surgeon Simons as Medical Purveyor, the latter joining the army at Matamoras. One hundred and thirteen wounded were received into this hospital at Point Isabel, and the remainder, numbering forty-eight, were sent to the general hospital at St. Joseph's Island, Corpus Christi Bay, under charge of Surgeon Hawkins.

The following is General Belknap's report of the conduct of the medical officers at these actions:

"FIRST BRIGADE, CAMP MATAMORAS,
June 10, 1846.

Capt. W. W. S. Bliss,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sir: In reporting the operations of the first brigade on the eighth and ninth of May, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, a proper reference to the services of the Medical Staff was inadvertantly omitted. I beg leave, therefore, to offer this supplementary statement. It is due to Surgeon Wright and Assistant Surgeons Porter, DeLeon and Madison to say that their professional aid was required early in the action of the eighth instant, and that the number of wounded soon called for their unceasing attention. I am happy to bear testimony that the devotion of these officers to the

wounded under their care, was conspicuous during the day and through the entire night. In the action of the ninth, Doctors Wright and Porter were again present and passed a second sleepless night in the performance of their arduous duties. Their efforts to alleviate pain and suffering were as benevolent as they were untiring; serving with equal kindness and zeal our army and the large number of the enemy's wounded that fell into our hands.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

W. G. BELKNAP,

Lieutenant Colonel,

Commanding First Brigade."

When General Taylor moved his army across the river and occupied Matamoras, a hospital was established at Fort Brown under charge of Assistant Surgeon L. C. McPhail, and on the twenty-fifth of June a general hospital was opened in Matamoras, and placed in charge of Surgeon J. J. B. Wright. Meanwhile, a body of troops occupied Reynosa, Mexico, about a hundred miles up the river, where the hospital was attended by Assistant Surgeon Laub, who on the arrival of the main army at Camargo in August, joined that body, having been relieved by Assistant Surgeon Wotherspoon.

Early in September the purveying depot at Point Isabel was moved to Camargo, which was established by General Taylor as his base of supplies on the march to Monterey. On the departure of the army, Assistant Surgeon Wells in addition to his duty as purveyor, was given the general direction of all the hospitals, regular and volunteer, in and around Camargo. In this portion of his duties he was relieved in November by Surgeon G. F. Turner. The battle of Monterey was fought on the twenty-third of September. Of the conduct of the medical officers in this action, General Taylor thus speaks in his official report: "Surgeon Craig, Medical Director, was actively employed in the important duties of his department, and the Medical Staff generally were unremitting in their attentions to the numerous wounded; their duties with the regular regiments being rendered uncommonly arduous by the small number serving in the field." General Worth, in reporting the operations of his division, says: "In common with the entire division, my particular thanks are due to Assistant Surgeons Porter (senior), Byrne, Conrad, DeLeon and Roberts, Medical Department, who were ever at hand in the close fight, promptly administering to the wounded and suffering soldier."

While these events were transpiring with the main army, a column of troops marched from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Santa Fé, to occupy the territory of New Mexico. The medical officers who accompanied this expedition were Surgeon S. G. I. De Camp, Medical Director, Assistant Surgeons J. S. Griffin and R. F. Simpson. In September a body of troops was collected at San Antonio, Texas, under command of General Wool, destined for the invasion of

Chihuahua. Surgeon Lyman Foot was assigned as Medical Director of this army, but was soon after relieved on account of ill health, and Assistant Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock, who was at the time Medical Purveyor at San Antonio, was appointed Medical Director, and Assistant Surgeon John C. Glen, Medical Purveyor. The latter was also placed in charge of the general hospital. This column consisted of portions of the first and second dragoons, fourth artillery and sixth infantry, besides Kentucky and Illinois volunteers. The other regular medical officers were Assistant Surgeon Josiah Simpson, in charge of the sixth infantry and Kentucky volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon W. Levely, in charge of the dragoons and artillery. There were also several volunteer surgeons and citizen physicians. They left San Antonio in the last week in September, and marched to Presidio del Norte.

Surgeon General Lawson in his annual report to the Secretary of War, dated November 9, 1846, thus speaks of the services of the medical officers in the campaign which closed with the capture of Monterey:

"The officers of the Medical Staff serving with the several army corps employed against the enemy have participated largely in the toils, the privations and the dangers of the field, with their associates-in-arms of the line of the army. The services of those, with Medical Director Craig at their head, attached to the Army of Occupation, have been more conspicuously brought to our notice; and it is but justice to say that they have been found present wherever their honor and their duty called them, nobly fulfilling in every particular their obligations to their country.

Those gallant spirits led on by Major General Taylor, always in the presence of the enemy and frequently in conflict with him, have necessarily afforded ample scope for their exercise and judgment in practical surgery; and the ability which the medical officers have displayed, and the unremitting attention they have bestowed on the sick and wounded soldier (the enemy included) have called forth a willing tribute of respect, and the grateful acknowledgments of all who have experienced or witnessed the results of their humane efforts and practical skill."

It will be necessary now to look back a little and ascertain what measures were taken by the government to supply the additional demand for medical officers caused by the great increase of troops at the seat of war. An act of May 13, 1846, called for fifty thousand volunteers, to be apportioned *pro rata* among the different states; these were supplied with medical officers on the basis of one surgeon and one assistant surgeon to each regiment called into service by the act of June 18th, all such medical officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No increase was made during this year in the regular Corps, although its necessity was urged by the Surgeon General in several communications to the Secretary of War. The examining board for this year consisted of Surgeons Mower, Steinecke and McDougall, and met in New York city on the first of July. Sixty-three applicants were invited to

present themselves for examination; forty-three of these appeared, of whom three were rejected for physical disqualifications, fifteen retired without examination, and of the remainder eight received a favorable report.

After the battle of Monterey, general hospitals for each of the divisions of the army were established in that city. That at St. Joseph's Island was broken up and Surgeon Hawkins with the remaining sick and wounded removed to Matamoras. On the twenty-fourth of October, Surgeon C. A. Finley arrived at Monterey and by virtue of seniority relieved Surgeon Craig as Medical Director of the army. About the middle of November the column under General Wool which had been destined for Chihuahua, was ordered to join the main army and arriving at the town of Parras was henceforth known as the Second Division of the Army of Invasion. Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock was detached from the division at Agua Nueva and ordered to Saltillo as Purveyor, Assistant Surgeon Josiah Simpson relieving him of his duties as Medical Director. This position the latter soon after relinquished to accompany the sixth infantry on its march to join Worth's division, destined for Vera Cruz, and Doctor Hitchcock once more assumed its duties. About this same time the city of Tampico was captured by the naval forces, and immediately occupied by our troops under command of Colonel Belton. Of this command Assistant Surgeon John M. Cuyler was the chief medical officer.

The end of the year 1846 found the army of General Taylor occupying Saltillo as its advanced station, with one division at Parras and the head-quarters at Monterey. General Scott at this time was at Brazos Santiago organizing the expedition against Vera Cruz by way of Tampico and Lobos Island. For this purpose in January Twiggs' division was detached from General Taylor's army and ordered to Tampico, and Worth with his division to the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the first of February (as near as can now be ascertained) the following was the distribution of the medical officers serving with the army: Surgeon P. H. Craig had again relieved Surgeon Finley as Medical Director of General Taylor's army, the latter having left the country on leave on account of his health. At Monterey the general hospital was in charge of Surgeon N. S. Jarvis, with Assistant Surgeon B. M. Byrne as his assistant. At Camargo, Surgeon Turner was in charge of the purveying depot and Assistant Surgeon S. P. Moore of the post hospital. At Matamoras, the general hospital was in charge of Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, who had on duty with him Assistant Surgeons McPhail and Holden, and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Head in charge of the post hospital at Fort Brown. The general hospital at Point Isabel remained in charge of Surgeon R. C. Wood and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Russell. At Saltillo Assistant Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock was on duty as Medical Director of

the Second Division, and Assistant Surgeons Madison, Levely and Prevost were attached to regiments. At Tampico, Surgeon B. F. Harney was Medical Director, Surgeon Satterlee was in charge of the garrison, composed of portions of the second, third and fourth artillery, and Surgeon Tripler was with the second infantry. Assistant Surgeons Cuyler, Mills, Steiner and Newton were also on duty with troops at this place. Surgeon Hawkins and Assistant Surgeons Simons and Edwards were on duty with General Taylor's army at or near Monterey, and the following officers were either *en route* or under orders to join the forces which were to rendezvous at Lobos Island for the capture of Vera Cruz: Surgeons McLaren and Porter and Assistant Surgeons Suter, Laub. J. Simpson, DeLeon, Barnes, Wotherspoon, Keeney and Roberts. These officers were changed so frequently from one regiment or hospital to another during the rapidly shifting scenes of the war, that it is not possible now to give the exact duty to which each was assigned at any particular time; it is desirable, however, to place on record the names of those officers who took part in this victorious campaign, and hence the foregoing and other lists are given, imperfect as they may be in their details.

In December, 1846, Surgeon General Lawson left Washington for New Orleans on official business. On his arrival in the latter city he was invited by General Scott to accompany him on his projected campaign in Mexico, as chief of his Medical Staff, an invitation which was promptly accepted, and in February, 1847, he departed with him for Lobos Island. During his absence from Washington, Surgeon H. L. Heiskell performed the duties of Surgeon General.

On the eleventh of February, Congress passed an act "To raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes." This act provided for the raising for the war of ten additional regiments (nine of infantry and one of cavalry) to be added to the regular army. Each regiment was to be entitled to one surgeon and two assistant surgeons; to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the same manner as those of the permanent establishment, and to take rank with them as long as they were retained in service. In addition, the increase of the Corps, which the Surgeon General had strongly urged a number of times, was authorized by the eighth section:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two additional surgeons, and twelve additional assistant surgeons in the regular army of the United States, subject to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army, approved June 30, 1834;' and that the officers whose appointment is authorized by this section, shall receive the pay and emoluments of officers of the same grades respectively; and that

the rank of officers of the Medical Department of the army shall be arranged on the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments; *Provided*, That the medical officers shall not in virtue of such rank be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the army."

The fifth section of this act provided, "That the said officers, musicians and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico." On the conclusion of peace, however, it was found that by the acquisition of California and New Mexico the number of additional posts to be garrisoned was so great, that a proportionately large medical staff was necessary, and on the nineteenth of July, 1848, the following clause was passed in "An act to amend an act entitled, 'an act supplemental to an act entitled, an act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico' and for other purposes," which was as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That so much of said act passed on the eleventh of February, 1847, as requires the discharge at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons, as authorized by the eighth section of the said act, * * * * be and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided*, that no vacancy happening under the provisions so repealed shall be filled up, until further authorized by law."

A most important clause in the act of February 11, 1847, was that which gave definite rank to medical officers. The Surgeon General and the officers of the Department had always claimed such rank, by virtue of the laws giving them the pay and emoluments of officers of cavalry of certain grades, but the concession had not been generally made throughout the army, and hence medical officers were often placed in disagreeable positions, such as grew out of controversies similar to the one noted already in reference to their position on boards of survey. The medical officers neither claimed nor desired any right to command outside of their own department; they did demand the right to be supreme within it, and to be recognized as something more than mere civilian employees of the government authorized by courtesy to wear a uniform. The bill only placed them on an equality with the other staff departments of the army, and gave no jurisdiction to medical officers which they did not feel they had a right to exercise.

As soon as possible after the passage of this act, a medical board met in New York city, to examine candidates for appointment. The members were Surgeons Mower, Finley and Steinecke, and Assistant Surgeon Southgate, recorder. One hundred and three persons were invited to present themselves for examination; of these fifty-eight appeared. Five were rejected for defective physical or moral qualifications, eight withdrew without examination, thirty-

four failed to pass the board, and eleven were found qualified and received a favorable report.

As a general hospital for the sick and wounded arriving in New Orleans from the seat of war was much needed, the barracks and adjoining buildings in the vicinity of that city were fitted up for this purpose and placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon W. J. Sloan and subsequently the hospital and barracks at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, were devoted to the same purpose under direction of Assistant Surgeon A. W. Kennedy.

On the twenty-third of February the battle of Buena Vista, four miles from Saltillo, was fought. The severely wounded were sent to general hospital at Saltillo while trifling injuries were treated in the regimental hospitals. Surgeon Craig, the Medical Director, was not present at this action, having been detailed elsewhere on special duty by General Taylor's orders. He arrived on the field of battle, however, the following morning and rendered efficient service in superintending the removal of the wounded. During the action the direction of the hospital devolved on Assistant Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock, as the next officer in rank. General Taylor in his official report thus speaks of the services of the medical officers:

"The Medical Staff under the able direction of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in their attentions to the wounded upon the field and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was everything that could be wished."

General Wool in the report of the operations of his division, says:

"Surgeons Hitchcock, Levely, Hensly, Price, Roane, Madison, Peyton, Herrick, Roberts and Glen, for their devotion to the wounded of the Mexican Army, as well as those of our own are entitled to my highest praise."

It is gratifying also to be able to record the following opinion of a distinguished officer who was present at the battle, and wrote a history of it. It is taken from Carleton's "History of the battle of Buena Vista:"

"Of the Medical Staff, there were on the field Doctor Hitchcock, Doctor Madison, Doctor Levely and Doctor Prevost. The courageous manner in which these gentlemen passed along the lines and rendered assistance to the wounded, oftentimes at the moment they fell; the positions of imminent peril to which they cheerfully and at all times hurried whenever their professional services were required on the instant; the care with which they had those who were struck borne to the rear, and subsequently carried to Saltillo, and their assiduity in attending on them day and night, gained for them the unqualified praise of the whole army."

Some months after the battle, General Wool paid the following tribute to the services of Assistant Surgeon Grayson M. Prevost, in a special report to the Secretary of War:

"CAMP BUENA VISTA,
August 9, 1847.

GENERAL:

In my report of the battle of Buena Vista, 4th March last, I intended to name all the surgeons and assistant surgeons who were on the field of battle during the two eventful days of the twenty-second and twenty-third of February. It appears that I omitted the name of Assistant Surgeon Prevost. At the time I was not personally acquainted with him, and he was I supposed, in Saltillo, where he had been stationed. From statements recently received, it appears that he was not only on the field attending to the wounded, but that he rendered me important and gallant services during the battle. Seeing me alone (my staff being all absent in endeavoring to rally the flying troops from the field) he came to me, when I made use of him on several occasions to hasten up the troops, in order to attack the heavy column of Mexican lancers and infantry which had succeeded in getting to our left and rear. He also carried my orders to the Mississippi and Third Indiana regiments, to charge the enemy under the most trying circumstances—a tremendous fire from the Mexicans, not only from the lancers and infantry, but from their pieces of artillery, which had been brought to bear on the right flank from the plain in front of our centre.

At this time I supposed he was an officer who had just arrived, and belonged to the staff of General Taylor and called him captain. It is therefore that I would recommend Assistant Surgeon Prevost to the special notice of the Secretary of War, for his daring courage and gallant bearing on the fields of Buena Vista.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier General.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington."

The army under General Scott was assembled at Lobos Island, sixty miles south of Tampico, in the latter part of February, 1847. It was organized as follows: the regular troops (excepting the cavalry) were formed into two brigades under command of Generals Worth and Twiggs, and the volunteers into a division of three brigades, commanded by General Patterson, the brigades being under the command of Generals Pillow, Quitman and Shields, respectively. After the siege of Vera Cruz the regular brigades were formed into divisions of two brigades each.

On the eighth of March the army effected a landing at Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, and the regular siege operations commenced on the tenth. During the investment the sick and wounded were treated in hospital tents by their regimental medical officers, but on the surrender of the city on the twenty-ninth of March a general hospital was established in a monastery with Surgeon John B. Porter in charge. A purveying depot was also opened under the direction of Assistant Surgeon C. H. Laub.

On the twenty-fifth of March, during the progress of the siege, the second dragoons, under command of Colonel Harney, had a severe skirmish with the enemy at the stone bridge of Medellin, some miles south of Vera Cruz.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Barnes was at the time the medical officer of the regiment, and Colonel Harney in his report of the affair makes special mention of him for activity and zeal in the performance of his duties.

During the campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, Surgeon General Lawson was chief medical officer on the staff of General Scott, acting, however, rather in an advisory than a directing capacity, Surgeon B. F. Harney being the actual Medical Director. Surgeon R. S. Satterlee was senior surgeon to Worth's division of regulars, and Surgeon C. S. Tripler occupied the same position on General Twiggs' staff. Surgeon J. J. B. Wright was Purveyor to the army. The other medical officers were on duty with the various regular regiments.

The army reached Plan del Rio, not far from Cerro Gordo, during the second week in April, and on the eighteenth the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought. In the week previous a temporary general hospital in charge of Surgeon Cuyler was established at the Plan, which was occupied by the sick who were unable to march, and to which the wounded in the battle were sent. The day before the action the General commanding issued the following order:

"HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Plan del Rio, April 17, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * *

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried or that the general pursuit has commenced, one wagon for each regiment or battery and one for the cavalry will follow the movement, to receive under the direction of the medical officers the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital. The Surgeon General will organize this important service and designate that hospital as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

* * * * * *

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:

H. L. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General."

The labors of the medical officers in this engagement were very severe. Cerro Gordo being a high hill, destitute of houses or cultivation, the surgeons were engaged for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours attending to the wounded in the open air, without any shelter. In the various official reports their conduct is uniformly spoken of as deserving of the highest praise. Colonel Childs, of the first artillery, thus commends the services of the medical officer of his regiment: "I beg particularly to notice the untiring attention of Assistant Surgeon Steiner to the wounded of the regiment, and to those of the enemy that fell into our hands. His professional services were in constant requisition

for more than forty-eight hours." Surgeon Wright and Assistant Surgeon Keeney were also specially mentioned by their respective commanders.

In the progress of the army towards the city of Mexico general hospitals were established at Jalapa, under the charge of Surgeon McLaren, (to which the sick and wounded from Plan del Rio were moved), at the Castle of Perote, also under Doctor McLaren's charge, and at Puebla, of which Surgeon Madison Mills was in charge. For most of these hospitals large monasteries or colleges were used, but at Perote the casemates of the castle were occupied, which were so cold and damp that Surgeon McLaren advised the removal of the patients to Jalapa, at which place the hospital had been abandoned soon after its establishment in consequence of the removal of the United States garrison to Puebla.

The condition of the army during the period from the battle of Cerro Gordo to those of Contreras and Churubusco in August was far from satisfactory. It found in the diseases of the country foes more to be dreaded than the Mexican troops. To such an extent did the command suffer from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, and so crowded were the hospitals that the Surgeon General called for special reports from the chief surgeons of divisions on the causes of the sickness and mortality. These reports may appropriately be introduced without abridgment, showing as they do, better than any other description, the obstacles that the medical officers had to encounter from causes beyond their jurisdiction in all their strenuous efforts to increase the efficiency of the army by preserving its health. The following is Surgeon Satterlee's report:

"PUEBLA, MEXICO,
July 5, 1847.

SIR:

In obedience to your instructions that I should report for the information of the General-in-Chief the probable causes of the great amount of sickness and mortality prevailing among the troops, I proceed to state that sufficient causes of disease exist, and have existed since and during the siege of Vera Cruz, to account for all the sickness that prevails; and not a few of these causes have been spoken of, both in the reports of the medical officers of the first division and in their conversations and often by them deplored.

To prove the above position, it is only necessary to give a brief history of the operations and changes of the division from the time it left Vera Cruz until the present time.

1. The division left Vera Cruz with the most limited means of transportation, not being allowed to bring even their tents; in consequence of which they have been obliged to bivouac in all situations from the 'Tierra Caliente' to the cold and elevated positions of Jalapa, Las Vegas and on the march to this place. This would under any circumstances produce diseases of the thoracic and abdominal viscera from the great change of temperature, and when it is recollected that many of the men were without

blankets or great coats, having improvidently thrown them away while exposed to the scorching heat of the sun in the low country, or while hurrying to the support of the advance on the day of Cerro Gordo, I think the position will not be denied.

2. The almost total change in the character of the rations issued to the troops, while on board the transports and during the siege operations before Vera Cruz. They were almost exclusively confined to salt meat and hard bread, without vegetables so far as I know, except beans and rice, not even the antiscorbutics allowed by regulations except in rare instances. This when the march into the country was commenced, was exchanged for fresh mutton, pork and beef (the latter always of inferior quality), and instead of the hard bread, always considered healthy when good, in several instances flour has been issued, and since our arrival at Puebla, Mexican bread, which experience has taught us is not healthy, at least for us, and the unrestrained indulgence in crude and unripe fruits, and the vile liquors, both distilled and fermented. All this is without doubt a fruitful source of disease.

3. The quarters that the troops occupy are undoubtedly far from being healthy. Many of the rooms are low and damp, and almost without ventilation, and in many instances surrounded by high walls which exclude in some degree the fresh air; in other cases the men are quartered in long entries, through which there is a rush of cold air, rendered more unhealthy by having passed through damp places. In some instances the men are greatly crowded, nearly three times the number of men allowed by regulations for hot climates living in one room. Almost, if not all the quarters have thick stone walls with floors of the same material, or brick, upon which the men sleep with only a mat under them (and that but recently), and with scant covering. This the men now suffer, and did at Perote, and the first brigade and light troops of the division, while at Tepeahualco had added very bad water from brackish wells. These things, I think cannot be denied to be prolific sources of disease.

4. The unacclimated state of many of our men and their ignorance of a soldier's life. Nearly if not quite two-thirds of some corps are recruits. In one regiment that has lost fifteen men since our arrival in Puebla, thirteen were recruits, and the character of the recruits that have recently joined is of such a nature that disease and death must be expected among them. Many of them are boys entirely too young to undergo the hardships of a soldier's life, while others are old and worn out men who should never have been enlisted.

5. The great want of personal cleanliness. Many patients are received into our hospitals who probably have not washed their persons for months, and who for weeks have not changed their underclothes, and who are not only filthy but covered with vermin. This remark does not apply of course, to our old brave and faithful soldiers who are an ornament to any service, but particularly to the recruits, a great part of whom are indolent and of course filthy. Now, it is impossible for men to be healthy under such circumstances.

6. The rainy season, exposure to the warm sun in the morning and cold damp atmosphere at night, is exceedingly deleterious.

7. The great elevation of our position. The rarified air permitting no evaporation from the surface, the skin becomes dry and feverish as well as inactive, the natural excretions of the body are of necessity thrown upon the thoracic and abdominal viscera, the large glands from this over exertion and excitement become torpid and refuse to perform their functions, hence the great amount of bilious derangements, etc.

The above statements I have drawn up in obedience to your orders. I consider them to be very plain facts open to the cognizance of the most common observer who

will take the trouble to investigate them. They are the concerted opinions of all the medical officers of the division and have often been the subject of conversation, as well as of official reports. They are submitted with the respectful consideration of

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. SATTERLEE,
Senior Surgeon, 1st Division, U. S. Army."

The report of Surgeon Tripler on the same subject was as follows:

"PUEBLA, MEXICO,
6th July, 1847.

SIR:

Agreeably to your instructions of the third instant, I called together yesterday the medical officers of the second division for the purpose of consultation, and the interchange of opinion, upon the causes of the diseases now so extensively prevailing among the troops. I have the honor to submit the result.

We consider the origin of the evil, the inferior physical constitution of so many of the men that are enlisted for the service. In peace, when we have good comfortable quarters, good hospitals, abundance of clothing and bedding, and no exposure for our men, the greatest care and caution are exercised in the inspection of recruits, and it is seldom a man gains admission into the ranks who is not qualified to perform the duties of a soldier. But in war, where a still greater degree of physical vigor in the soldier is required, from the necessary privation and exposure to which he must be subjected, a relaxation in the scrutiny the recruit is submitted to, is winked at and even encouraged, with the effects of giving us armies on paper, filling our hospitals and embarrassing the operations of our Generals in the field. It is undeniable that the recruits the regiments of this division have received within the past year, have been of the most inferior description, and it is among them the greatest proportion of disease has occurred.

Another cause of disease is the necessary and rapid transition of climate. It is believed that few individuals in private life make a rapid transit from one climate to another, without experiencing some disturbance of healthy function. This cause would of course operate to a greater extent among soldiers from the peculiarity of their circumstances, and it is one that cannot be obviated.

Deficiency of clothing is another cause. In many and perhaps most instances, this is the fault of the soldier himself. Men will throw away their clothing on a march to relieve their knapsacks, preferring future pain, disease and death to present fatigue. This evil has prevailed extensively on the march from Vera Cruz to Puebla.

The sudden and violent change of habits the recruit must undergo in becoming a soldier produces an unfavorable influence upon the power of his constitution to resist disease. This cause is also irremediable.

The neglect of personal cleanliness is another cause of disease. It is a fact that numbers of our men, particularly those reporting sick, neglect to a shameful extent such ablutions as are necessary to health.

The quarters occupied by our troops are for the most part open to the weather, those which are within doors are small and ill ventilated apartments, the floors upon which the men sleep are of brick, and at least one-half on the ground floor and necessarily damp. This is a palpable cause of disease. It has been mitigated to some degree by the issue of mats to the men.

The use of fresh provisions extensively no doubt occasions disturbance of the digestive organs and swells the number of our cases of diarrhœa. The imprudent use of the fruits of the climate occasions many cases and is a great impediment in the way of convalescence. It is also thought that a proper attention is not given to the cooking of the rations; that the cooks are frequently careless in the performance of their duties and that bad cooking makes a doubtful diet positively injurious.

But an important reason for the increase in the number of the sick report may be found in the climatic influence. Ordinarily men when relieved of disease rapidly recover strength and flesh, and are able to return to duty. Here this is not the case, convalescence is astonishingly slow, and an improvement scarcely perceptible is made from day to day in men who do not want any further medical treatment. Of this class are most of those now on the surgeon's reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. TRIPLER,
Medical Director, 2nd Division."

The condition of the garrisons left on the coast was equally bad. The vomito broke out at Vera Cruz very soon after the departure of the army, and the permanent garrison and the troops arriving *en route* to the seat of war had suffered severely. One medical officer, Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Wickham, died on the thirteenth of May, and Surgeon Finley, Medical Director of the Department of Vera Cruz, Assistant Surgeons Laub, John Campbell, J. S. Battee and others had been incapacitated for duty for a large portion of the summer by attacks of yellow fever. Even those who escaped this disease suffered much from the enervating influences of the climate and became a prey to exhausting diarrhœas, which reduced them mentally and physically. The want of medical officers was very great, and the citizen physicians obtainable for the most part adventurers who had come to Vera Cruz to see what they could pick up, and were utterly worthless. Great credit was due under these trying circumstances to the energy and fidelity to duty of Surgeon J. B. Porter, who, though himself broken down by climatic influences, managed the general hospital with great efficiency, and in addition acted as Medical Director for a large portion of the season.

The army advanced from Puebla between the seventh and tenth of August. On the twentieth the battles of Contreras and Churubusco were fought. Immediately previous a general hospital was established at San Augustin. The wounded of Worth's division were, however, at first taken to houses in the immediate vicinity of Churubusco, and afterwards removed to regimental hospitals at Tacubaya. There were also large hospitals established at San Antonio, San Angel and Mixcoac. The former was principally filled with Mexican wounded, who although they had numbers of their own surgeons to attend them showed a decided preference for our officers, and frequently refused to have their wounds

dressed by the former if they saw any prospect of being attended by an American surgeon.

The official reports of these engagements show that the medical officers performed their duty with their accustomed fidelity. General Worth writes from Tacubaya on the twenty-third of August: "The Medical Corps, consisting of Surgeons Satterlee (senior) and Wright; Assistant Surgeons Simpson, DeLeon, Simons, Holden, Roberts and Dyerle, presents claims to especial thanks and admiration—ever among the most fearless and indifferent to hazard during the conflict. It is after the battle, when others seek repose, that they are found skilfully and noiselessly fulfilling the duties of their high vocation in administering comfort to the crushed and sorrowful soldier. * * * * To Surgeon Satterlee, senior surgeon, the highest praise is due."

General Twiggs reported: "The medical officers of the division, always ready to administer to the comfort of the sick and wounded were particularly active on this occasion. With no conveniences for themselves and but little shelter for the wounded, this admirable corps of officers spent the entire night exposed to the pitiless storm in dressing the wounded and alleviating their sufferings. I cannot do less than give their names a place in this report. Surgeons C. S. Tripler, B. Randall and J. M. Cuyler; Assistant Surgeons A. F. Suter, H. H. Steiner, C. C. Keeney and Hammond make up the number." In his report of the volunteer division General Pillow makes special mention of Assistant Surgeon E. Swift, who was serving with the regiment of voltigeurs, "for devoted attention to the wounded."

The reports of subordinate commanders are no less commendatory. Major J. L. Gardner, of the fourth artillery, says: "To Doctor Cuyler, surgeon of the regiment, I offer my thanks for his able services, always marked by his kindness and humanity." Captain T. Morris, commanding the second infantry, speaks of the same officer: "Surgeon Cuyler, though not attached to my regiment, attracted my attention by his energy and perseverance in following the brigade throughout the actions of San Geronino and Contreras, and for his humanity and attention to the wounded of the regiment, receives my warmest thanks. To Surgeon Tripler and Assistant Surgeon Hammond (the latter attached to the second infantry) for their prompt and able attention to the wounded, and also to Surgeon W. J. Berry of the eleventh infantry, who very kindly and seasonably aided in attending to the wounded of the battle of the afternoon, are tendered my warmest thanks."

In the report of Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, seventh infantry, it is remarked: "Particular praise is due to Surgeon B. Randall for his zeal in following the regiment and attending to the wounded and sick."

Captain Alexander, commanding third infantry, says: "In closing my report it gives me great pleasure to add that the wounded received, through our assistant surgeon, Doctor Keeney, every relief which skill and unwearied attention could ensure." Major Lee, of the fourth infantry, reports: "Assistant Surgeon James Simons of the Medical Staff was in attendance with the battalion in the zealous discharge of his duties." Colonel Judson Dimick, of the first artillery, "calls to the notice of the Commanding General the untiring attention of Assistant Surgeon H. H. Steiner to the wounded both of our army and that of the enemy. He deserves the highest reward for his unceasing exertions to alleviate their sufferings." Major Loring, of the mounted rifles, says: "The surgeon of the regiment, Doctor Suter, deserves the highest praise for his untiring exertion in behalf not only of the wounded of his own regiment but of the army at large." Similar praise is accorded to Assistant Surgeon DeLeon by Major Montgomery, of the eighth infantry.

On the sixth of September the Archbishop's palace at Tacubaya was taken for a general hospital and placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Josiah Simpson. This was, strictly speaking, a division hospital for the sick and wounded of Worth's command, but during the ensuing engagements wounded from all portions of the army were brought here for treatment; the hospital at Mixcoac accommodating the remainder. Two days after the establishment of this hospital the battle of Molino del Rey took place. The slaughter was unprecedented for the number of men engaged. The wounded were taken to Tacubaya as rapidly as possible on stretchers and in ambulances; but soon it became necessary to load the army wagons with the sufferers, and the jolting in these rough vehicles no doubt contributed greatly to the excessive mortality which ensued. This action possesses an especial but mournful interest to the Medical Staff, from the mortal wound received by one of their number, Assistant Surgeon William Roberts, who had gained during his term of service the esteem of the whole army. The writer is fortunate in being able to present an authentic statement of the circumstance through the kindness of Lieutenant Colonel Lugenbeel, at the time adjutant of the fifth infantry.

"At the battle of Molino del Rey, Doctor Roberts established his attendants in rear of the regiment in a slight hollow, so as to be protected from the fire of the enemy. When the line was formed and advanced upon the enemy I did not notice the doctor. Very soon afterwards I saw Second Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, fifth infantry, who commanded company 'I' of that regiment stagger, and fall as if severely wounded. Assistant Surgeon Roberts ran up to him from the rear and after examining his wound said something to him and then started for the line of battle. I called to him to go back, but he pointed to Hamilton's company and ran on. The next I saw of him he was lying down on the field of battle with the wound in his forehead which afterwards caused his death. When I saw Hamilton I asked him about Roberts' singular conduct,

and he told me that Roberts came and examined his wound, and told him to go to the rear where his stewards and attendants were, and that he (Roberts) would run forward and take command of his company as it was without an officer.

On the twentieth of August, at the battle of Churubusco, Roberts attempted to enter into action with the regiment in the same manner, but I was fortunately near enough to him to capture him and send him to the rear, where Worth's division hospital was temporarily established, telling him that he was the only doctor we had and that he must not go under musketry fire.

I don't think I ever saw a doctor who enjoyed a fight more than he did, and with all this pluck and go ahead courage, he was as gentle as a woman, an attentive, intelligent physician and a kind hearted, good man."

Doctor Roberts had been two days before detailed for duty at the general hospital at Tacubaya, which was being organized by Assistant Surgeon Simpson, but he preferred duty with his regiment and obtained an order relieving him from hospital duty, and rejoined the fifth infantry but a few hours before the charge on the Molino. After he was wounded he was carried to Tacubaya and attended by Doctor Simpson, whose pen furnishes the following interesting account of his case:

"The action commenced at daybreak, and about eight o'clock in the morning Assistant Surgeon Roberts was brought to my room in the Bishop's palace wounded in the head. He was struck by a musket or escopet ball on the temporal ridge of the frontal bone, about two inches above the left supra-orbital arch, the ball glanced, fractured and carried away a portion of the frontal bone, leaving the brain exposed; abscesses formed in the cavity of the cranium, and he died in convulsions. Assistant Surgeon Roberts received his wound in the assault made by the fifth infantry on the Casa Mata, a stone work on the enemy's right. All the officers of one company having been shot down, he took command and was mortally wounded in the assault. From the Bishop's palace he was moved to Mixcoac, and from there to the house of the Minister of War in the city of Mexico, near the Mineria, where he died October 13, 1847."

Doctor Roberts had attracted special attention during the whole campaign by his skill as a medical officer and his personal bravery. Colonel McIntosh of the fifth infantry, thus mentioned him in his official report of the battle of Churubusco: "His talents and zeal were not alone confined to his profession, but were displayed in a more military capacity in aiding and urging on the men to the contest." Captain Chapman, the senior officer of this regiment after the terrible conflict at Molino, reported: "Assistant Surgeon W. Roberts was again found as at San Antonio in the most exposed position attending to the wounded and encouraging the living to the contest. But he was not permitted to escape unhurt, and was cut down most severely wounded in the midst of his usefulness." In the annual report to the Secretary of War of the condition of the Medical Department during the year 1847 occurs the following mention of this intrepid officer:

"In the many conflicts with the armies of Mexico, which have reflected so much glory upon our arms and imperishable honor upon our troops, it is due to the officers of the Medical Department to say that they have ever maintained their reputation for professional skill and devotion to duty, and have uniformly elicited the unqualified praises of their respective commanders. Among the gallant spirits who have sealed their devotion to duty with their lives, the army has to mourn the loss of Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM ROBERTS, who with another officer of the Medical Department, was wounded in the memorable battle of Molino del Rey. Although the career of Doctor Roberts was brief, he had already given evidence of high professional merit united with undaunted courage, and secured for himself the confidence and esteem of his brother officers."

The "other officer" referred to above was Assistant Surgeon James Simons, who was slightly wounded while "zealously and actively engaged in the discharge of his professional duties," attending the fourth infantry during the same action. He had sufficiently recovered to perform his duties during the subsequent engagement at Chapultepec.

Major General Worth, ever ready to acknowledge the faithful service of his medical staff, in his official report of the operations of his division at Molino, says: "It is again my gratifying duty to present to the General-in-Chief those ever faithful and accomplished medical officers—Satterlee, Wright, Simpson, Simons, Dyerle and Roberts; the last mentioned, when the men of his regiment were almost deprived of commanding officers, assumed the duties of his fallen comrades, and was desperately, probably mortally, wounded." The reports from subordinate commanders were, as at Contreras, of similar tenor. Among others the following from Colonel E. V. Sumner, commanding the second dragoons, is given because the cavalry being a separate command the reports of their operations are not found among those forwarded by the division commanders: "I have also to state that Assistant Surgeon Barnes was very assiduous in his duties and took such measures that our wounded men received prompt attention."

It was found very soon after the action at Molino del Rey that the village of Tacubaya was within range of the enemy's guns from the fortress of Chapultepec; consequently, on the thirteenth of September, the wounded in the Archbishop's palace were removed to Mixcoac, whence they were shortly afterwards transferred to hospitals in the city of Mexico.

The final battles at Chapultepec and the gates of the city of Mexico occurred on the thirteenth of September, and the city surrendered on the following day. The following is a complete list of the officers who participated in this triumph, and the duty to which they were assigned: Surgeon General Lawson, with the General-in-Chief; Surgeon B. F. Harney, Medical Director of the army. The latter officer was not actually present at the surrender, having been

wounded some months before, (June 6th,) while *en route* from Vera Cruz to the army with a detachment commanded by Colonel McIntosh, fifth infantry. In consequence of disability resulting from his wound and subsequent indisposition he was placed in general charge of all the hospitals at Mixcoac, at which place he remained until the twenty-ninth of September. Surgeons Satterlee and Tripler, as before mentioned, were Surgeons-in-Chief of the two regular divisions, and Surgeon Wright was Medical Purveyor. The following officers were attached to regiments. Surgeons B. Randall, seventh infantry, and J. M. Cuyler, fourth artillery; Assistant Surgeons A. F. Suter, mounted rifles, Josiah Simpson, sixth infantry, D. C. DeLeon, eighth infantry, H. H. Steiner, first artillery, James Simons, fourth infantry, Joseph K. Barnes, cavalry brigade, L. H. Holden, third artillery, C. C. Keeney, third infantry, J. F. Head, Magruder's battery, John F. Hammond, second infantry, J. M. Steiner, first dragoons, E. P. Dyerle, second artillery, and E. Swift, voltigeurs.

Coincident with the surrender of the Mexican forces at the Capital large bodies of guerillas made demonstrations of a hostile character against our garrison left at Puebla. They were subsequently reinforced by Santa Anna with several thousand troops, and the affair soon assumed the importance of a siege. The garrison consisted of only about eight hundred men, under command of Colonel Childs, first artillery, and eighteen hundred sick, wounded and disabled in the general hospital under charge of Surgeon Madison Mills. The siege lasted from the thirteenth of September to the fourteenth of October, taxing severely the energies of both officers and men by continual details day and night. The official report of Colonel Childs renders a deserved tribute to the important assistance obtained from those attached to the hospital:

"To Surgeon Mills, chief of the Medical Department and to his assistants, great praise is due for their unwearied and laborious services. Left with eighteen hundred sick and limited supplies, with but six assistants, their utmost exertions were necessary to administer timely remedies to so many patients. Their attention to the wounded deserves my notice and thanks. These gentlemen were not only occupied in their professional duties, but the want of officers and men compelled me to make large requisitions for the defence of the hospitals on surgeons and invalids, and they were nightly on guard, marshalling their men upon the roofs and other points. To them I am greatly indebted."

As soon as possible after the occupation of the city of Mexico, the sick and wounded were removed from Mixcoac and Tacubaya to buildings within the city, where division hospitals were established, the regimental surgeons attending to their own patients, but under the immediate supervision of the senior surgeons of divisions, who were required to visit the hospitals daily at a stated hour and give as much of their personal attention as possible to the sick and

wounded. These frequent movements, often in springless army wagons, had a most injurious effect on the condition of the wounded, and when added to the cold, damp and ill-ventilated buildings occupied as hospitals, caused a very great mortality among those who had been wounded in the previous battles. On this subject Surgeon Josiah Simpson remarks in a recent communication:

"The buildings used in Mexico for hospitals and barracks were entirely unsuited for either purpose, being constructed around quadrangles, with interior court and corridors, to which the doors and windows opened; built of rubble masonry, with floors mostly of brick or tile; without chimneys; they were deficient in light, ventilation and means of warming; cold, damp, dark and cheerless; a fruitful cause of the low forms of fever and bowel affections so prevalent among our troops."

Soon after the surrender and occupation of the city Colonel Harney was ordered with a force to open communication with Vera Cruz, and in December detachments were sent for various purposes to Toluca, Pachuca and other towns in the interior. These operations necessitated the establishment of a general hospital in the city, the orders for which were issued on the sixteenth of December, to be carried out under the direction of Surgeon Satterlee, who on the twenty-sixth of October had relieved Surgeon Harney as Medical Director, the latter being ordered to the United States.

The duty of organizing and taking charge of the general hospital was assigned to Surgeon Tripler. Assistant Surgeons DeLeon and N. L. Campbell, with several medical officers of the new regiments and of volunteers, were ordered to report for duty to Doctor Tripler, and some weeks later Assistant Surgeons J. Simpson and Cooper received similar orders. The buildings occupied for the purpose were those known as the Bishop's palace, the Governor's palace, the Iturbide palace, the Inquisition, the College of Mines, and the convent of Santa Isabella. Stewards, cooks and nurses were detailed from the various regiments, and all regiments sending sick to hospital were required to deposit a certain portion of their regimental hospital fund to procure for them any needed luxuries. Throughout this period the want of a sufficient number of medical officers was a great obstacle to the efficient management of the department. The number of hospitals required was very large, the extent of country occupied very great, and the officers of the regular corps were taxed to the utmost to perform all the duties required of them, especially as several had been obliged to leave the country on account of ill heath. The volunteer surgeons, with a few honorable exceptions, were inefficient; several of them had absented themselves for a long time without permission, and the distance from the United States prevented the supply of reliable men to fill their places. An army board met in New York city on the twenty-seventh of October, consisting of Surgeons Mower, Steinecke and Assistant Surgeon Southgate, which examined

twenty-two candidates and accepted six. These not proving sufficient for the needs of the army, another convened in the spring of 1848, composed of Surgeons Mower, Porter and Assistant Surgeon Southgate. This board passed four out of twenty-one candidates.

With the close of the year 1847 active operations on the part of the Army of Invasion terminated. The early months of the ensuing year were occupied with the collection of the tax imposed on the Mexican states and the negotiations for peace. Except a few changes in the details of medical officers there was no important alteration in the condition of the Department. Surgeon Craig succeeded to the charge of the hospital at Jalapa, Surgeon Wells relieved Surgeon Wright at Vera Cruz, and Surgeon Cuyler became chief medical officer of the forces at Toluca. This uneventful condition of affairs did not obtain, however, at the West, to which section the attention of the country was now directed. When General Kearney marched from Santa Fé, New Mexico, for California, in September, 1846, he left Surgeon De Camp in charge of the general hospital in that city, and took with him Assistant Surgeon John S. Griffin, who was the first medical officer ever stationed on the Pacific coast. Assistant Surgeon Robert Murray arrived there early in 1847, having accompanied Colonel Stevenson's regiment of volunteers from New York city.

After the departure of General Kearney, General Sterling Price commanded in New Mexico, and early in 1848 he conceived the idea of an invasion of Mexico, by way of El Paso del Norte. He accordingly left Santa Fé on the eighth of February, with a force of United States dragoons and some Missouri and Santa Fé volunteers, and reached the city of Chihuahua early in March. At Santa Cruz, sixty miles from Chihuahua, he had a severe, but victorious engagement with the enemy. The medical officers of the expedition were Assistant Surgeons Richard F. Simpson and H. R. Wirtz, and are thus mentioned by General Price in his official report of the affair: "To the Medical Staff, conducted by Assistant Surgeon R. F. Simpson, I have to express my acknowledgments. The attention and ability displayed by Assistant Surgeon Simpson to our wounded on the field as well as to those of the enemy after the action has won for him admiration and esteem from both armies."

On the fifth of March, 1848, the armistice provided for by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo went into effect. Subsequent military operations were only against the guerilla bands which infested the routes of communication to the Capital, and immediate steps were taken for the abandonment of the country by the American forces. A board consisting of the ranking medical officers in the city, met to advise a plan for the removal of the troops with the least danger to life in passing through the unhealthy regions bordering

on the coast. Their recommendations were that the troops should be marched towards the coast until the borders of the "Tierra Caliente" were reached, and then halted until it was positively ascertained that transports were in readiness at Vera Cruz to receive them; that these transports should be anchored in stream and allowed no communication with the shore, and that every thing being ready for embarkation, the troops should be rapidly marched through the "Tierra Caliente," and on reaching the city of Vera Cruz should be embarked immediately on tug boats and transported to the vessels in the stream, without a moment's delay in the city. Unfortunately this excellent advice was not followed, and as will be seen hereafter, disastrous results in more than one instance occurred.

On the fifth of April orders were issued providing for the selection of six hundred men from the wounded and chronic cases in the general hospitals in the city of Mexico, and two hundred from that at Puebla, and their removal to Jalapa under charge of Surgeons Craig and Tripler. Assistant Surgeons J. Simpson, N. L. Campbell, Ryer and Wheaton were assigned to duty with this expedition. The general hospital at Vera Cruz was at the same time cleared of patients, and all those not subjects for discharge transferred to New Orleans under charge of Surgeons Wright and Mills. On the twentieth of May the general hospital at Jalapa was abandoned, and the sick sent to New Orleans in charge of Surgeon Craig and Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson. On the first of June the hospital at Puebla was broken up, the sick being sent to their respective regiments as they passed through that city. Soon after Assistant Surgeon Simons, Medical Purveyor at head-quarters, was ordered to New Orleans with all surplus medical stores, and on the twelfth the transfer of flags took place and the army took up its line of march for the coast. No hospitals were left behind, all the sick being transported with their regiments and attended by the regimental medical officers. On General Taylor's line nearly all the troops had long before been transferred to General Scott's army, those left being encamped at various points along the Rio Grande. These and the purveying depot at Tampico, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were removed to New Orleans. Here the volunteers of the army were discharged, the regiments for the war mustered out, and the old regular army, with its brave and efficient body of medical officers distributed to various posts throughout the country.

The arrival of large numbers of sick at New Orleans with the returning army rendered necessary the establishment of general hospitals. Accordingly Surgeon R. C. Wood was detailed to make a report on the hospital accommodations at Baton Rouge and New Orleans barracks. It was found that the number of available beds was entirely inadequate to the proper care of the

patients and it was decided to build a new hospital at New Orleans, and pending its construction to establish a general hospital at some other convenient point. Greenwood Island, near East Pascagoula, Mississippi, was finally fixed upon, and the hospital opened on the first of July under the name of Camp Lawson, in honor of the Surgeon General. Surgeon John B. Porter was in charge, with a large number of the returned medical officers as his assistants. In November this hospital was broken up and the patients transferred to the new hospital at New Orleans, Doctor Porter continuing in charge.

The fourth regiment of artillery on arrival at New Orleans was ordered direct to Fortress Monroe, Virginia. On the passage the yellow fever broke out on the transports and before reaching their destination there were eighty-seven cases and thirteen deaths. The medical officers were Surgeon John B. Wells and Assistant Surgeon E. Swift. After their arrival the fever continued to prevail in the regiment, causing thirty-eight deaths in August and September. It did not extend to the other troops composing the garrison of Fortress Monroe.

The latter part of the year 1848 was occupied chiefly in the distribution of the medical officers to the numerous new posts established in the great area of new territory gained by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. A number went to the Pacific coast, others to New Mexico and Texas, whence during the next few years many very valuable reports were received on the medical topography, the fauna and flora of those sections, etc., which were afterwards embodied in the second volume of Army Medical Statistics. The large number of new garrisons rendered an increase of the Corps a necessity, and on the urgent representations of the Surgeon General, Congress on the second of March, 1849, passed the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of section third of an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act supplemental to an act, entitled an act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and for other purposes,' approved July 19, 1848, as prevents the filling of vacancies in the Medical Department of the army until further authorized by law, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Medical Staff of the army be increased by the addition of ten assistant surgeons, to be appointed as provided by existing laws and the regulations made under them."

A board for the examination of candidates to fill these vacancies met in New York on the first of May. The detail was Surgeons Mower, Wood, Cuyler and Assistant Surgeon Henderson. Seventy-five candidates were invited to appear, of whom fifty-two presented themselves. Eighteen withdrew of their own accord, the invitation of one was cancelled because he was not a citizen of

the United States, seven were found physically disqualified, and nine were accepted. The long experience of Surgeon Mower on these boards had satisfied him that certain requirements in addition to those heretofore exacted would inure to the advantage of the Corps, and the board accordingly addressed a special report on this subject to the Surgeon General, which, as its suggestions were adopted and have since been recognized in all examinations for admission, becomes an important item of the history of the Department. The following are extracts:

"The Board have given to the examination of candidates ample time, calm reflection, unbiassed judgment, disinterested decision. The session just closed adds to the uniform experience of medical boards, that but a single object has been kept in view, viz: the good of the service; in attaining which nothing has been lost sight of that could impress on the minds of successful and unsuccessful applicants, that this was the sole purpose of the board.

Accumulated observations on successive boards cannot fail to present from time to time points of novel or increased interest to the Department. Action on these points leads, if to anything, to an improvement or elevation of standard; and the Board have now the duty to ask the attention of the Surgeon General to some highly important particulars. These are a knowledge of Latin; of Physics or Natural Philosophy; of a given amount of Practical Anatomy in the form of dissection, and a certain amount of Clinical Instruction.

1. *Latin.* To show the importance of a knowledge of this language to the medical student and practitioner, one fact may suffice. In no one instance, within the knowledge of the Board, has a candidate ignorant of Latin ever been approved. Here the Board states in terms not to be misunderstood, that ignorance of Latin *was not the direct cause of rejection;* but it shows conclusively the connection between liberal preliminary education and the science of medicine generally, and specially too, as the technicalities of medical science are inseparably interwoven with the Latin tongue. Another instance just witnessed illustrates with singular force the importance of this language. A highly intelligent approved candidate in his 'exercise,' wrote in fine Latin a prescription with directions, 'in form for the apothecary;' in two instances candidates who said they had studied Latin, could not understand or translate that prescription. How could such cases maintain the standing of the Medical Department before the highly educated line of the army, or before society at large. However desirable the classics or dead languages may be, on general grounds for candidates, and however true it is that just in proportion as the mind is by preliminary education expanded, so is it prepared for the cultivation of medical knowledge; those are not the points involved in these remarks. The point is the *inseparable* relation existing between the Latin language and medical education; this relation has been established by the uniform experience of the Board, and by universal professional concurrence. The Board therefore recommend that in the circular forwarded to applicants for invitation they be notified that a knowledge of Latin is requisite.

2. *Physics, or Natural Philosophy.* The relation that this branch of knowledge bears to medicine gives much but not undue importance to Physics in the estimate of the Board. The object is to have the subject so appreciated, that its bearing on medical pursuits may be rightly understood. It is taught in schools, academies and in colleges for general purposes; it should be studied by the physician for special pro-

fessional purposes. Therefore the Board recommend the introduction of Natural Philosophy as a study preliminary to examination.

3. *Practical Anatomy by Dissection.* It will be seen that the Board have laid much stress on this branch of medical study. Nor can too much weight be given to it. It is assumed as an axiom that a candidate cannot be qualified for the duties of a medical officer without having done a fair amount of dissection. It would be little short of injustice to the well ordered views of the Surgeon General to suppose a word of argument necessary to enforce a point so self-evident. Yet it is common to have candidates admit that they have dissected *a little;* and not very uncommon to find that no dissection at all has been done, because forsooth, the cost was a few dollars for subjects, or it may be, that dainty fingers might not be soiled. Be that as it may, while the point is so essential, it is neglected to a lamentable extent; and the only remedy is to render it henceforth obligatory on the Board to adopt the principle, which is unquestionable with every rightly ordered mind, that Anatomy, Physiology, the Principles and Practice of Surgery can neither be appreciated nor comprehended without this fair amount of Practical Anatomy. Divest the army medical officer of this appreciation and of this comprehension and what, the Board ask in the name of the service and of the profession, is left to him? It is not the object of the Board to specify the amount of dissection. It is sufficient to say for all legitimate purposes, that the practical anatomy of the whole body should have been carefully done.

4. *Clinical Instruction.* It is gratifying to see that professional sentiment is acquiring rapidly force as to the importance of this department of medical instruction. If at first view it might be supposed that difficulties surround positive arrangements on this point, these vanish when deliberately looked at. A young man graduates reputably at the schools; he comes before the Board and passes the examination. An order awaits him to repair to a post, or to duty where he is without aid. This young man may never have resided in a hospital, nor walked a ward, nor had experience in private practice. Where is he and how is he, in this fearfully responsible position? Where and how are the officers and soldiers and the attachés of the post with none but this inexperienced man for reliance? Can this be corrected prospectively? It can to a great extent by constituting one of three things the requisite; 1. Residence in a hospital; 2. Clinical attendance on such an institution; or 3. Experience in private practice; satisfactory evidence on this point being given to the Board. It has occurred more than once to this Board, that candidates who have gone through the schools, obtained diplomas and came well recommended, were utterly unable to apply a roller to the leg, and were equally uninstructed or inexperienced in minor surgery. It is at the bedside only that these, and more important matters can be learned; and hence to this subject the attention of the Surgeon General is earnestly invited. * *

Much as may have been done heretofore in order to elevate the standard of qualification for the candidates, it cannot be imagined that in a department comparatively so recently organized as that to which the Board belongs, and in a science so broad in its bearings and so important in its interest on the health, life and happiness of the officer and soldier—it cannot be supposed, that room for improvement is exhausted. Far from it. The standard of medical education in the schools throughout the land is being elevated. The Army and Navy Medical Boards are from their very nature and object, moving in advance of these schools. The influence of these boards if wisely brought to bear, cannot fail to be salutary, not only to the respective arms of the service, but to the profession at large; for it is from these schools and from this profession that candidates emanate. It is therefore especially proper that suggestions duly weighed, should, from time to time, be presented to the Surgeon General.

Nor can it for a moment be supposed that, in selecting the above subjects as worthy of present consideration, any incautious or impolitic movement is suggested in undue advance of a sound public sentiment. They bear on their front an important aspect, and thus they are commended to the consideration of the Surgeon General, with a confident hope of meeting his approval."

The number of candidates passed by this board not being sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, another was ordered to convene on the fifteenth of October in Philadelphia. This was composed of Surgeons Mower and Satterlee and Assistant Surgeon Southgate. It examined twenty-one candidates, of whom seven were approved.

On the fifteenth of September, 1849, Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Russell, one of the most esteemed officers of the Medical Staff, died at Fort Columbus, New York. His widow and children were left in narrow circumstances by his untimely decease, and so great was the respect in which his memory was held by all, both of the line and the staff, with whom he had served during a period extending over thirty-five years, that it was suggested that no more fitting monument could be erected to him "who never forgot the widow and the fatherless, and who was himself so liberal to others in like circumstances" than a voluntary testimonial on the part of the whole army, in the shape of a subscription for the benefit of those whom he had left behind. Accordingly circulars were sent to all medical officers, inviting them to interest themselves in the project. The result exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. Every officer in the army gave, and gave liberally, and in June, 1851, when the accounts were closed upwards of four thousand dollars had been collected and judiciously invested for the benefit of the family, a noble monument both to the worth of the lamented Russell, as well of the liberality of the army of which he was so long an ornament.

In 1851 the board consisted of Surgeons Mower and De Camp and Assistant Surgeons Eaton and J. Simpson. It met in New York city on the fifteenth of May, and examined twenty-two candidates, of whom seven were approved.

Allusions have been several times made in the course of these pages to the controversies which had arisen from time to time on the relative rank, positions on army boards, etc., of the officers of the General Staff and of the line. The same vexed questions had repeatedly come up for decision in the various bureaux of the navy. The attention of Congress was at length called to the matter, and that body on the eighteenth of July, 1850, passed a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House, his views "of the rules and regulations which should be established by law," upon all the points in controversy. To enable the President to present an

opinion which should as far as possible reflect the ideas of the officers of the two services, a joint board was ordered to convene in Washington, October 14th, to investigate and report on the whole subject. The detail on the part of the army was:

Major General Winfield Scott.
Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup.
Brevet Major General John E. Wool.
Colonel J. B. Crane, first artillery.
Brevet Colonel C. A. Waite, eighth infantry.
Surgeon Thomas G. Mower.
Paymaster David Hunter.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry L. Scott, Recorder.

The army portion of this board presented a report, with a draft of a bill, which they recommended be passed by Congress. The following sections which refer to the Medical Department, are presented to show the opinions of the leading officers of the army on the status of the officers of the non-military staff:

"SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the rank conferred by section 8 of the act approved February 11, 1847, entitled 'an act to raise for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes,' upon the officers of the Medical Department, * * * * shall entitle the officers holding such rank to choice of quarters and to precedence according to rank on courts, boards and councils, and to the military honors of that rank, and when they chance to be at a post or with a detachment commanded by a junior officer they shall not absent themselves from the post or detachment, without notifying the commanding officer, though of inferior rank, of their intention to do so."

The boards were also directed to report on the comparative rank of officers of the army and navy; but on account of the great difference of opinion existing between them as to the status of staff officers in the two services, found themselves unable to do so, the officers of the navy board insisting upon a lower relative grade for officers of the Medical and Pay Departments than the army board thought expedient to accede to.

It was not long before the comparative status of the staff and the line was brought up in another shape, by the trials of two officers of the Medical Corps for disobedience of orders and contempt and disrespect, in refusing or neglecting to obey the commands of junior officers commanding the posts where they were stationed. Both were sentenced to be dismissed. The President of the United States, in remitting the sentences, makes the decision that, "whatever doubts may be entertained on the subject in regard to the officers of other staff corps, none can exist in regard to those of the Medical Department. The law

of 1847, expressly excludes them from command. Now the officers of that corps are not a distinct and independent body, but are a part of the army and as they cannot command it follows that when on duty they must be commanded." This was a practical settlement of the whole question and has been the rule of the service ever since, with the exception of certain modifications growing from the establishment of general hospitals during the last war which will be noticed in the proper place.

In 1850 it was considered advisable by the Surgeon General that the Corps should be represented at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which was to occur in Cincinnati on the seventh of May. Accordingly, Surgeon C. S. Tripler, who was elected a delegate by the State Medical Society of Michigan, was directed also to appear on behalf of the Medical Department of the army. Doctor Tripler was very cordially received, and in connection with Surgeon Ruschenberger of the navy rendered valuable service in bringing to the notice of the Association the claims of the medical officers of the army and navy, both upon the profession at large and upon the country as represented in Congress.

In 1851 the uniform and dress of the army was again changed, and the one adopted which has been in use during the past twenty years, and which has just been dispensed with. One little item in connection with this change may be thought worthy of record. The board which devised the new uniform gave no sash to the medical officers. To this Surgeon General Lawson objected, and in a letter to the Adjutant General, dated June 12, 1851, insisted upon a green sash for the Medical Corps, because, "to take it from them now, would be making an invidious distinction between them and the other staff officers of the army." The green sash, accordingly, was prescribed to be worn by all medical officers.

The Medical Department was represented this year in the American Medical Association, which met at Charleston, South Carolina, by Surgeon John B. Porter, who like his predecessor Surgeon Tripler was treated with marked cordiality and attention by the assembled delegates.

The examining board for 1851 met in New York city on the fifteenth of November, and was composed of Surgeons Mower, Steinecke and Cuyler and Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson. Fifty-two candidates were invited to present themselves, of whom twenty-seven appeared and ten were recommended for appointment.

This was the last board dignified by the presence of Surgeon Thomas G. Mower. This distinguished officer died on the seventh of December, 1853. Probably no person, not even the Surgeon General, had been more intimately

associated than he with the rise and development of the Medical Staff; and the officers of the Corps, especially the older ones who knew and loved him in life, will not consider too much space occupied if a few pages are devoted to the record of his life and services and to some of the numerous tributes offered to his memory. The following sketch was written for his family by Surgeon Mower himself a short time before his death:

"Thomas Gardiner Mower was born at Leicester, near Worcester, Massachusetts, February 18, 1790. His father dying when he was seven years old, his early education was directed by an uncle. He graduated at Harvard University in 1810, and studied medicine with Thomas Babbitt, an eminent surgeon of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and formerly a surgeon in the United States navy. Having been examined and licensed to practice medicine, he was appointed surgeon's mate in the 9th regiment, U. S. Infantry, December 2, 1812, and immediately joined his regiment in winter quarters at Burlington, Vermont. In the spring following he accompanied the regiment to Sackett's Harbor and afterwards to Niagara; during this year (1813) he participated in the capture of Fort George, and in the actions of Chrystler's Fields. In the spring of 1814 he accompanied the 9th from its winter quarters at French's Mills to the Niagara frontier. This regiment, forming a part of Scott's brigade, was the first to land on the Canadian shore, under the fire of the enemy, on the third of July, 1814, and the writer was in the leading boat conveying the regimental field and staff, also General Scott and Staff. In this year, June 30, he was promoted to the surgeoncy of his regiment, and continued on the New York frontier till the close of the war, February, 1815. He participated in the active campaign on the Niagara frontier, having been engaged in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and in the assault by the British on Fort Erie. At the close of the war he was one of ten regimental surgeons, out of at least forty, that was selected for the peace establishment. After nine or ten years service on the frontier (the last two on the upper Missouri), he was placed on special duty in the harbor of New York, and charged with various duties pertaining to the station. Here, with occasional absences on duty, he has continued till the present time (1851). In 1833 and 1834 he travelled under orders upwards of 12,000 miles as a member of a medical board of examination and inspection, which visited most of our military posts southwest and northwest of New York. He was a member of every medical board except one, that was convened from the first organization in 1832 to the present time, and with the above exception and one other was the presiding member. To the operation of these boards the present efficiency and high standing of the Medical Staff are mainly attributable. In the year 1818 he received the degree of doctor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1844 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, an institution over which Franklin and Jefferson had presided."

It is a statement which will be endorsed by every one who ever appeared before him for examination, that no one had to undergo that ordeal, without pleasant recollections of his dignity and learning, his gentleness and tenderness of character, the personal interest which he felt in every young candidate for the honor of a position in the Corps. The variety of his services was as extensive as the country. There was hardly a project, involving the exercise of more

than usual judgment or foresight that was not referred to him for decision. Indeed, for the last twenty years of his life, so constantly was his advice sought for and listened to with deference, that he possessed an influence coequal with the Surgeon General, an influence which it is hardly necessary to say, was invariably exercised on the side of truth, justice and the advancement of his beloved Corps. Doctor Lovell, who had many traits of character in common with Doctor Mower, thus spoke of him, in a letter written shortly before his death:

"I can confidently affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not in the whole Department a single officer who is better qualified than the present occupant [Doctor Mower] to perform the various duties which devolve upon him, either as the medical officer of the station [New York], as inspector of recruits at the largest rendezvous and depot of the army, as president of the medical board of examination which usually convenes in New York, and which devolves upon him as the senior officer but one in the Department, or as acting apothecary in purchasing and distributing the medical supplies for the various posts. In the latter capacity especially he is invaluable to the Department, and his removal from any cause would be a serious loss both to the Department and to the public service.

Without increase of expense the supplies have been increased in quantity and highly improved in quality, and they are so reported by the several surgeons from year to year, with scarcely an exception, as well as to have been safely and carefully packed, and to have arrived in good order; a result which is entirely due to the diligence, intelligence and fidelity of Surgeon Mower. * * * From personal observations during the war (with Great Britain), both in the field and in the hospitals and from subsequent official relations, I can with confidence add my testimony to those with whom he has served, that he is second to no officer in the Department, either as to the extent or importance of the services which have devolved on him during this period, or in the faithful and intelligent manner in which these services were performed."

Surgeon General Lawson, who was always chary in praise, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, November 8, 1854, remarks:

"Although we have been called upon to mourn the loss, not only of many of our number, but of some of our best and most distinguished officers, it will be doing no injustice to others, whether of the living or of the dead, to render a richly merited tribute of respect to the memory of SURGEON THOMAS G. MOWER, for many years the senior surgeon of the army, its Chief Medical Purveyor, and the presiding officer of its boards of medical examiners. During a service of forty-one years he had frequently confided to him the highest and most responsible duties, all of which were invariably performed to the satisfaction of the Department. To the judgment and discretion with which he exercised the power delegated to him as president of the army boards of medical examiners, the Medical Staff owes much of its present efficiency and reputation, and it is hoped the influence of his example will not be lost."

The *New York Times* of January 11, 1854, contains a notice of his life and career, from which the following admirable summary of his character is taken:

"In all the relations of life he was most exemplary and unexceptional; as a husband, devoted and affectionate; as a parent, kind and indulgent, and most solicitous for the honor and welfare of his children; as a friend, ardent, disinterested and unchangeable; as a man, upright, punctilious, exact in all his dealings, charitable and actively benevolent; as a gentleman, affable, polite, courteous and deferring to his equals, and ever considerate of the feelings and interests of those below him in position; as a soldier, jealous of the honor of his profession, firm, decided and brave, knowing no fear but the fear of a mean action, quick to perceive and prompt to execute; as a physician and surgeon, mature in judgment, sound in theory, skilful in practice, humane, sympathetic and self-sacrificing in his efforts to relieve or alleviate the sufferings of his patients; as a christian, sincere without ostentation, believing in religion as a principle rather to be possessed than spoken of, and practicing rather than professing the Golden Rule. That he has gone to the enjoyment of that reward promised to the just made perfect no one can doubt who knew his manly, generous nature and many virtues."

Surgeon Josiah Simpson, through whose kindness the foregoing extracts have been obtained, adds the following personal description of Surgeon Mower:

"He was of slender figure, exact and martial in carriage, with prominent, bright blue eyes, ruddy complexion, and a pleasing expressive face; of delicate physical organization, in height not over five feet ten inches, in weight probably not more than one hundred and thirty pounds. Scrupulously neat in dress and person, pure and chaste in word and deed, he was a noble type of what an army surgeon should be."

Since the commencement of this decade death had been unusually busy with the officers of the Medical Corps. In addition to the lamented Mower, nine vacancies had occurred by death among its members. Among them were Surgeon William Hammond, who died at Benecia, California, February 13, 1851; Assistant Surgeon Sylvester Day, the oldest officer in the Department, having seen continuous service since 1807, who died at Alleghany Arsenal, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1851; Assistant Surgeons Kennedy, Sprague, Fullwood and Dyerle; and Surgeon John B. Wells, an officer of the highest distinction, who died at Baltimore, Maryland, July 24, 1853.

In addition to these, one young officer of promise, Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Watson, who had but just received his commission, was lost at sea. He sailed from Philadelphia on the schooner "Mechanic" for Indianola, Texas, on the twenty-seventh of August, 1853, but neither the vessel, or any on board were ever heard of afterwards.

An examining board, consisting of Surgeons Finley, Wright and Cuyler and Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson, met in New York on the first of December, 1853. Thirty-four candidates reported for examination, of whom three were found physically disqualified, seven withdrew without examination, and of the remainder fifteen were found qualified for appointment in the Medical Staff.

There were several points of great importance to the efficiency of the

Medical Department urged by General Lawson in his annual reports to the Secretary of War for 1853–4–5. The first of these related to the necessity for an increase in the number of medical officers. Although the Corps was already very large in comparison with the size of the army, yet the great number of new posts which had been established in the new territories rendered it impossible to supply them all with medical attendance with the number of surgeons at that time allowed by law. Besides garrison duty, medical officers were constantly needed to accompany detachments of troops ordered on Indian expeditions, which made it necessary always to have several surplus officers in every department. On this subject the Surgeon General reports, November 10, 1855:

"The duty again devolves upon me to report that the numerical strength of the Medical Corps of the army is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the service. It may appear at a first glance that ninety-four medical officers should suffice for an army of nineteen regiments and corps of the line, with the necessary officers and men of the staff departments, the whole force numbering 17,861 men; but upon an examination into the matter, it will be found that the Corps with its present number does not and cannot give the necessary medical aid to all the troops dispersed throughout our very widely extended territory.

The number of physicians does not depend upon the numerical force of the army, but upon the manner in which it is employed; that is upon the divisions and subdivisions it has to undergo, and the particular service in which it is engaged. One surgeon and two assistant surgeons will suffice for one regiment or corps of ten companies, or a thousand men; these three officers may also serve that corps divided into three battalions; but they cannot possibly render the necessary medical aid to the ten companies of the corps, each company occupying a separate post, the one twenty miles distant from the other.

Our army is spread all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, occupying eighty-nine military posts and arsenals, each station requiring one physician and some of them two. To supply medical officers to the military posts garrisoned by troops of the line, and furnish the necessary complement of physicians to serve with detachments of men constantly operating in the field, would exhaust the whole number of our regular corps, ninety-four in number, were they all efficient and present for duty; leaving us to supply medical aid to troops passing in transports or by land, from one section of the country to another; to the officers and men stationed in our large cities, on staff and other duties; to the many forts on the Atlantic not garrisoned, but held in charge by a few engineer and ordnance men; and to the various recruiting rendezvous, as best we can, under contract by the month, or by the day and the visit.

Officers of the Medical Department, however get sick as well as other people; they are entitled to occasional relaxation from duty like other officers; and again they have a claim the same as officers of the line and other staff departments of the army, to the indulgence of a leave of absence from duty to visit their families and friends, and attend to important private business.

With the aged and permanently disabled officers and the sick, together with those entitled to leaves of absence, our force of ninety-four surgeons and assistant surgeons

may be considered as reduced on an average, eight or ten per cent., or to eighty-five effective men for duty. At this time, however, there is but one medical officer on leave of absence: and this one has just now returned from a six years tour of service in the Department of the Pacific.

Within the last three years there has been paid out, on account of the employment of private physicians, seventy-two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, averaging twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars per annum; this last sum being about the amount of the annual pay of twenty-four assistant surgeons of the army. Now as we have to expend annually for extra medical attendance twenty-four thousand dollars and more, or the sum of the pay and emoluments of twenty-four medical officers of the army, the question arises whether we shall pay out the money to private physicians, unknown to us and employed on the spur of the occasion, instead of regularly instructed and disciplined medical officers, who have been examined by competent persons and found qualified morally and physically, as well as professionally for the practice of physic and surgery in the army."

A second matter to which General Lawson invited the attention of Congress was the advisability of the enlistment of a certain number of competent persons to serve especially as hospital stewards. Previous to this time hospital stewards were detailed from time to time from the line of the army, on the recommendation of the post surgeon, and were liable as soon as they were carefully instructed in their duties to be returned to duty with their companies, either by the caprice of commanding officers, or the inevitable movements of troops. To remedy this evil, General Lawson suggested the enlistment or appointment by the Secretary of War, of a certain number of competent persons, to serve as hospital stewards and to belong to the general non-commissioned staff of the army, and to have the rank and pay of first sergeants of infantry.

A third measure was, "the making of some provision by which to requite hospital nurses and attendants, for the laborious and loathsome duties they have to perform, and in consideration of their frequent exposure to contagious diseases." By acts of Congress passed in 1819 and 1854, all soldiers on fatigue duty, and all on "extra or daily duty involving constant labor for a period not less than ten days," were entitled to extra compensation therefor, and for many years cooks and nurses in hospitals had received this extra pay the same as other detailed men. Recently, however, it had been decided by the Treasury Department that soldiers detailed in hospitals did not come within the provisions of these acts, though performing much more constant labor and of a more disagreeable character than any other detailed men. General Lawson therefore asked for the passage of a special act giving them the same extra allowance as others, and characteristically remarks:

"In conclusion, I beg leave to say that the doctrine which seems now-a-days to obtain, viz: that nurses and physicians administering to the body, as well as the high personages of the church who administer to the soul of man, have to look for their

reward in Heaven, for the good deeds done in this world, may be very consolatory, very satisfactory, and even very flattering to some of us of the craft, particularly as it brings us somewhat in juxtaposition with the pure members of the hierarchy. There are other persons, however, and among them soldiers of the army, faithfully laboring by day and by night as nurses in our hospitals, who cannot brook the idea of being placed beyond the pale of rightful consideration accorded to soldiers employed in making a bridge or cutting a road, and who cannot be brought to believe otherwise than that they might as well receive a portion if not their full measure of recompense on earth here below, and take their chance for higher and more permanent reward in another and a better world."

Bills were several times introduced in the years before mentioned to meet these suggestions of the Surgeon General, but it was not until 1856, when the army was increased by the addition of four regiments, that any of them received a favorable consideration. On the sixteenth of August, of that year, Congress passed an act, "For a necessary increase and better organization of the Medical and Hospital Department of the Army," which was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be added to the Medical Department of the army, four surgeons and eight assistant surgeons, to be appointed in accordance with existing laws.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the army, or to cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post. The said hospital stewards to be mustered and paid on hospital muster rolls as non-commissioned staff officers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a sergeant of ordnance, and to be permanently attached to the medical and hospital department, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals be, and are hereby allowed the extra pay authorized to soldiers on fatigue duty, by 'an act to increase the rank and file of the army,' approved August 4, 1854."

A medical examining board, consisting of Surgeons Finley, Satterlee and Moore, met in New York city, April 1, 1855, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion. No candidates for appointment were invited to present themselves, as of the fifteen passed by the board in 1853 seven yet remained uncommissioned. In 1856, when it became certain that the foregoing bill would become law, a board was ordered to convene at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, for the examination of candidates for appointment. The detail was Surgeons C. S. Tripler, N. S. Jarvis and A. N. McLaren, and it met on the first of August. Of thirty-nine candidates, ten were found qualified. This number not being sufficient to fill all the vacancies, another board, consisting of Surgeons Finley, DeCamp, Wright and Abadie, met in St. Louis, Missouri, on the first of November. Eighteen candidates presented themselves, of whom two were passed.

In July, 1856, the second part of the "Medical Statistics, U. S. Army," was issued. This was intended to be a continuation of the volume prepared by Assistant Surgeon Samuel Forry in 1839, and to give topographical and statistical reports of the various posts since that date. In 1852 General Lawson had issued a circular to each officer of the Corps calling for information in regard to the location, topography and prevailing diseases of the various posts, the geology and natural history of the neighboring country, with such observations on climate, manners and customs of the inhabitants, etc., as would subserve the end in view. The compilation of this work was entrusted to Assistant Surgeon Alexander S. Wotherspoon, but on his death in May, 1854, Assistant Surgeon R. H. Coolidge was detailed to complete it. Besides the special reports above referred to, the work contained statistical tables of the sickness and mortality of the army, observations and statistics on the recruiting service, and a valuable series of papers on the administration of quinine in large doses, which was first brought to the notice of the profession through the observations of members of the Staff stationed in the southwest. The work received general commendation from the profession at large, as reflecting great credit not only on the compiler but on every officer who had contributed to its columns.

Equally valuable as a contribution to science, was the "Army Meteorological Register," compiled by Assistant Surgeon Coolidge, under direction of the Surgeon General, and published by order of the Secretary of War in 1855. The meteorological observations of the army had been taken continuously since 1820. "The result of the observations for 1820 and 1821 were published at the end of each year. Those of subsequent observations have been published in a series of Army Meteorological Registers, of which the first volume, embracing the years from 1822 to 1825, inclusive, was issued by Surgeon General Lovell in 1826. The second and third volumes of the series, comprising respectively the years from 1826 to 1830, and from 1831 to 1842, inclusive, were prepared and published, the former in 1840, the latter in 1851, under the direction of the present Surgeon General, Doctor Thomas Lawson."

In 1842 instruments of an improved character were furnished to the different posts, and the army examining board, then in session in Philadelphia, consisting of Surgeons Mower and Steinecke and Assistant Surgeon Cuyler, were instructed to prepare a series of rules for taking meteorological observations. The result of their labors was approved by the Surgeon General, and the volume now printed (embracing the period from 1842 to 1854, inclusive) contained the observations taken in accordance with the directions then drawn up. It contained the result of observations of the thermometer, direction and force of winds, clearness of sky and fall of rain and snow, with a special report

"on the prominent features of general climate in the United States, as exhibited in the distribution of temperature and of rain," and a number of charts of mean distributions of temperature for each season of the year, the whole form a quarto volume of nearly eight hundred pages. The publication of this volume brought forth a communication from Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the Surgeon General, in which he accused the Medical Bureau of plagiarism in reference to the construction of the isothermal and rain charts in the work, and asserted besides that these charts were constructed on "unreliable and insufficient data." General Lawson was not the man to tamely submit to such at attack, and an angry controversy ensued, in which much personal feeling was shown on both sides and a great deal of ink expended, with the final result of the whole matter being referred to the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, who gave the rather non-committal opinion, that the Medical Department had evidently never intended to appropriate anything belonging to the Smithsonian, but that even if it had the charts were of no value to science, so that the Smithsonian had no right to feel aggrieved, a decision which most probably satisfied neither side.

The army board which met in New York city on the first of May, 1857, consisted of Surgeons Finley, Satterlee and McDougall. There were twenty-six candidates for appointment, of whom one was found physically disqualified, eleven withdrew without an examination, ten were rejected and five passed.

In the summer of 1857 troops were concentrated at Fort Leavenworth for the operations against the Mormons, generally known as the Utah Expedition. Surgeon Madison Mills was assigned to duty as Medical Director. The troops originally composing the column were the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, the second dragoons and a battery of the fourth artillery, to each of which was assigned a medical officer. Subsequently they were reinforced by the seventh infantry and a battery of the third artillery. These forces remained encamped at Camp Floyd and Fort Bridger until just before the outbreak of the Rebellion. In January, 1858, Surgeon J. J. B. Wright was assigned to duty as Medical Director, but after reaching Fort Leavenworth his destination was changed, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Williams in July relieved Surgeon Mills and also assumed the duties of Purveyor to the Utah army. He in turn was relieved by Surgeon J. B. Porter in September, 1859. There was no general hospital established, the sick being treated by their regimental medical officers.

The examining board for 1858 was composed of Surgeons Finley, Satterlee and S. P. Moore and Assistant Surgeon Edwards, and met in Richmond, Virginia, on the first of April. There were forty-four candidates invited to appear for

examination, of whom twenty-seven reported in person. Four withdrew without examination, seven after failure on a partial examination, six were found physically disqualified, and of the remainder, ten were rejected and two found qualified for appointment. The next board met in Philadelphia, April 1, 1859. and was composed of Surgeons Finley, Cuyler and S. P. Moore and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Crane. Twenty-five candidates were invited to appear, only seven of whom were examined. Of these four were rejected and three passed.

In the following year the board met in New York city on the first of May, the detail being Surgeons Finley, McDougall and Cuyler and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Hammond. It passed four candidates out of a total of twenty-one, three being rejected for physical disability. Just subsequent to its adjournment Congress added an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1860, providing for an addition of four surgeons and four assistant surgeons to the Corps. This necessitated the meeting of another board to fill the vacancies thus created, and accordingly one was called to meet in Baltimore, Maryland, on the twentieth of September. The detail was Surgeons Finley, Satterlee and Tripler and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Smith. Eleven applicants for appointment reported for examination, of whom seven were examined and five passed.

On the first of November, 1859, a board of medical officers, consisting of Surgeons Finley, Satterlee, Tripler and Cuyler, and Assistant Surgeon Coolidge as recorder, met in Washington to examine models for ambulances and to revise the Standard Supply Table. Various models for ambulances were presented before this board. and after mature deliberation it decided to advise that a four wheel ambulance in accordance with a plan proposed by Surgeon Tripler be adopted, and also that two wheel ambulances, on plans suggested by Surgeon Finley and Assistant Surgeon Coolidge, be constructed and sent to various frontier stations for trial in the field. The Standard Supply Table was completely revised so as to include most of the modern improvements in medicines and hospital stores, instruments and dressings. The board also reported a plan for an ambulance system for troops serving in the field.

The services of the medical officers during the ten years previous to the civil war, were characterized by all the hardships of actual war, without any of its compensating opportunities for distinction. The new territory acquired by conquest from and subsequent treaty with Mexico, and by treaty with Great Britain, was filled with tribes of hostile Indians, which resisted every attempt at the settlement of the country. Consequently, our troops, scattered over a great extent of country in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California and Oregon. were continually engaged in hazardous expeditions against the savages, taxing

often to the utmost the resources of the Surgeon General's Bureau to supply medical attendance from the small number of medical officers available. The records of the Surgeon General's Office during this period contain a rich store of reports of these various expeditions, many of them embracing facts of the greatest interest in reference to the topography, diseases, climate, and physical characteristics of the country and its wild inhabitants, all attesting the energy and fidelity with which the officers of the Medical Staff performed their irksome and arduous duties. It is much to be regretted that the limits of this work do not permit a more extended notice of these services and extracts from these reports, but on examination it was found impossible to make a selection, and the collection is too extensive to admit of even a reference to them all. The third volume of Army Medical Statistics, compiled like its predecessor under direction of Assistant Surgeon Coolidge, which was issued in 1860 does full justice in its pages to the officers of the Corps, and bears ample testimony to the truth of the above statements.

The Medical Staff during this decade was called upon to mourn the loss of many of its best and most distinguished members. Besides those to whom allusion has been made on a previous page, Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson died at Lexington, Virginia, on the eleventh of August, 1854. Doctor Henderson had long been incapacitated for active duty by age and infirmity, but in his prime there was no officer of the Corps more distinguished for professional culture. He was the author of a "Manual for the examination of Recruits," originally published in 1840, which had for many years been the standard authority on the subject. Assistant Surgeon Joel Martin, a veteran officer, died at Norfolk, Virginia, December 10, 1854. Surgeon Henry L. Heiskell, so well known to the whole army as the confidential assistant to the Surgeon General through a long series of years, and who was Acting Surgeon General during General Lawson's absence in Mexico, died in Washington on the twelfth of August, 1855; and Surgeon H. A. Steinecke, another old and experienced surgeon, at Baltimore, Maryland, on the twentieth of December of the same year. Surgeon B. F. Harney, the senior surgeon in the army, a veteran of the war of 1812, and continuously on duty since that time, died at Baton Rouge, August 29, 1858. Except the Surgeon General, there were now left but two officers whose service extended back to the last war with England, Surgeon W. V. Wheaton and Assistant Surgeon Joseph Eaton. Neither of them lived to witness the commencement of the Rebellion, the latter dying at Fort Hamilton, New York, March 16, 1860, and the former at Philadelphia, April 23, 1860. The following eulogium on Surgeon Wheaton was addressed by General Lawson to the Secretary of War on receiving news of his death:

"Surgeon Wheaton's military life extended over a period of forty-seven years, and was alike honorable to himself, to the army, and to his country at large. I cannot in justice to my own feelings announce the death of this veteran officer and old companion in arms during the war of 1813, without paying a passing tribute to his gallantry and efficiency as an officer, and to his many excellent qualities as a man."

In addition to those above named, Surgeon Bernard M. Byrne, an officer of twenty-five years service in the Medical Corps, died at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina, on the sixth of September, 1860.

With the close of the year 1860, the Medical Department entered upon a new era in its existence. The commencement of the great war swept out of sight in a moment many ideas which had been so long cherished that they had become part of the organic law of the Bureau. Old things passed away not because they were faulty, but because they were adapted to an army of nineteen regiments and not to one of half a million of men. New organizations were forced upon us by the exigencies of the first few months of 1861, new regulations had to be adopted, new and varied services were called for from the officers. Yet the experience gained in the war with Mexico and twelve years of almost incessant expeditions against hostile Indians on the western frontiers was sure to be of value in the conflict in which they were called on to participate, and the prestige gained by the Corps in the past gave favorable augury for success in the future.

PART V.

From the commencement of the Rebellion to the present time.

The time has not yet arrived to write an impartial history of the Rebellion, either in its political or personal aspects. The events are too recent and too many of the prominent actors therein still living to render it possible to give in detail every circumstance connected even with the comparatively uneventful record of the services of the Medical Corps, without trenching on matters which might give rise to controversy, and hence be foreign to the object of this volume. Enough will be written to show that the Medical Department maintained its high standard of efficiency, gaining new laurels in every campaign and possessing at the close of the war the admiration of the profession throughout the world. The details of hospital construction and management, the conduct of field ambulance service, the record of the vast variety of wounds and injuries treated and of the immense number of camp diseases which came under the observation of the medical officers; these and kindred topics have been entrusted to the abler hands who are engaged in writing the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," and hence anything more than a passing reference to them is rendered unnecessary in these pages; but, indeed, were it otherwise any attempt to treat of them in a volume of the size of this would be very unsatisfactory. It is only proposed, therefore, in what follows to give a detail of the legislation for the Medical Department, with such occasional references to individuals as the circumstances of the case may demand.

On the first of January, 1861, the Medical Corps consisted of one Surgeon General, thirty surgeons and eighty-three assistant surgeons. Of these, three surgeons and twenty-one assistant surgeons resigned to take part in the Rebellion, and three assistant surgeons were dismissed for disloyalty. Five surgeons and eight assistant surgeons, natives of, or appointed from the states which took part in the Rebellion, remained true to the flag. Considering the universal disaffection which prevailed throughout the service, and the strong pressure brought to bear on every man of southern birth in the army, these figures are exceedingly creditable to the Corps.

Very soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, and while troops were hurrying from all parts of the country to the defence of the Capital, the Surgeon General, whose long experience and military proclivities would have rendered

his services invaluable in the critical aspect of affairs, was compelled to leave the office where he had labored so faithfully for thirty-four years, and retire for his health to Norfolk, Virginia. In that place on the fifteenth of May, 1861, he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy and died in a few hours. He was the last of that gallant band of medical officers who had upheld the credit of the Corps under such difficult circumstances during the arduous campaigns of the second war with England. He had seen continuous service for forty-eight years, and had wielded his vigorous pen in the office of Surgeon General ever since the death of the lamented Lovell. Whatever may have been the judgment of his contemporaries on other points, no one denied him the possession of an extraordinary vigor of intellect, an industry which did not fail with advancing years, an ardent love for the military profession, and a high sense of the value of his Corps to the army; the determination to secure for it every right which his judgment thought just, and to weed out from it every member whom he considered to reflect no credit on its history. These traits of character brought him frequently in collision both with his superiors in the War Office and his subordinates in the army, but he was dismayed neither by authority nor influence in the prosecution of a favorite design or the establishment of a cherished plan. Consequently, while the energy of his character, the sincerity of his purpose and the ability of his administration caused him to be officially respected, he possessed none of those traits which had endeared Lovell to the entire army, and lacked that personal magnetism which obtains for those in high position the confidence and love of their subordinates. He was thoroughly conversant, from long service in camp and garrison, with all the details of a medical officer's duties, was a skilful surgeon and experienced hygienist, and in the long war waged by the Medical Corps for their rights of rank in the army was perhaps the fittest man to lead them to final success. The Medical Staff can well forget his defects, in recalling the great services he rendered in the long series of years during which he filled the position of Surgeon General.

On the receipt of official information of his death the War Department issued the following order:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

It is with pain that the Secretary of War announces to the service the loss of a distinguished veteran officer, the late Surgeon General THOMAS LAWSON, of the army, who died at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 15th instant.

Having in 1811 resigned from the navy, where he had served two years, Doctor Lawson passed immediately into the army—a service with which, from that time, he has been uninterruptedly connected. Full of a military fire, which not even the frosts

of age could quench, and of a zeal for the honor of his profession which made his administration of the Medical Department a model of inflexibility, efficiency and economy, he never spared himself, and was always prompt to volunteer his services wherever they might be required.

Thus after having gone with credit through the war of 1812–15, he was one of the first to hasten with General Gaines to the relief of our forces in Florida; and having been placed at the head of a regiment of volunteers by the suffrages of the gallant Louisianians who composed it, he acquitted himself with much credit in this new sphere of duty, and proved himself an able and effective colonel.

In fact, so marked were the military traits in his character, and among these, especially, his personal intrepidity, that at the close of the Mexican war, he was rewarded for his services in it by a brevet of Brigadier General in the army.

As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory there will be fired at every military post, on the day after the receipt of this order, eleven minute guns, commencing at meridian—and the national flag will be displayed at half mast from the same hour until sunset of the same day; and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the army.

By Order,

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General."

During the absence of General Lawson from Washington Surgeon Robert C. Wood performed the duties of Surgeon General, and immediately after his death, Surgeon CLEMENT A. FINLEY, the senior surgeon in the army, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The new Surgeon General was a native of Ohio, from which state he was appointed surgeon's mate of the first infantry in 1818. He was retained as assistant surgeon on the reorganization in 1821, and promoted surgeon in July, 1832. At the time of his promotion he was president of a medical examining board, which convened in New York city on the first of May. The other officers composing the detail were Surgeons McDougall and Sloan. The approach of war and prospective increase of the Corps caused the number of applicants for appointment to be much greater than usual. One hundred and fifty-six received invitations to present themselves before the board, of whom one hundred and sixteen appeared. The services of the new officers being much needed in the field it was considered advisable that they should be appointed as soon as possible, and the board was consequently directed to arrange the successful candidates in three classes in the order in which they were examined. Of the first class, embracing those examined up to the twenty-fifth of May, three were rejected for physical disability, three voluntarily withdrew before the completion of their examinations, and twenty-two received a favorable report. Of the second class, embracing all examined up to the first of July, seven were rejected for physical disability, seventeen withdrew, seven were rejected for defective professional acquirements, and twenty-nine were recommended for appointment. The third class included those examined up

to the final adjournment on the fourteenth of August. Eight failed to pass the examination, nine withdrew their names, and eleven were accepted, making in all sixty-two approved candidates.

A board for the examination of brigade surgeons met in Washington in August, and was composed of Surgeons McLaren, Holden, TenBroeck and White. It examined one hundred and thirty candidates for the position of surgeon of brigade, of whom one hundred and ten were approved. Thirty-seven candidates for the regular Medical Staff also appeared before this board, of whom twenty-four were found qualified for appointment.

The first troops brought into the field at the commencement of the war consisted, as will be remembered, of the three months militia called for by the President's proclamation, issued soon after the attack on Fort Sumter. These brought with them their own medical officers, and the only active service seen by them was at the battles of Big Bethel and Bull Run, Virginia, where, considering their lack of experience in military surgery, many of them rendered efficient service. Several were captured by the enemy while attending to the wounded of the latter fight. On the third of May the President issued a second proclamation calling for an additional force of forty regiments for two years service, to be apportioned among the various states. To each of these regiments one assistant surgeon was allowed to be appointed by the governor of the state furnishing the troops, but only after examination by a properly authorized board, to be appointed in like manner. Soon after this organization was altered so as to provide for one surgeon and one assistant surgeon to each regiment. In the matter of appointment of these officers, the clause requiring them to be examined was not rigidly executed, and so many received appointments on personal grounds who proved incompetent, that it was found necessary, at the request of the Surgeon General, to issue an order authorizing Medical Directors to summon any medical officer reported as unfit from any reason for his position before a board of examination, and any who failed to receive a favorable report from this board were ordered to be dropped from the rolls of the army. This order had a most excellent effect, and in the regiments raised in accordance with the act of Congress of July 22nd, in which the same organization was maintained, a much more efficient class of medical officers was obtained. By the President's proclamation of May 3rd the force called for was organized into divisions, to each of which was allowed a surgeon to act as Medical Director; but after the passage of the act of Congress just mentioned this organization was abandoned, and a corps of brigade surgeons provided for, who were to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The number of medical officers in the regular army being evidently insuf-

ficient, Congress on the third of August passed an act for the "Better organization of the military establishment," of which the following are extracts:

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the number authorized by existing laws, and in accordance with existing regulations, * * * * ten surgeons and twenty assistant surgeons, to have the pay, rank and allowances, and perform the duties of similar officers in the present military establishment.

* * * * * *

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the Medical Staff of the army a corps of medical cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers alone. They shall have the same rank and pay as the military cadets at West Point. Their number shall be regulated by the exigencies of the service, at no time to exceed fifty. It shall be composed of young men of liberal education, students of medicine, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who have been reading medicine for two years and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical college. They shall enlist for one year and be subject to the rules and articles of war. On the fifteenth day of their last month of service, the near approach of their discharge shall be reported to the Surgeon General, in order if desired, that they may be relieved by another detail of applicants.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in general or permanent hospitals, female nurses may be substituted for soldiers, when in the opinion of the Surgeon General or medical officer in charge it is expedient to do so; the number of female nurses to be indicated by the Surgeon General or surgeon in charge of the hospital. The nurses so employed to receive forty cents a day and one ration in kind or by commutation, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.

* * * * * *

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, under the direction and approval of the President of the United States, shall, from time to time as occasion may require, assemble a board of not more than nine nor less than five commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be of the Medical Staff; the board except those taken from the Medical Staff, to be composed as far as may be of their seniors in rank, to determine the facts and nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled to perform military service, * * * * *Provided, always*, That the members of the board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial discharge of their duties, and that no officer of the army shall be retired either partially or wholly from the service without having had a fair and full hearing before the board if upon due summons he shall demand it."

As originally reported from the Military Committee to the Senate, this bill contained a section providing for the appointment of two Assistant Surgeons General, to have the rank of lieutenant colonels of cavalry, who were to be assigned to duty as inspectors of hospitals, but in the course of the debate this clause was stricken out.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed on the thirteenth of July, providing that boards for the retirement of disabled officers should be

composed entirely of medical officers; but as the Senate a few days subsequently passed the bill above quoted, no action was ever taken on the House bill by that body, and it was enacted that retiring boards should be composed two-fifths of officers of the Medical Staff.

The capture of medical officers of volunteers at the battle of Bull Run has been incidentally mentioned. During the first year of the war the same fate befell a number of the officers of the regular staff. On the surrender of the United States troops in Texas, through the treachery of Twiggs, several of the medical officers on duty in that department were taken prisoners. These were Surgeon E. H. Abadie, Medical Director, Assistant Surgeons Joseph R. Smith, R. D. Lynde, D. C. Peters and C. C. Byrne. On the surrender of Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, in July, 1861, Assistant Surgeons J. C. McKee and Charles H. Alden were also captured by the enemy. All these officers after a short detention were released on parole. At the first battle of Bull Run Assistant Surgeons C. C. Gray and G. M. Sternberg volunteered to remain behind in charge of our wounded at Sedley Church, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The latter was released in a few days, but the former was carried to Richmond, where during his detention he was required to attend our wounded in the "tobacco warehouse." He was afterwards sent to Castle Pinckney in Charleston Harbor, and from there to the prisons at Columbia and at Salisbury, from which place he was finally released on the twenty-eighth of July, 1862, having endured upwards of a years imprisonment. Surgeon Lyman H. Stone, U. S. Army, Assistant Surgeon C. S. DeGraw of the eighth New York militia, (now Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army) with several other volunteer medical officers, were likewise captured at this battle. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis was detailed to remain in charge of our wounded at Springfield, where he fell into the hands of the enemy on their occupation of that town. He was released on parole on the twentieth of September.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War for the year 1861 Surgeon General Finley thus speaks of the corps of medical cadets brought into service by the act of August 3, 1861:

"They have been found to be of great service in the field and in hospitals, increasing the efficiency of the Medical Department by an intelligent assistance, and gleaning for themselves an amount of knowledge impossible to be obtained in the study of their profession in civil life, except at the cost of the labor of years.

As no provision was made by the act for the subsistence of medical cadets, it is therefore respectfully recommended that they be allowed one ration for each per diem. There is also no allowance for camp and garrison equipage made for their accommodation in the field. They should have the same as is now allowed subalterns in the army. It is respectfully recommended that this deficiency be supplied.

In view of the advantage derived from the employment of this body of young men, and the increased comfort that is afforded by their means to the sick and wounded of our brave army, it is respectfully recommended that fifty more cadets be added to the corps, to be appointed in the same manner, and to enjoy the same privileges and emoluments as those already in service."

Other recommendations made by the Surgeon General in this report were: an addition of one assistant surgeon to each regiment of volunteers; an increase of the regular Medical Staff by ten surgeons and thirty assistant surgeons; the enlistment of civilians as nurses in the general hospitals, and the addition to the organization of each company of two men to attend the sick in the field under orders of the regimental surgeon. He also called the attention of the Secretary to "the inequality in rank in proportion to the services and exposures that obtains in the Medical Corps of the regular army, compared with other branches of the General Staff."

On the seventh of February, 1862, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, introduced a bill "To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army." The provisions of this bill effecting decided changes in the organization of the Medical Corps, gave rise to much discussion in both Houses of Congress. After being amended in many particulars, it finally became a law on the sixteenth of April in the following form:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under existing laws; twenty medical cadets and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon General may consider necessary for the public service, and that their pay and that of all hospital stewards in the volunteer as well as in the regular service shall be thirty dollars per month, to be computed from the passage of this act. And all medical cadets in the service, shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General to be appointed under this act shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general. There shall be one Assistant Surgeon General and one Medical Inspector General of Hospitals, each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the Medical Inspector General shall have, under direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters or camps, and of the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of field and general hospitals, under such regulations as may hereafter be established.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be eight Medical Inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters and camps, of field and general hospitals, and who shall report to the Medical Inspector General, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency and good conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the Medical Department.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, the Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Inspector General, and Medical Inspectors shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by selection from the Medical Corps of the army, or from the surgeons in the volunteer service, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Medical Purveyors shall be charged under the direction of the Surgeon General, with the selection and purchase of all medical supplies, including new standard preparations, and of all books, instruments, hospital stores, furniture and other articles required for the sick and wounded of the army. In all cases of emergency, they may provide such additional accommodations for the sick and wounded of the army, and may transport such medical supplies as circumstances may render necessary, under such regulations as may hereafter be established, and shall make prompt and immediate issues upon all special requisitions made upon them under such circumstances by medical officers; and the special requisitions shall consist simply of a list of the articles required, the qualities required, dated and signed by the medical officer requiring them.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Inspector General or any one of the Medical Inspectors, shall report an officer of the Medical Corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties, he shall be reported by the Surgeon General, for examination, to a Medical Board as provided by the seventeenth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall continue and be in force during the existence of the present Rebellion and no longer; *Provided, however*, That when this act shall expire, all officers who shall have been promoted from the Medical Staff of the army under this act shall retain their respective rank in the army, with such promotion as they would have been entitled to."

It was proposed in the course of discussion on this bill to give the chief of the Medical Bureau the title of Director General, and also to appoint a Medical Purveyor with the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, but both these propositions were voted down in committee. The day before the passage of this act Surgeon General Finley was retired from active service on his own application after forty years service, under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, approved August 3, 1861. On the twenty-fifth of April, Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM A. HAMMOND was promoted to the vacancy, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general. Surgeon Robert C. Wood was appointed Assistant Surgeon General, and Brigade Surgeon Thomas F. Perley, Medical Inspector General, each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel. The following officers were appointed medical inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel: Surgeons John M. Cuyler, Richard H. Coolidge, Charles C. Keeney and Edward P. Vollum of the regular corps; Brigade Surgeons George H. Lyman, William H. Mussey and George T. Allen, and Surgeon Lewis Humphreys, of the twenty-ninth Indiana volunteers.

The following general order in reference to general hospitals and to the discharge of soldiers on surgeon's certificate of disability was issued on the seventh of April, 1862:

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

1. The general hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon General. Orders not involving expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers or hospital stewards from one general hospital to another, as he may deem best for the service.

2. The chief medical officer to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be entrusted, will cause certificates of disability to be made out for such men as, in his judgment should be discharged. He will be responsible that the certificates are given for good cause and that they are made in proper form, giving such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the Pension Office to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. The certificates of disability will be signed by the chief medical officer and forwarded by him to the military commander in the city, who shall have authority to order the discharge and dispose of the case according to existing regulations.

3. The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the military commander and signed by him. Where the men are provided with their descriptive rolls there will be no delay in discharging them after their certificates of disability are acted on. But if they have no descriptive rolls, application will be made to the company commander for the proper discharge papers, and the men may be maintained a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will in all cases bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier.

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll, the fact will be immediately reported by the medical officer in charge to the military commander, who will at once call on the company commander in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of the man, and his clothing, money and other accounts with the government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company, application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll, the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged, and receive the pay and traveling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, retained pay, &c., for settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined. * * * *

9. Whenever the chief medical officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments, the military commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief medical officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses and attendants any convalescent, wounded or feeble men, who can perform such duties instead of giving them discharges. * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General."

In order to still further facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for disability, and thus relieve the general hospitals from the large number of chronic cases that were crowding them to the exclusion of others, Congress on the fourteenth of May passed the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Medical Inspector General, or any Medical Inspector is hereby authorized and empowered to discharge from the service of the United States any soldier or enlisted man, in the permanent hospitals, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein, and the certificate in writing of such Inspector General or Medical Inspector, setting forth the existence and nature of such physical disability, shall be sufficient evidence of such discharge; *Provided, however*, That every such certificate shall appear on its face to have been founded on personal inspection of the soldier so discharged, and shall specifically describe the nature and origin of such disability; and that such discharge shall be without prejudice to the right of such soldier or enlisted man to the pay due him at the date thereof, and report the same to the Adjutant General and the Surgeon General."

The next legislation on the part of Congress in reference to the Medical Department was a bill for the appointment of medical storekeepers and hospital chaplains, which was passed without debate on the nineteenth of May, and was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the army, medical storekeepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department, and who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the army may require; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present Rebellion."

On the approval of this act, the following general order was issued in reference thereto:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.

* * * * * *

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of medical storekeepers, under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress.

1. A board of not less than three medical officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War, to examine such applicants as may, by him, be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination, shall be not less than twenty-five years, nor more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily; and shall present with their applications, satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and materia medica; and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for the position.

4. The board will report to the Secretary of War, the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments accordingly.

5. When appointed each medical storekeeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of forty thousand dollars, before he shall be allowed to enter on the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General."

On the twelfth of May, 1862, Surgeon Nathan S. Jarvis, a veteran officer of the highest distinction, died at Baltimore, Maryland, where he had been on duty as Medical Director. He was appointed from New York to be assistant surgeon in the army in 1833, and had served faithfully in Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Mexico, holding many important trusts as medical purveyor, medical director, member of examining boards, and delegate to the American Medical Association, in all of which he had performed his duties to the credit of the Corps of which he was a worthy member.

On the first of June a medical board, consisting of Surgeon General William A. Hammond and Assistant Surgeons Jonathan Letterman, J. J. Woodward and M. J. Asch, met in Washington to examine candidates for appointment both as assistant surgeons and medical storekeepers. Twenty-one candidates for the position of assistant surgeon appeared, of whom seven received a favorable report, the remainder withdrawing before their examination was completed. The board reconvened on the ninth of July, with Surgeon L. A. Edwards as president, and examined eight, of whom two were passed. Ten applicants for the position of medical storekeeper were invited to appear for examination, six of whom were found qualified.

Very soon after his appointment Surgeon General Hammond saw the great advantage that would accrue to the cause of scientific medicine and surgery by rendering the enormous experience of the war available for future study. Hardly ever in the history of the world had such an opportunity been offered for the collection of statistics upon all points of military medicine, surgery and hygiene, and of obtaining specimens illustrative of pathological anatomy. It was therefore determined to commence such a collection in Washington, and the initiatory steps were taken by the promulgation of the following circular:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1862.

Circular, No. 2.

In the monthly report of sick and wounded the following details will be briefly mentioned in accompanying remarks:

SURGERY.

Fractures—The date of reception, the situation, character, direction, treatment and result in all cases.

Gunshot wounds—The date of reception, the situation, direction and character, the foreign matters extracted (if any), and the result in all cases.

Amputations—The period and nature of the injury, the character of the operation, the time, place, and result.

Exsections—All operations for, with a statement of the injury demanding them, the date of injury, the date of operation, the joint or bone operated upon, and the result.

MEDICINE.

Fevers—Their character and symptoms, an outline of the plan of treatment found most efficient, with remarks on the location and sanitary condition of camps or quarters, during the prevalence of these disorders.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery—Grade and treatment, with remarks on the character of the ration, and the modes of cooking.

Scorbutic diseases—Character and symptoms with observations on causation, and a statement of the means employed to procure exemption.

Respiratory diseases—Symptoms, severity and treatment, with remarks on the sheltering of the troops, and the atmospheric conditions.

Similar remarks on other preventable diseases.

Important cases of every kind should be reported in full. Where *post mortem* examinations have been made, accounts of the pathological results should be carefully prepared.

As it is proposed to establish in Washington an *Army Medical Museum*, medical officers are directed diligently to collect and to forward to the Office of the Surgeon General, all specimens of morbid anatomy, surgical or medical, which may be regarded as valuable; together with projectiles and foreign bodies removed, and such other matters as may prove of interest in the study of military medicine or surgery.

These objects should be accompanied by short explanatory notes. Each specimen in the collection will have appended the name of the medical officer by whom it was prepared.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General."

The original organization of the volunteer medical staff was found in practice to be very defective, and the next legislation by Congress which was of interest to the Medical Department was a bill approved July 2nd, to reorganize that service so as to bring the medical officers of the volunteers more directly under the control of the Surgeon General, and assimilate their grades more nearly to those of the regular staff. It was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons of volunteers, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army; *Provided*, That no one shall be appointed to any position under this act, unless he shall previously have been examined by a board of medical officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and that vacancies in the grade of surgeon shall be filled by selection from the grade of assistant

surgeon, on the ground of merit only; *and provided further*, That this act shall continue in force only during the present Rebellion.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, brigade surgeons shall be known and designated as surgeons of volunteers, and shall be attached to the General Medical Staff, under the direction of the Surgeon General; and hereafter such appointments for the medical service of the army shall be appointed surgeons of volunteers.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of 'one assistant surgeon,' as provided by the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, each regiment of volunteers in the service of the United States shall have two assistant surgeons."

The medical board for the examination of these new officers consisted of Surgeons John H. Brinton and Meredith Clymer, U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army.

Soon after the Army of the Potomac was organized the officers assigned to its head-quarters as chiefs of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments were made additional aides-de-camp, under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861, so as to give them the rank of colonels. No such additional rank was given to the Medical Director, although his services were equally onerous and his responsibilities far greater. The officers of the Medical Staff were naturally desirous that the official head of their Department in the field should enjoy equal privileges of rank with those of the other staff corps, and to attain this end if possible, Surgeon General Hammond on the fifth of July, 1862, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting that the temporary rank of colonel might be conferred on the Medical Directors of the armies under command of Generals McClellan and Halleck. To this Secretary Stanton returned an unfavorable answer, upon the receipt of which the Surgeon General addressed the following letter to the Secretary:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 17, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your endorsement on my application to have the temporary rank of colonel given to the Medical Directors of General McClellan's and General Halleck's armies. In that endorsement it is stated:

'Refused unless it can be shown that the skill and efficiency of surgeons are increased by an increase of rank and pay.'

I cannot undertake to show this. I do not believe it to be true, that the skill and efficiency of surgeons would be increased by an increase of rank and pay—but if not surgeons, certainly not quartermasters or commissaries, or engineer officers. I think however and I am sure, sir, you will agree with me, that no men work more for less reward than the officers of the Medical Department.

My request was not, however, intended to refer to surgeons as such, but to the Medical Directors of large armies. The duties of Medical Directors are purely

administrative, they are on the Staff of the Commanding General, and have control of all the medical officers, supplies and details.

Their duties are most onerous. For the proper performance of important duties it is a recognized principle in military affairs, that rank is essential. A Medical Director has only the rank of any other surgeon, that of major, and I truly believe that increased rank will enable him to perform his duties better by causing his wishes to be treated with greater respect by his commanding officer, and his commands obeyed more willingly by his subordinates. The application was made without the knowledge of either of the officers who would be benefitted by the request being granted.

Upon presenting the matter to General McClellan he assured me that it met with his cordial approval and he authorized me to say so to you.

Other staff officers whose duties are of no greater importance than those of the officers for whom I ask increased rank, and which are not of so purely a military character, have had this rank conferred upon them. It certainly does not appear just that the chiefs of the Adjutant General's, Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments should receive greatly increased rank and the chief of the Medical Department be entirely overlooked.

I again therefore ask that the Medical Directors of General McClellan's and General Halleck's armies may be appointed aides-de-camp with the rank of colonel, and I beg leave to add to this request that the same rank be given to the Medical Director of General Pope's army. I assure you that no act would be received with greater satisfaction by the three thousand medical officers of our army than this.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,

Surgeon General."

No action was taken on this application, and it was not until February, 1865, that Medical Directors were granted additional rank, which was then given them by act of Congress.

At the battle of Antietam, on the seventeenth of September, the Medical Corps lost a most valuable officer in the person of Surgeon W. J. H. White, at the time on duty as Medical Director of the Sixth Army Corps. He was riding in company with General Franklin and others, somewhat in advance of the line of battle, when a volley was fired from a neighboring clump of woods, by which he was instantly killed. Surgeon Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, thus mentions the medical officers slain in this action:

"I have alluded to the loss of medical officers in battle. Three of them fell upon the battle field of Antietam, whose devotion to duty I cannot pass over. Surgeon W. J. H. White, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Sixth Corps under General Franklin, was killed on that field by a shot from the enemy. He was a skilful surgeon, a gallant officer, and a gentleman whose deportment was kind and courteous to all who had intercourse with him. These admirable traits together with his familiarity with the medical affairs of that Corps, made his loss deeply to be deplored, and especially on that day. Assistant Surgeon Revere of the twentieth Massachusetts volunteers, accompanying his regiment into the midst of the fight, fell by the hands of the enemy, nobly and fearlessly discharging his duty to the wounded. Assistant Surgeon A. A.

Kendall of the twelfth Massachusetts volunteers was killed by the enemy while with his regiment in this battle. He was a faithful and efficient officer, active and zealous in his devotion to his duty, to which he fell a victim in the midst of battle."

On the receipt of the news of the death of Surgeon White, the Surgeon General issued the following memorial circular:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 20, 1862.

ORDERS.

It is with feelings of profound grief that the Surgeon General announces to the Medical Department the untimely death of Surgeon W. J. H. WHITE, who was killed in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

Surgeon White was appointed assistant surgeon in the army on the 12th of March, 1850, and was ordered to New York city to report to Surgeon Mower, then the principal Medical Purveyor of the army. In August of the same year he sailed with recruits under Colonel Craig for Port Lavacca, Texas, and accompanied them to El Paso, from whence he was soon ordered to accompany the escort to the Boundary Commission as medical officer. Being relieved in May, 1851, from duty with that escort, he was assigned to Abiqui, New Mexico, and served at different posts in that department (he was one of the pioneers of Fort Craig) until the year 1855, when he was ordered before the Medical Board at New York for examination for promotion. Having been examined and found qualified, he received a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which (August 18, 1855) he was assigned to temporary duty at Fortress Monroe, and shortly after received orders to sail with troops for Texas. In this department he served at Fort Davis, San Antonio, Camp Colorado, Forts Duncan, McIntosh and Clark, from which latter post he was relieved on the nineteenth of December, 1860, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General.

In January, 1861, Doctor White arrived at Washington, and after being for some time attached to the Surgeon General's Office, was detailed for duty with troops in this city. Here he was in charge of the general hospital in the Washington Infirmary, and in addition to his duties in that hospital, was detailed as member of the Army Medical Board convened in this city, for the examination of candidates for the position of surgeon of brigade and for appointment in the Medical Staff of the army.

On the sixteenth of April, 1862, he was appointed surgeon to fill an original vacancy, and on the twenty-third of June was ordered to report to the head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, where he served as Medical Director of Franklin's Corps; and it was while fulfilling the duties of this office that Surgeon White was killed on the field of battle.

The first medical officer of his corps who has fallen in battle during the present war, the Surgeon General feels it no less his duty than his pleasure to bear tribute to the many estimable qualities which had endeared Surgeon White to his brother officers. Amiable in disposition, and of talents and integrity unquestioned, Surgeon White performed every duty which devolved upon him during a service of more than twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of this Department, which feels his loss as that of an officer not easily to be replaced.

As a tribute of respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Medical Department for thirty days.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General, U. S. A."

An army medical board of examination, consisting of Surgeons Abadie and A. K. Smith and Assistant Surgeons Dunster and Asch, met in Philadelphia on the first of October. It continued its sessions at intervals until the following April, Surgeon Abadie being relieved as president in December by Medical Inspector Cuyler. In all thirty-three candidates presented themselves, of whom fourteen were approved, one rejected, and eighteen withdrew their names before their examinations were completed.

In his annual report for 1862 to the Secretary of War the Surgeon General makes the following suggestions to increase the ability of the Medical Department to care for the sick and wounded:

"But there are still other measures, which if adopted cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the Department, and these I desire to urge through you on the attention of Congress. First among these is the establishment of a permanent hospital and ambulance corps, composed of men specially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department, and properly officered, who shall be required to perform the duties of nurses in the hospitals, and to attend to the service of the ambulances in the field. By the establishment of this corps, several thousand soldiers, now detached as nurses, cooks, etc., would be returned to duty with their regiments and the expense now incurred by the necessary employment of contract nurses obviated. * * * * The necessity of such a corps has been recognized in all European armies, and I am able to speak from personal observation of the great advantages to be derived from it.

* * * * * *

Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of an Army Medical Museum. The advantages to the service and to science from such an institution cannot be overestimated. I respectfully recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for its benefit.

An Army Medical School in which medical cadets and others seeking admission into the Corps could receive such instruction as would better fit them for commissions and which they cannot obtain in the ordinary medical schools, is a great desideratum. Such an institution could be established in connection with any general hospital, with but little if any expense to the United States. A hospital of a more permanent character than any now in this city, is I think necessary, and will be required for years after the present Rebellion has ceased. I therefore recommend that suitable buildings be purchased or erected for that purpose. If this is done, the medical school and museum will be important accessions to it.

* * * * * *

The Engineer and Ordnance Department are charged with the erection of buildings, which require special knowledge. The building of hospitals also requires knowledge of a peculiar character, which is not ordinarily possessed by officers out of the Medical Department. It would therefore appear obviously proper that the Medical Department should be charged with the duty of building the hospitals which it is their duty to administer.

In the matter of transportation, the interests of the service require that the Medical Department should be independent. Much suffering has been caused by the impossibility of furnishing supplies to the wounded, when those supplies were within a few miles of them in great abundance.

The establishment of a laboratory, from which the Medical Department could draw its supplies of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, similar to that now so successfully carried on by the Medical Department of the navy, would be a measure of great utility and economy. I therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for this purpose. * * * *

Soon after my appointment, I issued circulars to medical officers, inviting them to cooperate in furnishing materials for a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. A large number of memoirs and reports of great interest to science and military surgery especially have been collected, and are now being systematically arranged. The greatest interest in this labor is felt by medical officers of the army and physicians at large."

In addition, the Surgeon General advised the increase of the regular Medical Corps by another Assistant Surgeon General, two more Medical Inspectors General, eight medical inspectors, twenty surgeons, and forty assistant surgeons; and to the volunteer medical staff, of fifty surgeons, and two hundred and fifty assistant surgeons. He also recommended that so much of the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, as forbade the promotion of any assistant surgeon until he had served five years in that grade should be repealed. He repeated his previous recommendation that increased rank should be given to Medical Directors while serving as such.

On the twenty-seventh of December, an act was approved "To facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the Army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals," by the appointment of additional medical inspectors. The following is the text of this bill:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the army, eight medical inspectors, who shall immediately after the passage of this act be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications, and who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of that grade.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the Medical Inspector's Department shall be charged, in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws, with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of all military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and shall upon each such inspection, designate to the surgeon-in-charge of such hospitals or camps, all soldiers who may be, in their opinion, fit subjects for discharge from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be returned to their regiments for duty, and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so returned; and the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, to direct the return to duty or the discharge from service, as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them."

When this bill was first introduced into the Senate from the Military Committee it contained a clause providing for the appointment of two additional Medical Inspectors General; but this was stricken out. It was endeavored,

however, to carry out the suggestions of the Surgeon General in another bill reported by Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee on the nineteenth of January, 1863, "To provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army." This bill provided for the addition to the Medical Corps of one Assistant Surgeon General, two Medical Inspectors General, twenty surgeons and forty assistant surgeons; also, ten medical storekeepers and as many medical cadets as the Surgeon General might deem necessary for the public service. So much of the first section of the act approved June 30, 1834, as forbade the promotion of assistant surgeons before they had served five years was repealed. These measures it will be observed were precisely those urged by the Surgeon General in his last annual report. In addition, the bill contained the following changes: In the organization of army corps, each corps was to have besides the staff authorized by existing laws, a Medical Director, with the rank pay and emoluments of colonel of cavalry. All Medical Directors of departments and the senior surgeon on duty in the Surgeon General's Office were given similar rank. Fifty surgeons and two hundred and fifty assistant surgeons were added to the volunteer medical staff. At the request of the Surgeon General a section was proposed by Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, providing for the selection of three officers from the regular or volunteer corps, who should be assigned to duty in the Surgeon General's Office, as chiefs of the Medical, Sanitary and Statistical branches of the Medical Department, and who were to have, under the direction of the Surgeon General, the control of all matters pertaining to these branches, and to constitute with the Surgeon General a council of advice upon all matters which might be referred to them by the Surgeon General; such chiefs of branches to have while acting as such the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry and to rank next after the Surgeon General. This section met with so much opposition from various senators that after a long discussion it was withdrawn. This bill was debated on several occasions, Senators Wilson and Pomeroy urging its passage and others opposing. Finally all of the bill, except the section providing for an addition to the volunteer force, was stricken out, and in this emasculated shape it passed the Senate. In the House it was referred to the Military Committee on the twenty-sixth of January and that was the last heard of it.

The medical inspectors appointed under the act of the twenty-seventh of December, 1862, were as follows: Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. Army; Surgeons Frank H. Hamilton, Peter Pineo and Augustus C. Hamlin, U. S. Volunteers; Doctor George K. Johnson, of Michigan; Surgeon John E. Summers, U. S. Army; Doctor N. S. Townshend, of Ohio, and Surgeon George W. Stipp, U. S. Volunteers.

In a bill for promoting the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, etc., approved March 3, 1863, occurs the following section relative to the duties of medical officers:

"SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the Medical Department shall unite with the line officers of the army, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in supervising the cooking within the same, as an important sanitary measure; and that the said Medical Department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier."

As has been already mentioned, a number of the medical officers of the army were held as prisoners of war by the enemy soon after the beginning of the Rebellion; some of them being detained in rebel prisons for upwards of a year. Efforts had been made for the arrangement of a cartel by which non-combatants on either side should be exempted from the penalties of capture on the field of battle. These had proved unsuccessful, but our government, willing to take the initiative in a good cause, plainly enunciated its views upon this subject in paragraph 53, of General Orders, No. 100, dated April 24, 1863, containing "Instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field," drawn up by Professor Francis Lieber, LL.D.:

"The enemy's chaplains, officers of the medical staff, apothecaries, hospital nurses and servants if they fall into the hands of the American army, are not to be treated as prisoners of war unless the commander has reason to detain them. In this latter case, or if at their own desire, they are allowed to remain with their captured companions, they are treated as prisoners of war, and may be exchanged if the commander sees fit."

After this, though there was no formal cartel on the subject between the two governments, surgeons and other non-combatants were generally released as soon as captured.

On the tenth of August, 1863, Medical Inspector General Thomas F. Perley resigned and Medical Inspector Joseph K. Barnes was promoted to fill the vacancy. Soon after his promotion the following order was issued by the Secretary of War relative to the duties of medical inspectors:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 308.

The Medical Inspector General has under the direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, whether in transports, quarters or camps; the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of field and general hospitals; and the assignment of duties to medical inspectors.

Medical Inspectors are charged with the duties of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters and camps, of field and general hospitals, and will

report to the Medical Inspector General all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency and conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the Medical Department. They are required to see that all regulations for protecting the health of troops, and for the careful treatment of and attendance upon the sick and wounded are duly observed.

They will carefully examine into the quantity, quality and condition of medical and hospital supplies, the correctness of all medical, sanitary, statistical, military and property records and accounts pertaining to the Medical Department, and the punctuality with which reports and returns, required by regulations, have been forwarded to the Surgeon General.

They will ascertain the amount of disease and mortality among the troops, inquire into the causes, and the steps that may have been taken for its prevention or mitigation, indicating verbally or in writing to the medical officers, such additional measures or precautions as may be requisite. When sanitary reforms, requiring the sanction and cooperation of military authority, are urgently demanded, they will report at once in writing to the officer commanding Corps, Department or Division, the circumstances and necessities of the case, and the measures considered advisable for their relief, forwarding a duplicate of such reports to the Medical Inspector General.

They will instruct and direct the medical officers in charge as to the proper measures to be adopted for the correction of errors and abuses, and in all cases of conflict of views, authority or instructions with those of medical directors, will report the circumstances fully and promptly to the Medical Inspector General for the Surgeon General's orders.

Upon or near the beginning of each month, medical inspectors will make minute and thorough inspections of hospitals, barracks, camps, transports, &c., &c., within the districts to which they are assigned, in conformity with these instructions and the forms for inspection reports furnished them.

Monthly inspection reports, in addition to remarks under the several heads, will also convey the fullest information in regard to the medical and surgical treatment adopted; the advantages or disadvantages of location, construction, general arrangement and administration of hospitals, camps, barracks; the necessity for improvement, alteration or repair, with such recommendations as will most certainly conduce to the health and comfort of the troops, and the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded. When alterations, improvements or repairs, requiring the action of Heads of Bureaus are considered essential, special reports, accompanied by plans and approximate estimates of quantities or cost, will be made.

Medical Inspectors will make themselves fully conversant with the regulations of the Subsistence Department in all that relates to issues to hospitals, whether general, field, division or regimental, and will satisfy themselves, by rigid examination of accounts and expenditures, that the fund accruing from retained rations is judiciously applied, and not diverted from its proper purposes through the ignorance or inattention of medical officers, giving such information and instruction on this subject as may be required. They will also give close attention to the supervision of cooking by the medical officers, whose duty it is, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and General Orders, No. 247, of 1863, to 'submit his suggestions for improving the cooking, in writing to the commanding officer,' and to accompany him in frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes.

They will exercise sound discrimination in reporting 'an officer of the Medical Corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted

for the performance of his professional duties,' and be prepared to submit evidence of its correctness to the Medical Board, by whom the charge will be investigated.

Medical Inspectors are also charged with the duty of designating, to the surgeon in charge of general hospitals and convalescent camps, all soldiers who are in their opinion fit subjects for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be able for duty. In all such cases they will direct the surgeon to discharge from service, in accordance with existing orders and regulations, or return to duty those so designated.

* * * * * *

It is expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility to Medical Inspectors in the execution of their important duties, giving such orders as may be necessary to carry into effect their suggestions and recommendations; and it is enjoined upon all medical officers, and others connected with the Medical Department of the United States army, to yield prompt compliance with the instructions they may receive from Medical Inspectors on duty in the Army, Department or District in which they are serving, on all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the troops, and of the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of hospitals.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General."

The sanitary condition of the Departments of the South and the Gulf requiring special attention and care at this period, Surgeon General Hammond was, in the latter part of August, directed to proceed to Hilton Head, Charleston Harbor and other points on the southern coast, and give his special personal attention to the management of the medical branch of the service in those departments, making his head-quarters in New Orleans, and reporting to the Secretary of War every ten days. To enable him to give his whole time and attention to this important work, and to obviate any intermission in the transaction of the routine duties of the Department, he was relieved from the charge of the bureau of the Surgeon General at Washington. On the third of September, the following order was issued providing for the performance of the duties of chief of the Bureau during his absence:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, September 3, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 396.

Extract.

* * * * * *

3. Medical Inspector General J. K. Barnes, is under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1836, empowered to take charge of the Bureau of the Medical Department of the army and to perform the duties of Surgeon General during the absence of that officer. He will enter upon the duties herein assigned him without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General."

A medical examining board, consisting of Surgeon TenBroeck and Assistant Surgeons Shorb and Mechem, met in San Francisco, California, on the twenty-ninth of April, but no candidates appearing before it adjourned on the eighth of May. A board, consisting of Surgeons Wright and Abadie and Assistant Surgeon Bill, was ordered to meet in New York city on the fifteenth of October. Nineteen candidates were invited to present themselves, of whom eleven reported. Of these six were passed, the others withdrawing before their examinations were completed.

There was no further legislation by Congress in behalf of the Medical Corps in the year 1863, nor was there any in the following year, with the exception of an act passed March 11, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 106 from the War Department, "For the establishment of a uniform system of ambulances in the armies of the United States." This act provided, first, that the medical director of each army corps, under the control of the medical director of the army, should have entire direction and supervision over all ambulances, medicine wagons, etc., and of all officers and men detailed for ambulance duty; second, that there should be detailed in each army corps for ambulance duty, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, with non-commissioned officers and privates, and that all persons so detailed should be examined by a board of medical officers as to their fitness for such duty. The remaining sections of the act detailed the respective duties of the various officers, and the management of the ambulances and other property of the corps, and defined the relations between medical directors and the officers detailed on ambulance duty. By an order issued a short time previously the ambulance flags for the army were designated as follows:

"For *General Hospitals;* of yellow bunting 9 by 5 feet, with the letter H, 24 inches long, in green bunting, in the centre.

For *Post* and *Field Hospitals:* of yellow bunting 6 by 4 feet, with the letter H, 24 inches long, in green bunting, in the centre.

For *ambulances*, and *guidons to mark the way to field hospitals:* of yellow bunting 14 by 28 inches, with a border one inch deep of green."

The work of collecting specimens for the Army Medical Museum and materials for the preparation of a Medical and Surgical History of the War, was vigorously prosecuted during the years 1863 and 1864. Additional circulars were issued November 11 and 24, 1863, the first requiring medical directors to detail suitable officers to collect all reliable data relative to the operations of the armies in the field, more particularly with reference to the following points:

"The morale and sanitary condition of the troops, condition and amount of medical and hospital supplies, tents, ambulances, etc.; the points at or near the field where the wounded were attended to; degree of exposure of the wounded to wet, cold or

heat; adequacy of supplies of water, food, stimulants, etc.; mode of removal of wounded from field to field hospitals; to what general hospital the wounded were transferred—by what means and where; the character and duration of the action, nature of the wounds received, etc."

The circular of November 24th was as follows:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1863.

The attention of medical officers in charge of U. S. A. General Hospitals is invited to the importance of preparing illustrations of the results of surgical operations. These can in many instances be conveniently obtained by means of plaster casts, which are readily made without subjecting patients to the slightest inconvenience.

The casts most desired are those of stumps of amputations of every variety, and models of limbs upon which excisions may have been performed.

In selecting proper subjects for representation, it would be well to choose not only cases in which the results have been favorable, but also those in which they may have been unfavorable. In a collection like the National Museum, truthful representations of both good and bad results are alike instructive and valuable for future reference and study. * * * *

All preparations should be accompanied by proper histories, with name, rank and station of the contributor, who will be duly credited in the museum catalogue.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General."

The following Circular Letter on the same subject was issued on the twenty-fourth of June, 1864:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Medical officers in charge of hospitals are directed diligently to collect and preserve for the Army Medical Museum all pathological surgical specimens which may occur in the hospitals under their charge.

The objects which it is desired to collect for the Museum may be thus enumerated:

Fractures, compound and simple—fractures of the cranium.

Excised portions of bone.

Diseased bones and joints.

Exfoliations, especially those occurring in *stumps*.

Specimens illustrative of the structure of stumps, (obliterated arteries, bulbous nerves, rounded bones, etc.)

Integumental wounds of entrance and of exit, both from the round and conoidal ball.

Wounds of vessels and nerves.

Vessels obtained subsequent to ligation and to secondary hæmorrhage.

Wounded viscera.

Photographic illustrations of extraordinary injuries, portraying the results of wounds, operations or peculiar amputations.

Models of novel surgical appliances, and photographic views of new plans of dressing.

Plaster casts of stumps of amputations, and models of limbs upon which excisions may have been performed.

It is not intended to impose on medical officers the labor of dissecting and preparing the specimens they may contribute to the museum. This will be done under the superintendence of the Curator.

* * * * * *

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General."

On the twentieth of August, 1864, Surgeon General William A. Hammond was dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

Medical Inspector General JOSEPH K. BARNES, who had been acting as Surgeon General ever since General Hammond departed for his southern tour of inspection, as already stated, was promoted to be Surgeon General, and Medical Inspector John M. Cuyler assigned temporarily to duty as Medical Inspector General. On the first of December Surgeon Madison Mills was appointed Medical Inspector General *vice* Barnes promoted, and Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler resumed his duties as Medical Inspector.

A medical board, consisting of Surgeons Tripler, King and Perin, met in Cincinnati on the eighteenth of October. But five candidates were examined, of whom two were approved.

In June, 1864, a bill was passed by the House of Representatives giving the increased rank to Medical Directors which had been repeatedly asked for during the war. It went to the Senate, and being referred to the Military Committee was reported back by them without amendment on the second of July; but objection being made to its consideration, it was laid aside, and did not come up again until the twenty-third of the following February, when it was passed without amendment. As approved by the President the act read as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Medical Director of an army in the field consisting of two or more army corps, and the medical director of a military department in which there are United States General Hospitals containing four thousand beds or upwards, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an army corps in the field, or of a department in which there are United States General Hospitals containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry. But this increased rank and pay shall only continue to medical officers while discharging such special duties, and the assignments from time to time to such duty shall be at least two-thirds of them from among the surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers."

The military control of general hospitals had been a vexed question, giving rise to many controversies throughout the whole war. This had partly arisen from the fact that the Army Regulations and General Orders in existence contained no specific instructions on the subject, and partly from an indisposi-

tion on the part of many officers to recognise the right of medical officers to command even in their own department. It frequently happened that officers of the line or of other staff departments were stationed at general hospitals or admitted to them for treatment, and they were indisposed to acknowledge the authority of the surgeons-in-charge in reference to military duties connected with the hospitals. In other cases the hospitals were situated in the immediate vicinity of military posts, the commanding officers of which would attempt to exercise command over them as appendages of their posts, an assumption of jurisdiction not conceded by the medical officers. Hence arose frequent conflicts of authority which tended to subvert the efforts of the Medical Bureau to perfect the hospital system, and to bring into contempt the authority of medical officers, even over their own patients. As early as February, 1862, Surgeon General Finley gave this matter his careful attention and addressed the following letter on the subject to the Secretary of War:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 14, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In order to aid in the administration of the hospital system of the army and to relieve the several Medical Directors of each of the Military Departments of the Grand army, I have after much consideration on the subject, concluded that it would conduce to the interests of the service, to have the establishment and control of the General Hospitals placed in charge of the Surgeon General.

In view then of the responsibility of the head of the Medical Bureau, I have the honor to propose the following regulations:

1st. Medical Directors of an army in the field shall have control only over the brigade and regimental hospitals belonging to the division or army with which they are serving. They shall make monthly reports of the sick and wounded to the General commanding the division or army in the field and to the Surgeon General.

2nd. The control of the General Hospitals shall be in the War Department by the Surgeon General. No change in the organization of those hospitals or in the medical officers attached thereto shall be made but by order of the Secretary of War or Commander-in-Chief, through the Surgeon General.

3rd. The Surgeon General shall select from the Medical Staff of the United States army as many medical officers as he may consider necessary, who shall by his order visit, inspect and report to the Surgeon General, the condition of said hospitals at least once in each month and a condensed statement of those reports shall be sent by the Surgeon General to the office of the Adjutant General of the United States army monthly, for the information of the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
C. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon General."

Any action on the last of these recommendations was rendered unnecessary by the passage of the act for the appointment of medical inspectors. The

suggestion in regard to the control of general hospitals was, by the War Department General Order of April 7, 1862, so far acceded to as to place them under the supervision of the Surgeon General, but it was not sufficiently explicit in its terms to cover all the questions likely to arise and which did arise, relative to the authority of medical officers to have and exercise command in the hospitals of which they were placed in charge. Nothing less than a positive acknowledgment of this right would render the hospitals efficient, and enable the surgeons to perform their multifarious duties so as to conduce to the best interests of the service. No medical officers ever thought or desired to usurp the place of officers of the line by exercising general command over troops, but they did assert their right to be considered as commanding officers of posts when placed in charge of general hospitals. They were required to muster troops, to make out post returns and perform all the other duties which appertain usually to post commanders, and if without any military authority how could even these routine duties be performed, not to mention the maintenance of discipline and the preservation of order. Nor was there anything new or extraordinary in these claims by the officers of the Medical Department, for the Army Regulations of 1814, 1816, 1818, and 1825 distinctly provided that "The surgeon attending a general hospital shall observe the instructions of the [Assistant Surgeon General and of the] Medical Director in *everything* relating to the hospital under his charge; *superintend its construction, government* and police, and be held responsible for the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their respective duties." This continued to be the regulation until 1840, when a new edition being issued the word "construction" in the above paragraph was striken out. This edition, however, explicitly stated that the Surgeon General "is, under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the administrative details of the Medical Department, *and has the complete control of all officers belonging to it.* He will assign the surgeons and assistant surgeons to regiments, posts, or stations, and will issue all orders or instructions relating to their professional duties;" and further, that "hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective surgeons." These provisions were reiterated in the edition of the Regulations for 1850, and it was not until 1856 that they were omitted, when substantially the present code was adopted by order of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War at that time. It will therefore be seen that there was no foundation for the statement, made in an official form by a distinguished officer of another staff corps that "a systematic course has been pursued by the Medical Department to erect itself into a *military corps*, exercising all the functions of command, not only over the large number of patients and convalescents properly brought under it for treatment, but over all officers

and troops stationed at general hospitals as guards, * * * * claiming to be entirely independent of every other officer of whatever rank, except the Surgeon General." No such claim was ever made on behalf of the Medical Staff, but merely the right which the Army Regulations had given them for forty years, and the justice of the repeal of which they had never acknowledged.

After the issue of General Orders, No. 36, of April 7, 1862, no further immediate action was taken on the subject by the Medical Department, although on every appeal from an officer in charge of a general hospital the matter was again brought to the notice of the War Department. In consequence of the trial of an officer of the Corps in the latter part of 1863 on charges growing out of the uncertain relations of surgeons in charge of general hospitals, Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, brought before the Senate a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for the proceedings of this court, and providing also, "That the General-in-Chief of the army be requested to report in detail what authority, if any, subordinate military commanders have by existing regulations, independent of the Medical Department, over general hospitals; what distinction, if any, there is in that respect between field or post hospitals and general hospitals; what orders or decisions have been made by the Secretary of War, General-in-Chief or Surgeon General on the subject; and whether the interests of the service do not require that all orders relating to the management of general hospitals, the reception, treatment and transfer of patients should pass through the Surgeon General or his immediate representative the Medical Director." In compliance with this resolution the General-in-Chief (Major General Halleck) wrote a voluminous report, which, however, contained nothing positively settling the jurisdiction of officers in general hospitals, as he considered the existing regulations amply sufficient to decide every question likely to arise in reference thereto. In 1864 the question was referred to a board of officers, consisting of Major General Hitchcock and Brigadier Generals Ketchum and Delafield, who were directed "to make a thorough examination of the subject of management and military control of U. S. General Hospitals," but for some reason this board never made a report. Meanwhile, as the great increase in the number of general hospitals consequent on the prolongation of the war vastly augmented the duties and responsibilities of the Surgeon General's Bureau, and as conflicts of authority, often in relation to such trifling matters as the issue of bread to a hospital or the building of a partition in a ward, were continually occurring and seriously interfered with the usefulness of these institutions, the Surgeon General, on the thirteenth of September, 1864, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War, with a view to the final settlement of the whole matter:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following may be published in *General Orders*:

United States General Hospitals are under the exclusive control of the Surgeon General, and will be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of War shall approve, upon his recommendation.

Medical officers assigned to duty in charge of United States General Hospitals, acting under the instructions of the Surgeon General and not subject to the orders of local commanders, other than those of geographical military departments or divisions, are charged with all the duties of commanding officers and will be obeyed and respected as such.

Repairs, additions and alterations involving expenditures of public funds, will in no instance be ordered by surgeons-in-charge, who will refer all necessary requisitions for these purposes through the medical director, for the recommendation of the Surgeon General and the action of the War Department.

Enlisted men fit for duty in the field will not be detailed to or retained in General Hospitals in any capacity. Companies of the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, will be detailed, with or without commissioned officers as the Surgeon General may direct, for guards, attendants, nurses, cooks, etc., at General Hospitals.

Companies and detachments so detailed will be regularly mustered by surgeons-in-charge, and will not be relieved or transferred except by order of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General."

The Medical Department owes a debt of gratitude which can never be forgotten to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for the interest he took in this matter, by directing the issue on the twenty-seventh of December of General Orders, No. 306, embracing the above points, and which finally settled the right of medical officers to command within their own sphere of action.

The question of the jurisdiction of medical officers over hospitals being thus satisfactorily settled, the attention of the Department was next directed to the subject of hospital transportation by sea. From an early period in the war sea-going steamers had been used to transport the sick and wounded from one part of the coast to another, and had been found of the greatest service. Though belonging to the Quartermaster's Department the control of these vessels had been vested entirely in the Medical Bureau. The propriety of this action was manifest when the nature of the service performed by them was considered. However, in November, 1863, the hospital steamer "Cosmopolitan," which had been used in transporting sick from one point to another in the Department of the South, was taken away from the Medical Department and turned back to the Quartermaster's Department by order of Major General Gilmore. The Acting Surgeon General requested the return of the steamer to

the Medical Department, which being referred to General Gilmore for remark, he replied that the vessel was only temporarily loaned to the Medical Department, and that "as commanding officer of the department, I hold myself responsible for the administration of its internal affairs, and consequently assume the right to apply its resources as the exigencies of the service may seem to require." To this endorsement the Acting Surgeon General replied, on the twenty-fifth of December, in the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Major General Gilmore's endorsement upon my application for the restoration of the steamer "Cosmopolitan" to the Medical Director, stating that "The steamer Cosmopolitan belongs to the Quartermaster's Department and was placed at the disposal of the Medical Director for temporary purpose by orders from these Head-quarters."

In the request of November 24, no question was made of the power of the General commanding the Department to dispose of the steamer, but the necessity for her services was stated as a reason for her restoration. The Cosmopolitan was selected by the then Medical Director, under orders from Major General Hunter and by his orders was fitted up and especially assigned to the Medical Department, as a hospital steamer and *not* as a temporary transport. All hospital steamers are owned or employed by the Quartermaster's Department, but their outfits and movements are under charge of the Medical Department. Upon the only occasion of emergency when Major General Hunter used the Cosmopolitan as a dispatch boat, he did so after advisement with his Medical Director. * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General."

The Secretary of War directed the steamer to be returned to the Medical Department, which was accordingly done, but in the following June she was again taken from it by General Hatch, and much suffering to the sick and wounded resulted. A similar interference with the Medical Department in the case of the hospital steamer "Spaulding" was reported by Medical Inspector G. H. Lyman in December, 1864. This report was forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following endorsement:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War, with the urgent request that orders may be issued prohibiting interference with Hospital Transports by other Departments.

The Hospital Transport "Spaulding" has just been fitted up at great expense, and was dispatched to meet General Sherman's army upon notification of its arrival at Savannah. To divert it to other purposes entirely cripples this Department in its efforts to provide properly for the sick and wounded and subordinates all its interests to the caprice or whim of local commanders.

S. G. O.,
January 3, 1865.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General."

On the twenty-third of January, 1865, the Surgeon General addressed a further letter to the Secretary of War on this subject, of which the following is a copy:

"SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 23, 1865.

SIR: From the nature of the service upon which they are employed, it is absolutely essential that Hospital Transports and Hospital Boats should be exclusively under the control of the Medical Department, and not under any circumstances diverted from their special purposes by orders of local commanders or officers of other departments. I have therefore the honor to request that orders to this effect be issued, and that the Hospital Steamer "Cosmopolitan," be restored to the Medical Department and placed under the immediate control of the Medical Director, Department of the South, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, to be used as a hospital tender for the troops operating under Major General Sherman in that department.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General."

In accordance with this request, the following order was issued on the eighth of February:

"Hospital transports and hospital boats, after being properly assigned as such, will be exclusively under the control of the Medical Department, and will not be diverted from their special purposes by orders of local or department commanders, or of officers of other staff departments."

This definitely settled the whole question.

Immediately after the surrender of the rebel armies in April, 1865, orders were issued by the War Department "that the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities." Accordingly, the energies of the Surgeon General's Office were directed during the next few months to the reestablishment of the Medical Department on a peace footing. The army boards for the examination of candidates for admission into the volunteer medical corps, which had been in session at Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and Hilton Head, South Carolina, were dissolved, as were also all those for the examination of acting assistant surgeons, medical cadets and hospital stewards. All soldiers, patients in hospital, except veteran volunteers, veterans of the First Army Corps and those belonging to the regular army, were ordered to be discharged. Medical Purveyors were directed to suspend the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, and all

except the principal purveying depots were discontinued. Medical Directors received instructions to reduce as rapidly as possible the number and accommodation of the general hospitals within their respective departments, substituting post for general hospitals with all permanent commands. They were also ordered to discharge all contract physicians, civilian nurses, cooks and other employees whose services could be spared. The Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Inspector General and the medical inspectors were mustered out of service in October, those who belonged to the permanent establishment resuming their former positions in the Corps, and the remainder retiring to private life.

By the annual report of the Surgeon General it is shown how successfully these difficult undertakings were achieved. On the first of January, 1865, there were two hundred and one general hospitals in operation, and three were subsequently added. The hospital transport system included four first class sea-going steamers, equipped with stores and supplies for five thousand beds, besides a large number of river hospital boats, hospital railway trains, ambulances, etc. By the twentieth of October one hundred and seventy general hospitals had been discontinued, the property turned into the purveying depots or sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury, the patients discharged and furnished transportation to their homes, and the medical officers and attendants of all kinds mustered out. Three out of the four sea-going transport steamers had been given up, and all those employed on the rivers.

During the war, besides those who entered the regular corps, there had been appointed five hundred and forty-seven surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers. There were mustered into service between April, 1861, and the close of the war two thousand one hundred and nine regimental surgeons and three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two regimental assistant surgeons. During the same period there were employed under contract eighty-five acting staff surgeons, and five thousand five hundred and thirty-two acting assistant surgeons. That this large body of men, numbering almost an army in itself, was faithful to the important trusts confided to its charge is evinced not only in the numerous reports of the general officers in command of troops, but also by the special testimony of the Surgeon General, who says in his annual report for 1865:

"In conclusion I desire to bear testimony to the ability, courage and zeal manifested throughout the war by the officers of the Medical Department, under all circumstances and upon all occasions. With hardly an exception they have been actuated by the highest motives of national and professional pride and the number who have been killed and wounded bears most honorable testimony to their devotion to duty on the field of battle."

That they did not shirk the post of danger is most conclusively shown by the following record of the casualties of the regular and volunteer staff during

the war. Thirty-two were killed in battle or by guerrillas or partizans, and nine by accident. Eighty-three were wounded in action, of whom ten died. Four died in rebel prisons, seven of yellow fever, three of cholera, and two hundred and seventy-one of other diseases, most of which were incidental to camp life or the results of exposure in the field, making a roll of honor embracing four hundred and nine names of those who it is a common error to consider not exposed to the dangers and chances of war.

An idea of the amount of labor performed by the Medical Staff will be obtained, when it is stated that one million fifty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-three cases of wounds and diseases occurring among white troops were treated in general hospitals alone, not including the vast number that were attended in regimental and post hospitals. The cost of maintaining the Medical Department formed no small portion of the total expenses of the war, and it is a matter of just pride that it can be said that the medical disbursing officers performed their duties honestly and faithfully and that the immense quantities of medical supplies distributed all over the country were almost without exception properly accounted for. The expenditures on behalf of the Medical Department to the close of each fiscal year on the thirtieth of June, from 1861 to 1866, were as follows:

1861,	$194,126 77,
1862,	2,371,113 19,
1863,	11,594,650 35,
1864,	11,025,791 33,
1865,	19,328,499 23,
1866,	2,837,801 37,

making a total of forty-seven million three hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, ($47,351,982 24) expended during the war (exclusive of salaries of commissioned officers) for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the nation.

There is no doubt that very much of the success which was attendant on the administration of the Medical Department during the Rebellion was due to the uniformity with which every judicious recommendation from the Surgeon General was acquiesced in by the Secretary of War. This indefatigable official overburthened with the gigantic responsibilities incident to the period, yet found time to give his special attention to the improvements asked for by the Surgeon General to increase the administrative efficiency of the hospital service. Prompt to censure and unrelenting in punishing any neglect in a medical officer, he was equally ready to commend where praise was due. The following occurs in his annual report for 1865:

"The establishment of medical depots within reach of armies in the field, and their prompt supply upon the field of battle; the transportation of sick and wounded by ambulance, railroad and hospital transports; the sufficiency and successful administration of the best system of general hospitals; the sanitary precautions as well as all the minor details of this department, tending to the greater comfort of the sick and wounded, as well as to the health and efficiency of the troops, have undergone the severest possible test and in no instance have the movements of successful generals been impeded or delayed from any cause within the control of the Medical Department."

The Surgeon General but expressed the opinion of every person connected with the Medical Staff in writing in his report for 1866 to the Secretary:

"It is a matter of just pride and congratulation to the medical profession throughout the civilized world, that your deep interest in the health and hygienic condition of the army, your constant vigilance and most liberal assistance in all that could in any manner conduce to the greater comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded, and your official recognition of faithful and meritorious service by officers of this Department, have been responded to on their part by redoubled exertions, unfailing devotion to duty, and an *esprit du corps* that secures to it professional talent of the highest order. Letters from the most eminent surgeons and physicians in Europe, in acknowledgment of publications from this office, do not express more astonishment at the magnitude of the war, than admiration of the unvarying support and encouragement extended to the Medical Staff under your administration of the War Department."

The medical examining board for 1865 met in New York city on the twentieth of September, and continued its sessions until the fifteenth of the following February. The detail was Surgeons Tripler, Wirtz and Heger and Assistant Surgeon Lee. Ninety-eight candidates were invited to present themselves, of whom thirty-one failed to appear. Of the remainder, seventeen withdrew before their examinations were completed, thirty-one were rejected for defective physical or professional qualifications, and nineteen were recommended for appointment.

On the twenty-third of January, 1866, Surgeon Richard H. Coolidge, the Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina, died after a brief illness. Doctor Coolidge had been long and favorably known to the army as an accomplished officer and christian gentleman. His long service in the Surgeon General's Office, on army boards of examination, and as the compiler of the Army Medical Statistics and Army Meteorological Register, had made him thoroughly familiar with the interests of the Department, and his whole life had been devoted to its advancement. During the war he had added to the distinction of his previous service by the ability with which he had performed the duties of medical inspector.

The attention of Congress in the early part of 1866 was devoted to fixing

the peace establishment of the United States army. As early as the tenth of January Mr. Wilson reported to the Senate a bill for this purpose, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. This bill was several times reported and recommitted. As reported to the Senate on the seventeenth of January the sections relating to the Medical Department were as follows:

SECTION XVIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Surgeon General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; seventy-five surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of cavalry for the first three years service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and the vacancies hereby created in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of volunteers two years during the war; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain.

SECTION XIX. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the Secretary of War may detail a surgeon as Chief Medical Purveyor, who while performing such duty, shall be in charge of the principal purchasing and issuing depot of medical supplies, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and not to exceed five medical officers as assistant medical purveyors, who while performing such duty in the different geographical divisions or departments, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

SECTION XX. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General be, and he is hereby empowered to detail from time to time, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, not to exceed five officers of the grade of surgeon, for duty as medical inspectors, who, while performing such duties, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel of cavalry, and who shall receive their instructions from, and make their reports direct to the Surgeon General. * * * *

SECTION XXIX. *And be it further enacted*, That the * * * * Surgeon General * * * * shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong [he belongs.]

SECTION XXX. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act, in the * * Medical Department, * * until he shall have passed the examination now required by law."

After some discussion the bill was laid aside, and no further action taken on the subject until the fifteenth of February, when Mr. Wilson reported a new bill to fix the military peace establishment. The differences in the sections relating to the Medical Department in the new and old bills, were that section xviii was altered so as to provide that two-thirds of the vacancies created by the act should be filled from among the volunteer medical officers and one-third

from the regular staff; and section xx was struck out entirely. The bill was further amended in the Senate by adding after the word "selection," in section xviii, the words "by competitive examination," and adding at the end of this section a clause providing for the appointment of as many hospital stewards as the service might require. In this amended form the bill was passed by the Senate on the fourteenth of March. On the sixteenth of March the subject came up in the House of Representatives, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, who on the ninth of July reported back the Senate bill, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute. The sections in the substitute which referred to the Medical Department were:

"SECTION XXI. *And be it further enacted*, That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Surgeon General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel; one Chief Medical Purveyor and four assistant medical purveyors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels, who shall give the same bonds which are or may be required of Assistant Paymaster Generals of like grade, and shall, when not acting as purveyors, be assignable to duty as surgeons by the President; seventy surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons with the rank, pay and emoluments of first lieutenants for the first three years service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains after three years service; and five medical storekeepers with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and at least two-thirds of the original vacancies in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection by competitive examination from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of volunteers in the army of the United States two years during the late war, and one-third in the same manner from similar officers in the regular army; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the army, or cause to be enlisted, as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. * * * *

SECTION XXVII. *And be it further enacted*, That in all the staff corps * * one-third of the promotions may be made on the ground of merit alone, and without regard to seniority in the date of appointments or commissions. * * * *

SECTION XL. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a volunteer officer has been appointed in the regular army to the same rank or grade which he may have held in the volunteer forces, or to any lower rank or grade, his name shall be borne on the army register with the date of his volunteer appointment, and he shall take rank as with continuous service from such date."

Meanwhile, the Senate, finding the House had taken no action on the bill passed by them on the fourteenth of March, passed another bill with the same title. This, so far as the Medical Department was concerned was essentially the

same as the substitute subsequently passed by the House, but differed materially as regards other departments. When the House substitute was reported back to the Senate, on the twenty-fourth of July, Mr. Wilson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute their second bill, which was agreed to. This necessitated a conference committee on the part of the two Houses, which was accordingly appointed on the twenty-fifth of July. This committee failed to come to any agreement, and were accordingly discharged and a new committee appointed on the twenty-seventh, which made a report which was adopted by the two houses, and the bill finally became a law on the twenty-eighth of July. The organization of the Medical Department was the same as has been given in section xxi of the bill passed by the House on the ninth of July, with the exceptions that sixty surgeons and one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons were provided for, instead of seventy surgeons and one hundred and forty assistant surgeons; and substituting the following clause for the corresponding one in the House bill:

"And all the original vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, shall be filled by selection by examination, from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of volunteers in the army of the United States two years during the late war."

The clause was also added from the Senate bill requiring the Surgeon General to be hereafter appointed by selection from the Medical Corps. The new offices created by this act were filled as follows: Surgeon Charles H. Crane was appointed Assistant Surgeon General on the twenty-eighth of July, and on the twenty-second of August Surgeon R. S. Satterlee was appointed Chief Medical Purveyor, and Surgeons C. McDougall, E. H. Abadie, Robert Murray and Charles Sutherland, assistant medical purveyors. To fill the vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon created by this law an examining board was called to meet in New York on the twentieth of September. The officers composing the detail were Surgeons Joseph B. Brown, H. R. Wirtz, A. Heger and Warren Webster. Surgeon Heger was subsequently relieved by Surgeon John Moore. This board continued its sessions until October 5, 1857, having during that time examined one hundred and sixty candidates, out of two hundred and seventy-two that were invited to present themselves. Of those examined, forty-eight were found qualified and recommended for appointment, ninety-one were rejected, and twenty-one withdrew after a partial examination.

By an epidemic of cholera which prevailed at Hart Island, New York Harbor, in the summer of 1866 the Medical Corps lost a young officer of great promise. Assistant Surgeon J. Theodore Calhoun died in the faithful performance of his duties on the nineteenth of July. In his official report of this epidemic Surgeon John J. Milhau thus speaks of his untimely death:

"Brevet Major J. Theodore Calhoun, assistant surgeon, United States army, died July 19, at 1 p. m., of cholera, after an illness of ten hours. He was faithfully attended by Brevet Major Warren Webster. The funeral cortege consisted of officers only, six of whom bore the coffin to the grave on the island. Thus ended the career of a kind hearted, energetic, conscientious and intelligent medical officer, whose services in the field and at the post had endeared him to all with whom he had served. He was stricken down while in the zealous discharge of his duties, and his memory will long be cherished by his old associates and his former patients."

Another officer, Assistant Surgeon J. E. McDonald, died of cholera at St. Louis, Missouri, on the tenth of September.

The death of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, which occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the twentieth of October, after a long and painful illness, left a vacant place in the ranks of the Medical Staff difficult to be filled. He was one of its most distinguished members, who during upwards of thirty-five years service had ever been foremost in all enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the Corps, and the dignity of the medical profession. So highly was he appreciated in the army that the War Department paid to his memory the unusual tribute of announcing his death in a general order, which was as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 27, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89.

The following notice of the decease of a distinguished officer of the Medical Department of the army, by the chief of his Department, is published to the army:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 23, 1866.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to report the death, at Cincinnati, on the 20th instant, of Brevet Brigadier General C. S. TRIPLER, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Department of the Lakes.

Entering the army as assistant surgeon, October, 1830, General TRIPLER served continuously for thirty-six years, during which time he held with credit to himself and advantage to the government, positions of high trust and responsibility, taking part in the Seminole war, the war with Mexico, the occupation of California, and being the first Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

His skilful administration and conscientious discharge of duty, has been rewarded by three brevets for 'faithful and meritorious services.' The Medical Corps possesses in his distinguished career a bright example of the union of great professional attainments, with the military zeal and pride of an officer, and those qualities which mark the christian gentleman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General."

General Tripler was born of English parents in New York city on the nineteenth of January, 1806. He was prepared for college, but through the failure of his father in business was compelled to abandon this intention, and thrown upon his own resources at an age when most youths are commencing their education. He supported himself for several years as a clerk in a drug store, and in 1823 commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Stephen Brown, of New York, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1827. After receiving his degree he served as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, where he highly distinguished himself during an epidemic of small-pox, carrying with him to his grave the marks left by his encounter with this malady. About this time, through the influence of a great uncle, he was offered a position in the Honorable East India Company's service, but this he declined, having already in view an appointment in the Medical Staff. He went very soon after this to West Point, where he entered the family of the late Surgeon Walter V. Wheaton, and studied the practical duties of a military surgeon with that officer until 1830, when he received an appointment as assistant surgeon. His subsequent career is so well known to the whole army as to need no mention here, but the following brief lines by the one who knew him best in this world, though not written with a view to publication, may appropriately be given to show that in private life he was not less exemplary than distinguished as a public man:

"He made many friends at West Point during the time he lived there, among the Professors as well as among the future officers of the army. He was always a student, though he described himself as a lazy boy, who learned nothing unless it was beaten into him. He certainly was beaten into the habit of study; he went through the mathematical course pursued by the cadets while he was at West Point; he afterwards learned the French language so as to be able to translate with fluency and elegance, the same with Italian and Spanish. He made no attempt to speak any but the Spanish. He was no mean musician. His great desire seemed to be to learn well what he did learn.

He wrote less than he studied, but his stores of knowledge were always at the service of his professional friends in civil life, who had less time than himself to give to books. As far as I know he printed but the following: 1. Remarks on Delirium Tremens, 1827, being his graduating Thesis, published by request. 2. A Treatise on the duties of physicians in regard to popular delusions. 3. A Treatise on the nature, cause and treatment of scurvy. 4. Manual for the medical officers of the army of the United States. Part I. Recruiting and the inspection of recruits, 1858. 5. Handbook for the military surgeon, 1861. These last two were incomplete, the latter on account of his going to the field at the beginning of the Rebellion, and the former being only the first part of the work, which he hoped to live to complete to his own satisfaction.

There is little more to say. Any record of Doctor Tripler should tell of prompt obedience of orders, of twenty-three years of service at one time without a leave, of

thirty years of devotion to his corps and to every duty to his country, of his services in three wars so ill rewarded.

He was not in the habit of talking about himself. He was one of the most self-denying and charitable of men, but no one would have dreamed it from anything he said. With nothing but his pay, he supported his own mother for twenty years and his wife's mother and sister for half that time, and never to his own wife mentioned the money which was sent each quarter with unfailing regularity. A devout christian, he avoided the subject of religion in general conversation most carefully only to make more telling some private talk which souls now on earth and many in Paradise listened to, to their eternal welfare. His own faith never wavered; he bore his painful sickness, his horrible pangs more than patiently, he bore them thankfully; when he was struck he gave the ring of the true metal, and so died."

A few months after his death the officers of the Corps caused a handsome monument to be erected over his grave in the cemetery at Detroit, Michigan.

Previous to the war of the Rebellion the only brevet ever conferred on a medical officer was in the case of Surgeon General Lawson, who at the close of the Mexican war was brevetted a brigadier general for "meritorious services" in the campaign which resulted in the capture of the city of Mexico. At the close of the Rebellion, however, owing to the persistent efforts of the Surgeon General, in which he received the cordial support of Mr. Stanton, the principle was at last recognized that medical officers who were equally exposed on the battle field with officers of the line, and were frequently called upon to face the more appalling dangers of pestilence in camp and hospitals, were equally entitled to some mark of distinction for the faithful discharge of duty with those of other branches of the service. Consequently, at the termination of the war and after the subsequent epidemics in 1866 the Medical Staff was not over looked in the distribution of these marks of distinction. The Surgeon General was brevetted a major general, twelve surgeons to the rank of brigadier general, fourteen surgeons and one assistant surgeon to the rank of colonel, fifty-three surgeons and assistant surgeons to the rank of lieutenant colonel, sixty-three assistant surgeons to the rank of major, and eight to the rank of captain.

The seventeenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, contained a clause, that "persons who have served as *assistant surgeons* three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain." Although not so intended, the phraseology of this clause had the effect of excluding from such eligibility all those who had served in the grade of surgeon, thus confining its benefits to but a small proportion of the volunteer medical officers. This was remedied by adding a section to a bill approved March 2, 1867, so as to make the clause in question read, "all persons who have served as *surgeons or* assistant surgeons, etc." By the same act military storekeepers, including those of the Medical Department were given the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

The nomination of Surgeon E. H. Abadie to be Assistant Medical Purveyor having failed of confirmation by the Senate, expired by constitutional limitation on the fourth of March, 1867, and he resumed his former position as surgeon. On the twentieth of July Surgeon J. H. Baxter, U. S. Volunteers, received the appointment to fill the vacancy.

The year 1867 was one of unusual fatality to the officers of the Medical Staff. Surgeon Robert O. Abbott, so well known as the efficient Medical Director of the Department of Washington throughout the war, died on the sixteenth of June, after a lingering illness. Few were better known in the army and none more universally beloved than this high minded and able officer and gentleman.

Severe epidemics of yellow fever at the south, and of cholera at the west, caused the loss of a number of valuable lives. No less than thirty-one medical officers were attacked with yellow fever while battling with that pestilence along the Gulf coast, of whom ten died. These were, Surgeon George Taylor, Surgeon-in-Chief of the District of Texas, who died at Galveston on the fifth of August; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Rowe, on the fifth of September, at Galveston; Assistant Surgeon J. Sim Smith, on the eighth of September, at Fort Jefferson, Florida; Assistant Surgeon Samuel Adams, on the ninth of September at Galveston; and six citizen physicians employed under contract. By cholera the army was deprived of the services of Assistant Surgeon G. M. McGill, who died, July 20, on the plains while *en route* with troops to New Mexico.

The last army board convened in New York city on the first of May, 1868. The detail was the same as in 1867, except that Assistant Surgeon Woodhull was substituted for Surgeon Warren Webster as recorder. Ninety-three candidates were invited to appear for examination, of whom sixty-three were examined. Fifteen were found qualified, forty were rejected, and eight withdrew after a partial examination.

There were still a large number of vacancies in the Corps, but in consequence of a section added to the Army Appropriation Bill approved March 3, 1869, these and others which have occurred since that time have never been filled. This clause was as follows:

"SECTION VI. *And be it further enacted*, That until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the * * Medical Department."

Just before the passage of this bill General R. S. Satterlee, Chief Medical Purveyor, and General C. McDougall, Assistant Medical Purveyor, were, by direction of the President, retired from active service. An effort was made in

Congress, on the twenty-second of March, to pass a bill restoring them to the active list, but it met with so much opposition that the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert C. Wood, a veteran surgeon of great experience and extensive acquirements, died in New York city of pneumonia on the twenty-eighth of March, 1869. General Wood was a native of Rhode Island, from which state he was appointed an assistant surgeon in May, 1825. For the first ten years of his service he was stationed at various posts in the northwestern territory, and being promoted surgeon, July, 1836, was ordered to Florida, where he remained until 1840. He was then stationed at Buffalo until 1845. He was surgeon of the fifth infantry at the commencement of the Mexican war, and organized and conducted the general hospital at Point Isabel during the Rio Grande campaign. In the latter part of the war he had direction of the general hospital at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was post surgeon at Fort McHenry, Maryland, from 1850 to 1854, and subsequently in the office of the Surgeon General until 1862, being frequently during this period on duty as Acting Surgeon General. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon General, June, 1862, and stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, in charge of the medical department of all the western armies until the close of the Rebellion. His last duty was as a member of the board to retire disabled officers, from which he was relieved and himself retired in February, 1869, a month before his death. In all his long service he was distinguished, adorning every high position which he occupied, and just before the close of his career was rewarded by the government with three brevets for faithful and meritorious services.

General Wood was soon followed to the grave by Surgeon John B. Porter, who died at Coventry, Connecticut, on the fifteenth of June. He entered the service as assistant surgeon in December, 1833, had highly distinguished himself during the Florida and Mexican wars, (especially during the prevalence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz in 1847) and as Medical Director of the forces in Utah from 1859 to 1861. He was retired in 1862 for "disability resulting from long and faithful service," and assigned as Medical Purveyor at Chicago, from which duty he was relieved in 1864, and passed the remainder of his life at his home in Connecticut.

To this roll of the departed the name of Surgeon Samuel G. I. De Camp was added on the eighth of September, 1872. For forty-eight years he had served his country as a medical officer, the last nine of which, however, were passed in retirement at his home at Saratoga, New York, where he died. His long and varied service had been performed with credit to himself and the Corps, and profit to his country.

A bill passed Congress on the fourth of March, 1872, to provide for the appointment of a Chief Medical Purveyor. It was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint by selection from the present assistant medical purveyors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief medical purveyor of the army, to fill the vacancy now existing. Nothing herein shall be construed to increase the pay of the officer appointed to fill said vacancy."

Assistant Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter was promoted to be Chief Medical Purveyor in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The large number of vacancies in the Medical Department rendered it impossible to supply all the military garrisons in the country and provide the necessary details for other duty, except by the employment of a large number of citizen physicians. It became therefore very advisable that the legislation forbidding promotion and appointment in the staff corps should be repealed, in so far as it referred to the Medical Department. The Surgeon General earnestly urged such action by Congress in his annual reports for 1870, 1871 and 1872, and it was strongly recommended in the latter year by both the Secretary of War and the President. Nevertheless, no action was taken thereon. At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced with this object in view, and one of them passed the Senate on the third of March, but the final adjournment of Congress taking place the next day, it failed to reach a vote in the House of Representatives.

There are at present (June, 1873) two vacancies in the grade of Assistant Medical Purveyor, five in that of surgeon, fifty-five in that of assistant surgeon and one in that of medical storekeeper; in all sixty-three, a reduction of the effective working force of the Department that cannot but be disastrous to the best interests of the Medical Staff and of the service at large.

We have now in a rapid manner sketched the more important events in the history of the Medical Staff, from its inception in 1775 to the present time. Want of space has prevented the consideration of much valuable material on file in the Surgeon General's Office, but as this is chiefly of a personal character, relating rather to individuals than to the corps at large, it was thought best to omit everything which was not of general interest either in the decision of disputed points, the establishment of precedent, or the maintenance of the high standard of the Corps and the profession. It now remains only to mention the work performed under the auspices of the Surgeon General's Bureau since the close of the war.

The Army Medical Museum has continued to increase in interest and importance from the date of its incipience. It is now permanently located

in the old Ford's theatre building, in which the lamented Lincoln was assassinated, which was purchased for this purpose in 1866, and having been completely refitted and rendered fire-proof, was opened to the public on the fourteenth of April, 1867. Since that time it has been visited yearly by many thousand persons, embracing not only the ordinary class of sight-seers, but also medical and scientific men from all parts of this country and Europe, by whom it is pronounced the most complete collection of the kind in the world. It is divided into sections embracing specimens in surgery, medicine, anatomy, microscopy and comparative anatomy. The surgical section contained on the first of July, 1872, six thousand and ninety-three preparations, embracing gun-shot fractures of every description, plaster casts showing the results of operations, tumors, calculi, missiles of war, surgical instruments of every variety and a large number of wet preparations illustrative of every description of surgical disease and injury. The medical section contained eleven hundred and twenty-five specimens and is especially rich in its illustrations of the diseases incident to camps and hospitals, though by no means confined to this speciality. In the microscopical division are nearly six thousand specimens carefully mounted and labelled, affording a wide field for the study of histology and medical and surgical pathology, which is being rapidly increased under the direction of able and experienced microscopists. The anatomical collection embraces nearly a thousand crania of existing tribes of Indians, a series of skulls from tumuli and many rare specimens of artificial deformities of the cranium, and will eventually become a rich field for ethnological research. In the section of comparative anatomy are two hundred and ninety-five complete skeletons of animals, and upwards of seven hundred crania of birds, reptiles, fishes and mammals. To all these should be added a complete collection of models of ambulances, litters and other appliances for the transportation of sick and wounded, artificial limbs of every known design, a collection of photographs illustrative of the result of operations, etc., etc.; making in all upwards of fifteen thousand specimens on the catalogue, which is being constantly increased by the receipt of new preparations from all parts of the country.

In the same building with the Museum is situated the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. At the commencement of the war this contained but about three hundred and fifty text books and journals. In October, 1865, the number of volumes was about eighteen hundred, since which time it has increased rapidly by purchase, donation and exchange, until at the present time it numbers about twenty-five thousand volumes and thirteen thousand single pamphlets, most of the latter being unbound theses. Among the former are six hundred and fifty-eight bound volumes of the Paris theses, and upwards of six

hundred volumes of pamphlets, making the total number of titles nearly forty thousand. About two thousand of the books are not of a professional character, being works on the history of the late war, on meteorology, on physics, and various public documents. The library is especially complete in its collection of American medical periodicals. It is open to the public under the same regulations as the Library of Congress. Its future depends to a great extent on the liberality of Congress, but it may be confidently expected that at no distant day it will be recognized as the standard medical library of this country and will compare not unfavorably with the best collections of the old world. To the industry and sound bibliographic judgment of Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, who has devoted his time to this work, in addition to the ordinary duties devolving upon his official position, much credit is to be given in connection with the selection of the books now composing the collection and the preparation of a complete catalogue of authors and an alphabetical index of subjects.

The army chemical laboratory is also situated in this building, and is employed in such chemical investigations as are needed from time to time by the Surgeon General, such as analyses of specimens of water sent to it from various parts of the country, the detection of adulterations in the various constituents of the soldier's ration and in medicines and other articles furnished by the Supply Table, etc., etc. It has, under the able direction of Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Craig, become a most useful and important adjunct to the Surgeon General's Office.

Since the close of the war the Surgeon General has printed, by authority of the Secretary of War, the following books:

Circular, No. 6. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, November 1, 1865. Report on the Extent and Nature of the Materials available for the preparation of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. Quarto, pp. 166.

Catalogue of the United States Army Medical Museum. Prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army. Washington, 1866. Quarto, pp. 960.

Circular, No. 5. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, May 4, 1867. Report on Epidemic Cholera in the Army of the United States during the year 1866. Quarto, pp. 65.

Circular, No 7. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, July 1, 1867. A Report on Amputations at the Hip-Joint in Military Surgery. Quarto, pp. 87.

Circular, No. 1. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, June 10, 1868. Report on Epidemic Cholera and Yellow Fever in the Army of the United States during the year 1867. Quarto, pp. 156.

Circular, No. 2. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, January 2, 1869. A Report on the Excisions of the Head of the Femur for gunshot injury. Quarto, pp. 141.

Circular, No. 4. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, December 5, 1870. Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with descriptions of Military Posts. Quarto, pp. 494.

Circular, No. 2. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, July 27, 1871. Approved Plans and Specifications for Post Hospitals. Quarto, pp. 14.

Circular, No. 3. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, August 17, 1871. Report of Surgical Cases treated in the Army of the United States from 1865 to 1871. Quarto, pp. 296.

Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, with an alphabetical index of subjects. Washington, 1872.

In addition to the above, during the period referred to there have been written by officers of the Medical Department the following special reports:

On the hygienic fitness of the present uniform and allowance of clothing for enlisted men. Washington, January 31, 1868.

A report made to the Commissioner of Agriculture on the Diseases of Cattle in the United States. 1869.

Report to the Surgeon General of the United States Army on the Magnesium and Electric Lights as applied to Photo-micrography. January 5, 1870.

Report to the Surgeon General of the United States Army on the Oxy-calcium Light as applied to Photo-micrography. June 4, 1870.

Report to the Surgeon General of the United States Army on certain points connected with the Histology of minute bloodvessels. July 6, 1870.

Report to the Surgeon General on an improved method of photographing Histological Preparations by Sunlight. 1871.

Report to the Secretary of War on Quarantine on the Southern and Gulf Coasts of the United States. December 4, 1872.

Report to the Surgeon General of the Army on the Minute Anatomy of two cases of Cancer. 1872.

"Copies of these publications have been distributed to medical officers of the army and navy, to a large number of volunteer surgeons who served during the war and to many colleges and learned societies. They have been adjudged at home and abroad to contain real and valuable additions to human knowledge on the special subjects of which they treat, and the demand for them has been so great, that the large editions printed proved insufficient and it was necessary to refuse copies to many applicants."

The work done in the microscopic section of the Museum in the direction of photo-micrography has also been very extensive and has been highly appreciated by the most eminent microscopists in all parts of the world, to whom copies of many of the photo-micrographs were sent. So have also the efforts made to disseminate a knowledge of the collections of the Museum by means of photographs, models of ambulances and hospitals, of improvements in artificial limbs and surgical appliances, which were exhibited at the Paris Exposition and sent to various governments and leading societies in Europe. A collection of

four volumes of photographs, illustrating every kind of surgical injury, modes of repair and the results obtained by conservative surgery, has been distributed in this manner and met with the most flattering reception from such professional leaders as Larrey, Legouest, Longmore, Pouchet, Parkes and others. All of this work, however, important and valuable as it is, has been subordinate to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" of which the first part, embracing two large quarto volumes, has just been published and is now being distributed. It is yet too early to ascertain the verdict of the professional world on this great storehouse of facts relative to military medicine and surgery, but the results of the past warrant us in believing that a like appreciation will be shown to the labors of the distinguished compilers of these volumes and still greater credit accrue to the Medical Department from their publication than have already been accorded to their predecessors.

The work above spoken of has been of such a character as to be of comparatively little interest outside of the medical and scientific world. In addition the Medical Bureau since the war has been engaged in other labors which appeal most forcibly to the sympathies of the community at large. The "Record and Pension Division" of the Surgeon General's Office has been the means of furnishing information in many thousand cases of application for pension for disease or disability contracted during the war, verifying from its admirably kept records the justice of the claim or protecting the government in the event of a fraudulent application. From July 1, 1865, to April 30, 1873, applications for information from the various departments of the government, as well as from the parties concerned, have been made in two hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-five cases. Answers have been returned in two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine of these, leaving but eleven hundred and six unreturned at the last date. These came from the following offices:

	RECEIVED.	RETURNED.	REMAINING.
Adjutant General,	74,464,	74,167,	297.
Commissioner of Pensions,	140,096,	139,294,	802.
Paymaster General,	11,972,	11,972,	
Miscellaneous,	11,863,	11,856,	7.

The supplying of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was placed in charge of the Medical Department at an early period during the war. Up to the thirtieth of April, 1873, there had been furnished the following number and variety:

Arms, 3,177; Legs, 5,894; Feet, 59; Apparatus for resections, 234: making a total of 9,364.

While these pages are passing through the press, information is received that two more officers of the Corps have passed away from the scene of their earthly usefulness. Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills, after thirty-nine years faithful service, in which he held many positions of trust and importance, died at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the twenty-ninth of April. The following memorial circular, recently issued, gives the history of his military career:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 5, 1873.

The Surgeon General announces with regret to the Medical Corps the death of one of its senior members, Surgeon and Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills, which occurred at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the 28th of April.

Receiving his commission as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in April, 1834, Surgeon Mills' service extended over a period of thirty-nine years, during which it was his fortune to take part in the Florida war, the war with Mexico, the Utah expedition of 1858 (as Medical Director) and the war of the Rebellion. He was Medical Director of the Department of Tennessee (General Grant's Army) at the time of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and in December, 1864, was appointed Medical Inspector General, the duties of which position he discharged most satisfactorily. In November, 1864, the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel and in April, 1865, that of Brigadier General were conferred upon him for faithful and meritorious services.

Possessed of unflinching determination and courage and guided by professional abilities of a high order, his administration of the trusts confided to him was marked by a prompt efficiency and sound judgment that secured successful results, even under the most adverse circumstances.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army."

Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin died of heart disease in the field while chief medical officer of the forces operating against the Modoc Indians in Oregon. As Medical Purveyor of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 and 1863 he contributed greatly by his efficient management of this important charge to the admirable medical service of the campaigns in which that army was engaged, and subsequently as surgeon in charge of the hospital transports "Baltic" and "J. K. Barnes" superintended the transfer of many thousand sick and wounded soldiers from various points at the south to northern hospitals, performing all his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Department. His excellent personal traits caused him to be as much beloved as he was officially respected.

Ninety-eight years have now elapsed since the first humble beginning of

the Army Medical Department at the siege of Boston. The successors of those pioneers in American military surgery can say with pride that during that long period they have taken no step backward. Under the leadership of such wise and accomplished chiefs as MORGAN, SHIPPEN, COCHRAN, TILTON, LOVELL and LAWSON the Corps steadily advanced from the inchoate condition of its birth to the comparative perfection in organization, discipline and learning to which it had attained on the outbreak of the Rebellion. Under their equally distinguished successors, who were forced to meet the emergencies of a gigantic campaign with an experience gained on the most limited scale, the Corps proved true to its past record, and has astonished the world, not less by the vastness of its operations than by the success of their accomplishment. During the Revolution we but copied the systems in vogue in European armies, and unavailingly endeavored to adapt them to the partisan warfare which characterized the campaigns of that period. To-day the great surgeons of Europe recognize their indebtedness to us for much that constitutes progress in military medicine, hygiene and surgery, and European governments send special commissions to avail themselves of the vast treasures of experience accumulated by the Medical Department in our last great war. In the past history of the Medical Corps, in the gradual increase of its reputation and usefulness, in the high esteem in which it has always been held by the rest of the army, in the distinguished names which have adorned its ranks, as well as in the encomiums which have recently been so freely accorded to it, there is every encouragement to maintain a high standard of individual and professional integrity, and the *esprit du corps* which is so important an element of its very existence.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

A.

REGISTER OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO SERVED TO THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION AND WERE DISCHARGED IN 1783.

As it is impossible at this date to ascertain the names of all the medical officers who served during the Revolutionary war, those only are given in the following table who are known to have been honorably discharged at the termination of hostilities. The list has been obtained from Force's American Archives, from pension returns and Revolutionary muster rolls. The roster of hospital surgeons is believed to be very nearly complete; that of the regimental medical officers is necessarily imperfect from lack of data to ascertain to what regiments many officers were attached, from the want of uniformity in the nomenclature of regiments, and from the fact that during the last year of the war many officers availed themselves of the indefinite furlough granted to all officers, and were never discharged at all.

The hospital officers are arranged according to rank, those attached to regiments by states.

GENERAL STAFF.

Director.

JOHN COCHRAN, of New York.

Deputy Director.

DAVID OLYPHANT, of South Carolina.

Physician to the Army.

JAMES CRAIK, of Virginia.

Purveyor.

THOMAS BOND, of Pennsylvania.

Assistant Purveyors.

Isaac Ledyard, of New York, N. Brownson, of South Carolina.

Apothecary General.

ANDREW CRAIGIE, of New York.

Apothecaries.

J. B. Cutting, of New York, Henry C. Flagg, of South Carolina.

Hospital Surgeons.

1. Malachi Treat, of New York,
2. Charles McKnight, of New York.
3. Peter Fayssoux, of South Carolina.
4. James Tilton, of Delaware.
5. Samuel Adams, of Mass.
6. David Townshend, of Mass.
7. Henry Latimer, of Delaware.
8. Philip Turner, of Connecticut.
9. William Burnet, of New Jersey.
10. John Warren, of Mass.
11. William Eustis, of Mass.
12. George Draper, of New York.
13. Barnabas Binney, of Penn.
14. Robert Johnson, of Penn.
15. William Read, of South Carolina.
16. Joseph Young, of New York.
17. Goodwin Wilson, of Penn.
18. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland.
19. Samuel Edmondston, of Maryland.
20. George Campbell, of New York.
21. Thomas T. Tucker, of South Carolina.
22. Samuel Vickers, of South Carolina.
23. William Barnett, of New Jersey.
24. Thomas Tillotson, of Maryland.

Hospital Surgeon's Mates.

Andrew Caldwell, of Penn.
W. Hooker Smith, do
John A. Saple, do
George Stevenson, do
Joseph Savage, of Virginia.
George Yates, do
Samuel J. Axson, of South Carolina.
Charles Lochman, do

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Surgeons.

Mathew Mans, of Penn. Invalid Corps.
Robert R. Henry, First N. H. Regiment.
Ebenezer Stockton, Second N. H. do
Azel Washburn, Warner's N. H. do
Joseph Fisk, First Mass. do
John Hart, Second do do
Samuel Whitwell, Third Mass. do
Daniel Shute, Fourth do do
James B. E. Finley, Fifth do do
Henry Adams, Sixth do do
Samuel Finley, Seventh do do
John Thomas, Eighth do do
John Duffield, Crane's do Artillery.
Samuel Tenney, First R. I. Regiment.
David Adams, Durkee's Conn. do
Noah Coleman, C. Webb's do do
Timothy Mather, Swift's do do
John Rose, Webb's do do
John Noyes, Starr's do do
Thomas Skinner, Russell's do do
John R. Watrous, Wyllis' do do
Ebenezer Crosby, Guard's do do
Caleb Sweet, First New York do
Daniel Minnema, Second do do
Kenlock Woodruff, Third do do
John T. Vache, Fourth do do
Ebenezer Elmer, Third New Jersey Reg't.
John McDowell, First Penn. do
Richard Allison, Second do do
James Jones, Third do do
Alexander Stewart, Third do do
Reading Beatty, Fourth do Artillery.
James Davidson, Fifth do Regiment.
Joseph Brown, Seventh do do
Hugh Martin, Eighth do do
Andrew Ladley, Twelfth do do
Alexander McCoskey, Artificer do
Thomas McCalla, Fourth Penn. Dragoons.
William Adams, —— do Artillery.
Reuben Gilder, First Delaware Regiment.
Louis Denwood, Maryland Infantry.
William Kilty, do do
Walter Warfield, do do
Thomas Chryslie, First Virginia Regiment.
David Holmes, Second do do
Joseph Davis, Third do do
Robert Rose, First Va. Light Dragoons.
John Trezvant, Second Va. do
James Wallace, Third do do
Alexander Skinner, Lee's Va. Legion.
Joseph Blyth, First N. C. Regiment.
William McClure, do do Dragoons. (?)

Surgeons—Continued.

Samuel Cook, Fifth New York Regiment.
Thomas Reed, Livingston's N. Y. do
Nicholas Schuyler, Hazen's do do
Jacob Harris, First New Jersey do
Garret Tunison, Second do do
James Martin, South Carolina Infantry.
Frederick Sunn, do do
James Houston, do do
Benjamin Tetard, do do

Surgeons whose regiments are unknown.

Ezekiel Brown, of Mass.
Daniel Bartlet, do
John Crane, do
Walter Hastings, do
Abijah Richardson, do
Thaddeus Thompson, do
Timothy Hosmer, of Connecticut.
Peter Turner, of Rhode Island.
William McGaw, of Penn.
Peter Peres, do
John R. B. Rodgers, of Penn.
Ezekiel Hame, of Maryland.
Richard Pindell, do
Cornelius Baldwin, of Virginia.
Mace Clement, do
George Munroe, do
Bazil Middleton, do
James Fergus, of North Carolina.
James W. Green, do
Solomon Halling, do

Regimental Surgeon's Mates.

David Allen, First N. H. Regiment.
William Laughlin, First Mass. Reg't.
Origen Brigham, Second do
Francis L. B. Goodwin, Third do
Isaac G. Graham, Sproats' do
Ebenezer Ballentine, Tupper's Mass. Re't.
Justus Starrs, First Conn. Regiment.
Joseph Higgins, Second Conn. do
Isaac Bronson, Sheldon's do do
Eneas Manson, Webb's do do
Nicholas U. Bogart, First R. I. Reg't.
John Elliot, First New York do
Robert Harris, First Penn. do
John Wilkins, Third do do
Aaron Woodruff, Twelfth Penn. do
Joseph Thompson, Fourth Penn. Drag's.
Christopher Taylor, Invalid Corps.
Alexander Smith, Maryland Infantry.
Nathan Smith, Posey's Va. Regiment.
Claiborne Vaughan, First Va. Lt. Drag's.

B.

REGISTERS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY.

In the following tables an attempt has been made to give the military history of every officer of the Corps since the organization of the first infantry in 1789. For convenience sake they are divided into three parts, the first embracing the period before the establishment of the office of Surgeon General, the second the three years from 1818 to 1821, and the third the period after the reorganization of the Corps in the latter year. Although this arrangement necessitates the repetition of a number of names it was found necessary, as the designations and duties of medical officers differed so much in each of these periods as to render it impracticable to place them all under one heading. The first of the following registers is as correct as it can be made, in view of the absence of any official Army Register previous to 1800, except two in manuscript, both of which were imperfect. The most of the information about the medical officers of this period has been obtained from Gardner's "Dictionary of the Army," and it is probable that some names have been omitted. The second and third registers are believed to be complete, being taken entirely from the official records of the War Department.

I. FROM 1789 TO 1818.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Physician General.			
JAMES CRAIK,.....19 July, 1798	Hos. sur. rev. army 1776 Ch. hos. phy'n..... 6 Oct. 1780 Ch. phy'n & sur. of army ..... 3 Mar. 1781	Va.....	Disbanded .....15 June, 1800.
Physician and Surgeon General.			
JAMES TILTON..... 11 June, 1813	Hos. sur. rev. army 1776 Hos. phy'n & sur... 6 Oct. 1780	Del ...	Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
Apothecary General.			
FRANCIS LE BARRON..11 June, 13	Sur. mate, U. S. N.. Dec. 1800 Gar. sur. mate .....26 Mar. 1802 Gar. sur..... Dec. 1808	Mass..	Prov. ret..... June, 1815.
Assistant Apothecaries General.			
David Neilson..... 3 Dec. 12	.....	Penn..	Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
James Cutbush..... 2 Aug. 14	.....	Penn..	Prov. ret ..... May, 1815.
Christopher Backus..12 Aug.	.....	La	Prov. ret ..... June, 1815.
Richard Brownell.....16 Nov.	.....	.....	Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Joseph West.....16 Nov.	Gar. sur. mate.....10 June, 1809	N. Y...	Died .....17 Dec. 1814.
David Low.....16 Nov.	.....	.....	Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Cornelius Cunningham June, 15	Gar. sur. mate.....15 Oct. 1810	D. C...	Resigned .....31 Mar. 1820.
Surgeons.			
Richard Allison ...29 Sep. 1789	Sur. rev. army	Penn..	Inf. reg .....29 Sep. 1789. Gen. Staff ..... Apr. 1792. Out of service in..... 1798.
Joseph Waldo..... Mar. 91	Sur. under the confederation ..... 9 Aug. 1787	.....	Levies of..... 1791. Disbanded ..... 1792.
John Elliott..... Mar.	Sur. mate, inf. reg...29 Sep. 1789	N. Y...	1 inf..... Mar. 1791. Disbanded ..... June, 1802.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.			
John F. Carmichæl Mar. 1792	Sur. mate, 1 inf., ...29 Sep. 1789	N. J...	3 sub. leg ..... Mar. 1792.
	Sur. mate, 2 inf..... Mar. 1791		4 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Post sur..... Mar. 1799.
			Retained in 3 inf..... Feb. 1801.
			Gar. sur ..... Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....27 June, 1804.
John M. Scott..... Apr.	Sur. mate, inf. reg..29 Sep. 1789	N. J...	2 sub. leg ..... Apr. 1792.
			Resigned..... Jan. 1797.
Nathan Hayward..... Apr.	Sur.mate under con-	Mass..	3 sub. leg ..... Apr. 1792.
	federation..... 1 May, 1787		Resigned ..... May, 1796.
	Sur. mate. art. bat..29 Sep. 1789		
Charles Brown..... 2 June,94	Sur. mate levies..... 1791	Penn..	1 art. & eng..... 2 June, 1794.
	Sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792		Disbanded ..... 1 June, 1802.
Joseph Phillips..... June,96	Sur. mate levies..... 1791	N. J...	3 sub. leg ..... June, 1796.
	Sur. mate,1 sub.leg.11 Apr. 1792		3 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Disbanded ..... 1 June, 1802.
George Gillaspie..... 3 Mar. 97	.....	N. Y...	2 inf..... 3 Mar. 1797.
			Trans. to Navy..... Mar. 1798.
William McCoskry....30 Apr. 98	Sur. mate levies..... 1791	Penn..	2 inf.....30 Apr. 1798.
	Sur mate, 2 inf..... Mar. 1792		Resigned ..... 1 Feb. 1802.
James Scanlan.....14 June,	.....	Md.....	2 art. & eng.....14 June, 1798.
			Disbanded ..... 1 June, 1802.
John Chetwood..... 1 Apr. 99	.....	N. J...	11 inf..... 1 Apr. 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Francis H. Peyton..... July,	.....	Va.....	7 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Oliver Mann..... July,	.....	Mass..	15 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Robert Geddes..... July,	.....	Md.....	9 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Joseph Trowbridge... July,	.....	Conn..	13 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Edward Conrad..... July,	.....	Va.....	8 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Charles Blake..... July,	.....	Mass..	14 inf..... July, 1799.
			Ret. as sur.mate 1 inf Mar. 1801.
			In 2 art & eng..... Oct. 1801.
			Retained..... Apr. 1802.
			Resigned ..... June, 1805.
William Hurst..... Sep.	.....	Penn..	10 inf..... Sep. 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Samuel Finley..... Sep.	.....	N. Y...	12 inf..... Sep. 1799.
			Resigned ..... 1800.
Roger Cutler.....24 Apr. 1800	.....	N. C...	6 inf.....24 Apr. 1800.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
David Davis..... Mar. 02	Sur.mate, 1 sub.leg. 1796	.....	Post surg..... Mar. 1802.
	4 inf..... Nov. 1796		Resigned .....20 Jan. 1808.
Oliver H. Spencer..... 9 Oct. 04	.....	La.....	Gar. sur ..... 9 Oct. 1804.
			Resigned .....20 June, 1814.
Isaac Davis.....12 Dec. 08	.....	Penn..	6 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned .....21 May, 1813.
			Sur. 3 inf.....21 May, 1814.
			Died,Montgom'y,Ala21 July, 1814.
Alfred Thruston.....12 Dec.	Sur. mate, 7 inf....13 Mar. 1807	Tenn..	7 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned ..... 9 Feb. 1812.
Dennis Claude.....12 Dec.	Sur. mate .....24 Mar. 1804	Md.....	Lt. art. reg..... Dec. 1808.
			Resigned ..... Oct. 1810.
Smith Cutter.....12 Dec.	.....	N. Y...	Rifle reg.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned .....18 Apr. 1811.
Josiah D. Foster.....12 Dec.	.....	Mass..	4 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Hos. sur .....25 Apr. 1812.
			Died ..... 1813.
William Upshaw.....12 Dec.	.....	Va.....	5 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned .....10 June, 1811.
Lewis Dunham.....12 Dec.	.....	N. J...	Lt. Drag.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Ret. in lt. art ..... May, 1815.
			Resigned .....21 May, 1819.
Francis Le Barron..... Dec.	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802	.....	Gar. sur ..... Dec. 1808.
			Promoted.....11 June, 1813.
John Moncure Daniel 7 July, 09	.....	Va.....	Hos. sur ..... 7 July, 1809.
			Died ..... 8 Oct. 1813.
Richard Shubrick..... 8 Aug.	.....	S. C...	3 inf..... 8 Aug. 1809.
			Died ..... May, 1814.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.			
James V. Stewart..... Feb. 11	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Feb. 1807	Md....	Lt. art..... Feb. 1811.
			Died, Fort Penn, Del.24 Dec. 1812.
Adam Hays.....10 Feb. 12	Sur. U. S. N.....28 Sep. 1811	Penn..	5 inf.....10 Feb. 1812.
			Hos. sur .....30 Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
John Irwin.....	.....	Ky.....	Hos. sur ..... 1812.
			Act.Sur.Gen.Ky.Vol.
			Killed at riverRaisin22 Jan. 1813.
Adam G. Goodlet, jr...10 Feb.	Sur. mate, 9 inf.....12 Dec. 1808	Ky.....	7 inf.....10 Feb. 1812.
			Ret. in 3 inf ..... May, 1815.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1817.
James Norcum.....12 Mar.	.....	N. C...	10 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 1813.
Alex. Montgomery....12 Mar.	.....	Ky.....	17 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Killed, under Gen'l Winchester, at river Raisin.....22 Jan. 1813.
Wm. Wilmot Hall.....24 Mar.	.....	Md.....	Rifle reg.....24 Mar. 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate .....21 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Giles Gridley..... 9 Apr.	.....	Mass..	25 inf..... 9 Apr. 1812.
			Dropped .....15 Feb. 1814.
Samuel Clarke.....14 Apr.	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur .....14 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1812.
Ephraim Brewster....14 Apr.	.....	.....	.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Died.....11 Sep. 1812.
Fenn Deming.....14 Apr.	.....	N. Y...	15 inf.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Stephen D. Beekman.14 Apr.	.....	N. Y...	13 inf.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1812.
Garret E.Pendergrast25 Apr.	.....	Penn..	Hos. sur .....25 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 3 May, 1814.
James C. Bronaugh...28 Apr.	.....	Va.....	12 inf.....28 Apr. 1812.
			Hos. sur .....15 Apr. 1814.
			Promoted.....18 Apr. 1818.
David C. Ker.....30 Apr.	.....	Va.....	Hos. sur .....30 Apr. 1812.
			Retained ..... May, 1815.
			Post sur. (declined).. Apr. 1818.
Jacob De LaMotta..... 1 May,	.....	S. C...	2 art ..... 1 May, 1812.
			Ret.as sur.mate,4 inf. (declined)..... Sep. 1815.
Joseph Lovell.....15 May,	.....	Mass..	9 inf.....15 May, 1812.
			Hos. sur .....30 June, 1814.
			Sur. Gen.....18 Apr. 1818.
Samuel Gilliland.....15 May,	.....	Penn..	16 inf.....15 May, 1812.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Wm. Henry Brown...15 May,	.....	Va.....	20 inf.....15 May, 1812.
			Resigned ..... 2 July, 1813.
John Young..... 4 June,	.....	Md.....	14 inf..... 4 June, 1812.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Wm. Horace Buckner 6 July,	.....	Va.....	2 lt. drag ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Ret. as sur. mate ..... Sep. 1815.
			4 inf..... Sep. 1816.
			Post sur ..... Apr. 1818.
Joseph F. Lee..... 6 July,	.....	S. C...	18 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned .....15 May, 1813.
George Bates..... 6 July,	.....	Mass..	21 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1812.
Silas Fuller..... 6 July,	.....	Conn..	23 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Samuel Akerly..... 6 July,	.....	N. Y...	Hos. sur..... 6 July, 1812.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
John Watts, jr..... 6 July,	.....	N. Y...	3 art ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned .....15 Apr. 1813.
John Parker Gough.. 6 July,	.....	S. C...	Hos. sur ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... Aug. 1813.
Wm. H. Williams..... July,	.....	N. C...	24 inf..... July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... 9 Sep. 1812.
George Phillips.....14 Sep.	.....	Ga	8 inf.....14 Sep. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 3 Nov. 1812.
Jonathan Shaw.....29 Sep.	.....	Vt	11 inf.....29 Sep. 1812.
			Neg'ed by Senate .... 3 Feb. 1813.
John Y. Lansing..... 1 Oct.	.....	N. Y...	13 inf..... 1 Oct. 1812.
			Resigned .....21 Sep. 1814.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.			
Julius R. Shumate...31 Dec. 12	Sur. mate, U. S. N.. 4 Jan. 1810	Penn..	22 inf.....31 Dec. 1812.
			Killed ..... 1 Sep. 1813.
Southworth Harlow..31 Dec.	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802	Mass..	8 inf.....31 Dec 1812.
			1st lt. 21 inf..... 1812.
			Resigned ..... Apr. 1813.
Levi Rogers.....28 Jan. 13	.....	Ohio ..	19 inf.....28 Jan. 1813.
			Dismissed .....30 Sep. 1813.
Sylvester Day.....13 Mar.	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 1807	Vt	5 inf.....13 Mar. 1813.
			Post sur ..... 1818.
William M. Ross.....18 Mar.	Sur. mate, 23 inf... 6 July, 1812	N. Y...	Hos. sur .....18 Mar. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Tobias P. Cambridge. Mar.	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1812	Penn..	Lt. art..... Mar. 1813.
	Resigned .....20 Jan. 1813		Hos. sur. mate..... Sep. 1814.
			Prov. ret..... Sep. 1815.
			Resigned ..... 1 May, 1816.
Samuel Shaw..... 6 Apr.	.....	Vt	Hos. sur ..... 6 Apr. 1813.
			Retained ..... Sep. 1815.
			Post sur .....18 Apr. 1818.
			Resigned .....31 Dec. 1818.
Gordon P. Spencer.... 7 Apr.	.....	N. H..	11 inf..... 7 Apr. 1813.
			Dismissed .....30 Jan. 1815.
William R. Waring...11 Apr.	.....	S. C...	8 inf.....11 Apr. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John Hamm.....16 Apr.	.....	Ohio ..	27 inf.....16 Apr. 1813.
			Trans. to 19 inf..... 1814.
			Resigned ..... 6 July, 1814.
Henry Skinner.....24 Apr.	Sur. mate, 2 inf.....30 July, 1807	.....	2 inf.....24 Apr. 1813.
			Resigned .....11 July, 1814.
Jotham Forbes.....30 Apr.	.....	Mass..	34 inf..... .....30 Apr. 1813.
			Resigned ..... Aug. 1814.
Perley F. Groves.....30 Apr.	.....	Me	33 inf.....30 Apr. 1813.
			Resigned ..... 1 Aug. 1814.
William Turner..... Apr.	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1810	Md.....	17 inf..... Apr. 1813.
			Resigned .....31 Jan. 1815.
Thomas Lawson..... May,	Sur. mate, U. S. N.. 1 May, 1809	Va	6 inf..... May, 1813.
	6 inf .....28 Jan. 1811		Retained ..... May, 1815.
Hozea Blood..... 5 May,	Hos. sur. mate ..... 6 July, 1812	Ky.....	Hos. sur ..... 5 May, 1813.
			Ret. as post sur ..... May, 1816.
			Died.....12 Sep. 1816.
John White.....17 May,	.....	Md.....	32 inf.....17 May, 1813.
			Resigned ..... Nov. 1813.
Elijah Butts.....20 May,	.....	Conn..	37 inf.....20 May, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William McCaw.....20 May,	Sur. mate, 18 inf.... 1 May, 1812	S. C...	Hos. sur .....20 May, 1813.
			Dismissed.....22 Mar. 1814.
George D. Proctor.....11 June,	.....	Ga	Hos. sur .....11 June, 1813.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
Peleg S. Mason.....29 June,	.....	Vt	31 inf.....29 June, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Benj. Waterhouse.....29 June,	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur .....29 June, 1813.
			Prov. ret..... May, 1815.
Thomas Akin.....29 June,	.....	S. C...	Hos. sur .....29 June, 1813.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
Martin Jennison..... 1 July,	.....	.....	29 inf..... July, 1813.
			Resigned .....30 June, 1814.
John R. Martin..... 2 July,	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur ..... 2 July, 1813.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
Marcus C. Buck..... 2 July,	.....	Va	20 inf..... 2 July, 1813.
			Ret. in 4 inf..... May, 1815.
			Resigned ..... 4 Sep. 1815.
Thomas P. Hall.....10 July,	.....	Md.....	36 inf.....10 July, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Truman Powell.....19 July,	.....	Vt	30 inf.....19 July, 1813.
			Resigned .....11 Jan. 1814.
Wright Tucker.....19 July,	.....	.....	35 inf.....19 July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... 5 Oct. 1813.
Samuel McKeehan...29 July,	Sur. mate, O. Vol...	Ohio ..	18 inf.....29 July, 1813.
			Resigned .....18 Jan. 1815.
Squier Lea..... 1 Aug.	.....	.....	44 inf..... 1 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Amasa Trowbridge... 1 Aug.	.....	N. Y...	21 inf..... 1 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Ezekiel W. Bull..... 9 Aug.	.....	D. C...	Hos. sur ..... 9 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.			
Samuel A. Walsh..... 9 Aug. 13	.....	N. Y...	Sur. Mil. Acad..... 9 Aug. 1813.
			Retained ..... May, 1816.
			Post sur ..... Apr. 1818.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1820.
Wm. Newton Mercer Aug.	Hos. sur. mate.....18 May, 1813	Va	22 inf..... Aug. 1813.
			Trans. to 19 inf..... 1814.
			Hos. sur .....22 Nov. 1814.
			Ret. as post sur ..... May, 1816.
John Neilson.....30 Sep.	Gar. sur. mate..... Aug. 1799	N. Y...	41 inf.....30 Sep. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William Thomas.....18 Feb. 14	Hos. sur. mate..... 7 July, 1809	N. Y...	Hos. sur .....18 Feb. 1814.
			Ret. as sur. rifle reg.. Sep. 1815.
			Resigned .....15 Nov. 1816.
Foster Swift.....18 Feb.	.....	Mass..	Gar. sur .....18 Feb. 1814.
			Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
Daniel Turney..... Feb.	Sur. mate, 19 inf...31 Dec. 1812	Ohio ..	2 rifles..... Feb. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Moses H. Elliott.....11 Mar.	.....	Mass..	40 inf.....11 Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
			Post sur ..... 7 Nov. 1816.
			Sur. 4 inf ..... Oct. 1817.
Henry Huntt.....17 Mar.	.....	Md.....	Hos. sur .....17 Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
Thomas G. Watkins..17 Mar.	.....	Tenn..	3 rifles.....17 Mar. 1814.
			Resigned ..... Nov. 1814.
Phinehas Woodbury. Mar.	Sur. mate, 25 inf... 6 July, 1812	Vt.....	25 inf..... Mar. 1814.
			Ret. in 8 inf..... May, 1815.
			Died..... 1818.
Louis Liv'ston Near.. Mar.	Sur. mate, 2 art..... 6 July, 1812	Del ...	4 rifles..... Mar. 1814.
			Ret.—(declined)..... May, 1815.
Egbert H. Bell..... Mar.	Sur. mate, 10 inf...12 Mar. 1812	N. C...	10 inf..... Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Alexander Blair..... Mar.	Sur. mate, 5 inf..... 6 July, 1812	Penn..	5 inf..... Mar. 1814.
			Ret. as hos. sur. mate (declined) ..... Sep. 1815.
Jabez W. Heustis..... 2 Apr.	.....	La	2 inf..... 2 Apr. 1814.
			Resigned .....31 Mar. 1815.
			Post sur .....12 Nov. 1817.
Edward Scull..... .... 8 Apr.	Sur. Ind. vol..... 7 Nov. 1811	Penn..	19 inf..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Trans. to 22 inf..... 1814.
			1 inf..... May, 1815.
			Died, Pass Christian, Miss.....28 Nov. 1815.
Hugh Stanard.....19 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate.....20 May, 1813	N. Y....	26 inf.....19 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John Rogers..... Apr.	Hos. sur. mate.....15 July, 1813	Del.....	22 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Aaron M. Smith.....21 Apr.	.....	.....	27 inf.....21 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John Trevètt.....18 Apr.	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 Apr. 1814	Del.....	Post sur .....18 Apr. 1814.
			Prov. ret. as sur. mate June, 1815.
Charles Marvin..... Apr.	Sur. mate, 19 inf... Mar. 1812	Ohio ..	26 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Trans. to 1 rifles ..... May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Henry F. Hall..... Apr.	Sur. mate, 32 inf...17 May, 1813	Md.....	42 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Franklin Bache..... Apr.	Sur. mate, 32 inf...17 May, 1813	Penn..	32 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Ret. in 2 inf ..... May, 1815.
			Resigned ..... 1 July, 1816.
William H. Wilson... Apr.	Hos. sur. mate.....25 Apr. 1812	N. Y...	45 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Nathaniel L. Boulden Apr.	Hos. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1813	.....	28 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John L. Ford .....21 May,	.....	Del	Hos sur .....21 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Stephen Rapalje.....14 June,	Sur. 2 N. Y. vol..... 1813	N. Y....	46 inf.....14 June, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William Purris.....21 June,	.....	Tenn..	39 inf.....21 June, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Pryor Quarles.....25 June,	.....	Va	35 inf.....25 June, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Thomas G. Mower.....30 June,	Sur. mate, 9 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812	Mass..	9 inf.....30 June, 1814.
			Ret. in 6 inf..... May, 1815.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.			
Jas. H. McCulloh, jr..17 July, 14		Md.....	Gar. sur .....17 July, 1814.
			Disbanded .....24 Apr. 1816.
Rogers M. Byrne.....20 July,		N. Y...	47 inf.....20 July, 1814.
			30 inf..... Nov. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
			Re-ap.sur.mate 5 inf. Nov. 1817.
German Senter..... 9 July,	Sur. mate, 3 art .....14 Apr. 1812	Mass..	29 inf..... 9 July, 1814.
			Ret. as post sur ..... May, 1816.
Harry C. Bradford..... July,	Sur. mate, 24 inf... 9 Aug. 1813	Ohio ..	24 inf..... July, 1814.
			Resigned .....14 Apr. 1815.
James Mease..... 2 Sep.		Penn..	Hos. sur ..... 2 Sep. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John McCall..... Sep.	Sur. mate, 13 inf..15 Apr. 1812	N. Y...	13 inf..... Sep. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Hanson Catlett..... Sep.	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1804	Ky.....	1 inf..... Sep. 1814.
	Resigned.....23 Nov. 1804		Ret. as post sur ..... May, 1816.
	Sur. mate.....18 Feb. 1813		
John Gale.....	Sur. mate, 23 inf... 6 July, 1812	N. H...	34 inf..... 1814.
			Ret.sur. mate 3 inf... Sep. 1815.
			Sur. rifle reg..... Apr. 1818.
Arnold Elzey.....17 May, 15	Gar. sur. mate .....15 Apr. 1814	D. C...	Hos. sur .....17 May, 1815.
			Died..... 6 June, 1818.
Jonathan S. Cool.....24 Apr. 16	Gar. sur. mate .....28 Jan. 1811	N. J...	Post sur .....24 Apr. 1816.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1816.
Alexander Wälcott... Apr.	Gar. sur. mate.....25 Mar. 1812	Conn..	Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
			Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 1817.
Lemuel B. Clark..... Apr.	Gar. sur. mate..... 4 Jan. 1808	Md.....	Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
			Resigned .....18 Oct. 1817.
Solomon Walcott..... Apr.	Gar. sur. mate ..... 8 Apr. 1814	Del	Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
			Resigned .....15 Nov. 1816.
William Turner..... Apr.	Gar. sur. mate .....29 Sep. 1812	R. I....	Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
Thomas J. C. Monroe May,	Sur. mate, 6 inf.....12 Sep. 1811	.....	Post sur ..... May, 1816.
	Gar. sur. mate ..... Apr. 1814		
William C. Lane..... Aug.	Gar. sur. mate.....15 Sep. 1814	.....	Post sur ..... Aug. 1816.
			Resigned .....14 Nov. 1818.
William S. Madison.. Oct.	Sur. mate, 17 inf... 2 Dec. 1812	Ky.....	3 inf..... Oct. 1816.
Samuel B. Smith.....12 Nov.		.....	Post sur .....12 Nov. 1816.
Edwin Wyatt.....17 Feb. 17		Tenn..	Rifles .....17 Feb. 1817.
			Resigned ..... Apr. 1818.
George A. Carroll.....17 Feb.		Md.....	Post sur .....17 Feb. 1817.
			Resigned .....24 Oct. 1818.
Samuel Ayer.....17 Feb.		Mass..	Post sur .....17 Feb. 1817.
			Resigned ..... 9 Mar. 1818.
William Baker.....20 June,		D. C...	Post sur .....20 June, 1817.
			Resigned .....12 Aug. 1818.
Mordecai Hale.....13 Feb. 18		N. Y...	Post sur .....13 Feb. 1818.
Surgeon's Mates.			
John F. Carmichæl29 Sep. 1789		N. J...	Inf. reg.....29 Sep. 1789.
			2 inf..... Mar. 1791.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1792.
John Elliott.....29 Sep.		N. Y...	Inf. reg.....29 Sep. 1789.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1791.
Joshua Sumner.....29 Sep.		Conn..	Inf. reg.....29 Sep. 1789.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1790.
John M. Scott.....29 Sep.		N. J...	Inf. reg.....29 Sep. 1789.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1792.
Nathan Hayward.....29 Sep.	Sur.mate under con-	Mass..	Art. bat .....29 Sep. 1789.
	federation..... 1 May, 1787		Promoted..... Apr. 1792.
Charles Brown..... Mar. 91		Penn..	Butler's bat.Gibson's
			reg., levies..... 1791.
			Promoted..... 2 June, 1794.
Victor Grasson..... Mar.		Fr'ce..	Gaither's bat.Darke's
			reg., levies..... 1791.
			Killed in battle with
			Indians on Maumee
			river..... 4 Nov. 1791.
Joseph Phillips..... Mar.		N. J...	Patterson's bat. lev.. 1791.
			1 sub. leg ..... Apr. 1792.
			Promoted ..... June, 1796.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Elijah Tisdale..... Mar. 91			2 inf..... Mar. 1791.
			2 sub. leg ..... Dec. 1792.
			1 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Resigned .....31 Dec. 1797.
John Hamill..... Mar.		Penn..	Bed'ger's bat. Darke's
			reg., levies..... 1791.
			4 inf.....23 Feb. 1793.
			Out..... 1798.
James Woodhouse.... Mar.		Penn..	Clark's bat. Gibson's
			reg., levies..... 1791.
			Resigned ..... 1792.
William McCoskry... Mar.		Penn..	Butler's bat. Gibson's
			reg., levies..... 1791.
			2 inf..... 1792.
			Promoted.....30 Apr. 1798.
J. C. Wallace..... 5 Mar. 92		Penn..	3 inf..... 5 Mar. 1792.
			1 inf..... Apr. 1801.
			Disbanded ..... 1 June, 1802.
George Balfour.....11 Apr.		Va.....	3 sub. leg .....11 Apr. 1792.
			Sur. U. S. N ..... 1798.
Thomas Farley.....11 Apr.		Mass..	2 sub. leg .....11 Apr. 1792.
			Out..... 1798.
William A. McCrea...11 Apr.		Del ...	Gar. sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792.
			Died..... 1801.
John Sellman.....11 Apr.		Md.....	Gar. sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792.
			Resigned ..... July, 1797.
James Clayton.....11 Apr.		Del ...	Gar. sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792.
			Resigned ..... Apr. 1794.
Thomas Hutchins.....11 Apr.		Penn..	Gar. sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792.
			Resigned .....14 Dec. 1793.
Elihu Lyman.....11 Apr.		Ga.....	Gar. sur. mate.....11 Apr. 1792.
			Out..... 1796.
Frederick Dalcho.....11 Apr.		Md.....	Gar. sur. mate .....11 Apr. 1792.
			Lieut. art..... 1794.
Thos. A. Claiborne.....11 Apr.		.....	Gar. sur. mate .....11 Apr. 1792.
			Out..... 1798.
Joseph Andrews..... 4 May,		Mass..	4 sub. leg ..... 4 May, 1792.
			4 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Out..... 1796.
Joseph Strong..... 4 May,		Conn..	2 sub. leg..... 4 May, 1792.
			Resigned ..... 1796.
Charles Watrous.....23 Feb. 93		Conn..	1 sub. leg .....23 Feb. 1793.
			1 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Out..... 1798.
Thos. J. Vandyke .....13 May, 94		Del	Gar. sur. mate.....13 May, 1794.
			Resigned ..... 1807.
Samuel H. Marlow....13 May,		Ga.....	Gar. sur. mate.....13 May, 1794.
			Died..... 1795.
John Cornman.....13 May,		Penn..	Gar. sur. mate.....13 May, 1794.
			Out..... 1796.
Francis G. Brewster... 2 June,		N. J...	1 art. & eng..... 2 June, 1794.
			Resigned ..... May, 1796.
Richard Griffith..... 2 June,		Del	1 art. & eng..... 2 June, 1794.
			Resigned ..... May, 1796.
Jno. Gorham Coffin... 2 June,		Mass..	1 art. & eng..... 2 June, 1794.
			Out..... 1798.
John R. Lynch..... 2 June,		N. Y...	1 art. & eng..... 2 June, 1794.
			Out..... 1798.
Samuel Osborne..... 1 June,96		.....	Art. & eng..... 1 June, 1796.
			Out..... 1798.
Charles Rhodes..... 1 June,		.....	Art. & eng..... 1 June, 1796.
			Died..... Jan. 1797.
Cyrus Dart..... 1 June,		.....	2 sub. leg..... 1 June, 1796.
			Resigned ..... 2 Jan. 1802.
David Davis..... 1 June,		.....	1 sub. leg..... June, 1796.
			4 inf..... Nov. 1796.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1802.
William Steele..... Mar. 97		Penn..	Art. & eng..... Mar. 1797.
			Lieutenant..... June, 1798.
Bur Harrison..... 4 June,98		Ky.....	Art. & eng..... 4 June, 1798.
			Resigned ..... 3 June, 1800.
Thos. Tillinghast..... 4 June,98		R. I....	Art. & eng..... 4 June, 1798.
			Disbanded ..... 1 June, 1802.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Timothy Pierce.....13 Feb. 99		Conn..	13 inf.....13 Feb. 1799.
			Disbanded ..... 1800.
John C. Wynans .....24 Apr.		N. J...	11 inf.....24 Apr. 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Jonathan White..... 8 July,		.....	15 inf..... 8 July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Thomas Triplett.....12 July,		Va.....	8 inf.....12 July, 1799.
Thaddeus Capron..... July,		Va.....	7 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Samuel M. Griffith..... July,		Va.....	8 inf..... July, 1799.
			1 art. & eng..... July, 1801.
			Ret. 4 inf ..... 5 Apr. 1802.
			Resigned ..... 1803.
James Irvine ..... July,		Penn..	10 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
James W. Wallace.... July,		Va.....	7 inf..... July, 1799.
			Resigned ..... 1800.
Eben. Lawrence ..... July,		Mass..	15 inf..... July, 1799.
			Ret. 1 inf ..... 1801.
			Out..... June, 1802.
George Wilson..... July,		Penn..	10 inf..... July, 1799.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
John H. Douglas ..... Sep.		N. Y...	12 inf..... Sep. 1799.
			Ret. 2 inf ..... 1801.
			Resigned .....16 July, 1801.
Elijah Greenlee.....		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 1799.
			Resigned .....13 Sep. 1800.
Samuel Davis..... Dec.		N. Y...	12 inf..... Dec. 1799.
			4 inf..... Feb. 1801.
			Resigned ..... 1 Dec. 1801.
Joseph Wilkinson.. Feb. 1800		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... Feb. 1800.
			Disbanded ..... 1802.
John Howell .....24 Apr.		N. J...	11 inf.....24 Apr. 1800.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
John Orton, jr.....24 Apr.		Conn..	13 inf.....24 Apr. 1800.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
Thompson McDonald Apr.		S. C...	Gar. sur. mate..... Apr. 1800.
			Out..... 1802.
Chas. A. Beatty ..... 4 May,		Md.....	9 inf..... 4 May, 1800.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1800.
George Dill..... 3 Aug.		.....	2 art. & eng..... 3 Aug. 1800.
			Retained..... Apr. 1802.
			Died, Ft. Wolcott, R.I. 6 Feb. 1805.
Lewis Hansford.....15 Aug.		.....	Gar. sur. mate.....15 Aug. 1800.
			Resigned ..... 2 July, 1801.
Aaron C. White.....		N. C...	Gar. sur. mate..... 1800.
			Resigned ..... 1801.
John Griffin		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 1800.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1802.
			Re-appointed .....22 Nov. 1803.
			Died, Ft. Johnson, N.C 15 July, 1805.
Edward Reynolds..... 3 Mar. 01		Md.....	2 inf..... 3 Mar. 1801.
			Retained ..... Apr. 1802.
			Resigned ..... May, 1802.
Prescott Barron ..... 3 Mar.		R. I....	1 art. & eng..... 3 Mar. 1801.
			Retained ..... Apr. 1802.
			Resigned .....30 June, 1804.
Reuben Everitt..... 3 Mar.		N. C...	3 inf..... 3 Mar. 1801.
			Out..... 1802.
			Re-appointed ..... Mar. 1806.
			Resigned .....31 Dec. 1810.
			10 inf..... Mar. 1813.
			Died, Ft. Johnson, N.C 1814.
Garret E. Pendergrast 3 Mar.		Penn..	Gar. sur. mate..... 3 Mar. 1801.
			Resigned ..... 1802.
Stephen Thomas ..... 3 Mar.		Mass..	2 art. & eng..... 3 Mar. 1801.
			Resigned .....31 Aug. 1801.
Jos. C. Cornwell		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 1801.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1802.
John P. Fisher.....26 Mar. 02		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....30 Apr. 1803.
Francis Le Barron ...26 Mar.		Mass..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Promoted..... Dec. 1808.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Fiducis Tuttle .....26 Mar. 02		Penn..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned ..... 1808.
Thomas R. Jack .....26 Mar.		Ga	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned ..... 1803.
James Lee.....26 Mar.		Conn..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....20 Apr. 1804.
Samuel McKee, jr.....26 Mar.		Ind....	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Died, Vincennes, Ind 5 Nov. 1809.
Lyman Spaulding.....26 Mar.		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....31 May, 1804.
Southworth Harlow..26 Mar.		Mass..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned ..... 1805.
Henry Jackson .....26 Mar.		Ga	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned ..... July, 1802.
Robert Stark .....26 Mar.		Va	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....26 Sep. 1802.
John Rippey.....26 Mar.		Penn..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Resigned .....12 July, 1803.
Philip Turner.....26 Mar.	Hos. sur. rev. war..	Conn..	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
			Died, New York..... Apr. 1815.
Nath. Bedford.....26 Mar.		.....	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1802.
Alexander A. Peters.. 1 Apr.		N. C...	Gar. sur. mate..... 1 Apr. 1802.
			Died, Ft. Johnson, N.C Nov. 1802.
William King.....10 June,		.....	Gar. sur. mate.....10 June, 1802.
			Died, New Orleans, La 15 May, 1807.
John F. Heileman..... 2 July,	Sur. Brit. army under Burgoyne.....	.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1802.
			Retained ..... May, 1815.
			Post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
William C. Smith..... 2 July,		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1802.
			Dismissed.....27 June, 1810.
Jona'n A. Sparhawk. 7 Sep.		N. H..	Gar. sur. mate..... 7 Sep. 1802.
			Resigned .....31 May, 1804.
George W. Maupin... 5 Nov.		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 5 Nov. 1802.
			Prov. ret..... June, 1815.
Joseph Goodhue ..... 8 Feb. 03		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 Feb. 1803.
			Prov. ret..... June, 1815.
Cordial N. Daniel ..... 3 Mar.		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 3 Mar. 1803.
			Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 1805.
Richard Chew ..... 2 May,		.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 2 May, 1803.
			Resigned ..... 1806.
Joseph McCrary.....18 May,		.....	Gar. sur. mate .....18 May, 1803.
			Resigned .....19 Oct. 1803.
Calvin Taylor.....16 July,		.....	Gar. sur. mate.....16 July, 1803.
			Died..... 1806.
John Watson .....22 Nov.		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate.....22 Nov. 1803.
			Died, West Point, N.Y 31 May, 1812.
Edmund Hayward ...15 Dec.		Md.....	Artillery .....15 Dec. 1803.
			Died, New Orleans, La 1806.
George Hall .....26 Mar. 04		S. C...	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1804.
			Resigned .....28 Feb. 1805.
Hanson Catlett .....26 Mar.		Ky.....	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1804.
			Resigned .....23 Nov. 1804.
Richard Davidson.....26 Mar.		Ky.....	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 1804.
			Resigned .....30 June, 1807.
Cornelius Baldwin ...27 Mar.		Va	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Mar. 1804.
			Resigned .....30 Nov. 1805.
Hugh M. Hall .....27 Mar.		Ga	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Mar. 1804.
			Died, New Orleans, La Sep. 1805.
Abraham Edwards ... 8 June,		N. J...	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 June, 1804.
			Resigned ..... 1 June, 1810.
Charles Williamson ..17 Jan. 05		Md.....	Gar. sur. mate.....17 Jan. 1805.
			Resigned ..... 1807.
Josiah Kirk .....17 Jan.		Miss ..	Gar. sur. mate.....17 Jan. 1805.
			Resigned ..... 1807.
Anthony Saugrain...17 Jan.		La	Gar. sur. mate.....17 Jan. 1805.
			Resigned .....29 Oct. 1811.
Abraham Stewart..... 6 Mar. 06		Mass ..	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 Mar. 1806.
			Resigned .....24 Feb. 1815.
James R. Grove ..... 6 Mar.		Vt.....	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 Mar. 1806.
			Resigned .....31 July, 1807.
Thomas Borland ..... 6 Mar.		Va	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 Mar. 1806.
			Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 1808.
James H. Sargent..... 6 Mar.		Mass ..	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 Mar. 1806.
			A. A. Apoth. Gen..... 1814.
			Retained ..... Apr. 1816.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Isaac Rawlings.....21 Apr. 06			Gar. sur. mate.....21 Apr. 1806.
			Resigned .....31 May, 1808.
Alexander Macauley.11 June,			Gar. sur. mate.....11 June, 1806.
			Resigned .....25 Apr. 1811.
Nathan Kennedy.....11 July,			Gar. sur. mate.....11 July, 1806.
			Out ..... 1807.
John Pollard..... 9 Oct.		Va	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Oct. 1806.
			Resigned ..... 1 July, 1807.
Elias Lee.....27 Feb. 07		Vt	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Feb. 1807.
			Out ..... 1809.
James V. Stewart.....27 Feb.		Md	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Feb. 1807.
			Promoted..... Feb. 1811.
Alex. H. Morrison.....27 Feb.		Md	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Feb. 1807.
			Died, Pt. Coupée, La.20 Nov. 1809.
Robert Huston .....27 Feb.		Penn	Gar. sur. mate.....27 Feb. 1807.
			Died..... 1814.
Alfred Thruston .....18 Mar.		Tenn	7 inf.....18 Mar. 1807.
			Promoted.....12 Dec. 1808.
Charles Slocum .....25 Mar.			Gar. sur. mate.....25 Mar. 1807.
			Ret. (declined) ..... May, 1815.
Samuel D. Forsyth...21 Apr.			Gar. sur. mate.....21 Apr. 1807.
			Resigned .....30 June, 1808.
Henry Skinner .....30 July,			2 inf.....30 July, 1807.
			Promoted.....24 Apr. 1813.
Thomas C. Gantt..... 9 Dec.		Md	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 1807.
			Resigned ..... 1808.
William H. Emery ... 9 Dec.		Mass	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 1807.
			Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 1812.
Sylvester Day..... 9 Dec.		Vt	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 1807.
			Promoted.....13 Mar. 1813.
John Bigelow ..... 9 Dec.			Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 1807.
			Died..... 1808.
Lemuel B. Clarke..... 4 Jan. 08		Md	Gar. sur. mate..... 4 Jan. 1808.
			Ret., post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
John Cooper.....13 June,		N. Y	Gar. sur. mate.....13 June, 1808.
			Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 1811.
William T. Davidson.13 June,		Penn	Gar. sur. mate.....13 June, 1808.
			Ret., post sur .....18 Apr. 1818.
John L. Murray.....13 June,		Ind. T	Gar. sur. mate.....13 June, 1808.
			Resigned .....31 Mar. 1811.
Robert Simpson .....13 June,		D. C	Gar. sur. mate.....13 June, 1808.
			Resigned .....10 Sep. 1812.
Wm. A. Dandridge...12 Dec.		Va	Gar. sur. mate. .....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned ..... 1 Dec. 1811.
Adam G. Goodlet, jr..12 Dec.		Ky	7 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Promoted.....12 Feb. 1812.
James Langley .....12 Dec.		S. C	5 inf.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Out ..... 1812.
William E. Lee .....12 Dec.		Conn	Gar. sur. mate.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned ..... 1 Aug. 1810.
Enos Lewis.....12 Dec.		Vt	Rifles.....12 Dec. 1808.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1809.
Peter Turner ..... Dec.		R. I	Lt. art..... Dec. 1808.
			Died, Plattsb'gh, N.Y. 5 Nov. 1812.
Thomas A. Holland... 2 Feb. 09		N. C	Gar. sur. mate..... 2 Feb. 1809.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1809.
Thomas Pinkerton ...28 Apr.		Md	Gar. sur. mate.....28 Apr. 1809.
			Resigned .....15 Apr. 1813.
Joseph West.....10 June,		N. Y	Gar. sur. mate.....10 June, 1809.
			Promoted.....16 Nov. 1814.
William Thomas..... 7 July,		N. Y	Hos. sur. mate ..... 7 July, 1809.
			Promoted.....18 Feb. 1814.
John H. Turner..... 1 May, 10		Md	Gar. sur. mate..... 1 May, 1810.
			Died, Pass Christian, Miss.....28 Nov. 1813.
William Turner..... 9 July,		Md	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1810.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1813.
Jacob K. Kendall ..... 9 July,		Ind	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1810.
			Revoked.....11 Feb. 1811.
Cor'lius Cunningham15 Oct.		D. C	Gar. sur. mate.....15 Oct. 1810.
			Promoted..... June, 1815.
Thomas Lawson.....28 Jan. 11	Surg. mate, U.S.N..1 Mar., 1809	Va	6 inf.....28 Jan. 1811.
			Promoted..... May, 1813.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Jonathan S. Cool.....28 Jan. 11		N. J...	Gar. sur. mate.....28 Jan. 1811.
			Ret., post sur .....24 Apr. 1816.
Richard J. Butler.....28 Jan.		Penn..	6 inf.....28 Jan. 1811.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1811.
Isaac V. Van Voorhis 1 Mar.		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate..... 1 Mar. 1811.
			Killed in action und.
			Capt. Heald with In-
			dians, Chicago, Ill...15 Aug. 1812.
Thomas J. C. Monroe.12 Sep.		Ohio ..	6 inf.....12 Sep. 1811.
			Resigned .....20 Jan. 1812.
			Gar. sur. mate..... Apr, 1814.
			Ret., post sur ..... May, 1816.
William Meriwether..12 Mar. 12		Ga	8 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate..... July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... 3 Dec. 1813.
Egbert H. Bell.....12 Mar.		N. C...	10 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1814.
Samuel P. Hugo .....12 Mar.		Md.....	14 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Trans., 1 rifles..... 1813.
			Ret., rifles..... May, 1815.
George McAroy.....12 Mar.		N. J...	15 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... July, 1812.
Reuben T. Baker.....12 Mar.		N. J...	15 inf.....12 Mar. 1812.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Lyddall Wilkinson...17 Mar.		Ky.....	17 inf.....17 Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1812.
William Ballord .....24 Mar.		Mass..	Gar. sur. mate.....24 Mar. 1812.
			Retained ..... June, 1815.
Alexander Walcott...25 Mar.		Conn..	Gar. sur. mate.....25 Mar. 1812.
			Hos.sur.mate(dec'd).25 Mar. 1812.
			Ret., post sur ..... Apr. 1816.
John H. Sackett .....25 Mar.		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate.....25 Mar. 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate..... Mar. 1813.
			Ret., gar. sur. mate.. June, 1815.
Anthony Benezet .....25 Mar.		.....	Hos. sur. mate .....25 Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 July, 1814.
Samuel Duzenbury...25 Mar.		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate .....25 Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 May, 1814.
Charles Marvin ..... Mar.		Ohio ..	19 inf..... Mar. 1812.
			Resigned ..... Nov. 1813.
Jacob B. Moore ..... 9 Apr.		N. H...	11 inf..... 9 Apr. 1812.
			Died.....10 Jan. 1813.
James Stark ..... 9 Apr.		N. H...	11 inf..... 9 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....25 July, 1813.
Joseph Eaton.....14 Apr.		Mass..	3 art.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....12 Dec. 1813.
			Hos. sur. mate .....15 Apr. 1814.
			Retained ..... 1815.
Daniel Cook .....14 Apr.		Mass..	9 inf.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned ..... Oct. 1812.
James H. Bradford ...14 Apr.		Mass..	9 inf.....14 Apr. 1812.
			Prom. sur. 3 art ..... Oct. 1813.
			Neg'd by Senate.....
German Senter .....14 Apr.		Mass..	3 art .....14 Apr. 1812.
			Promoted..... 9 July, 1814.
Amos Farnsworth.....15 Apr.		Mass..	4 inf.....15 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....14 Mar. 1814.
John McCall.....15 Apr.		N. Y...	13 inf.....15 Apr. 1812.
			Promoted..... Sep. 1814.
Joseph Berry .....22 Apr.		Va.....	12 inf.....22 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....26 Aug. 1813.
Jones Davis.....25 Apr.		Penn..	16 inf.....25 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....31 Oct. 1812.
Carlisle Humphreys..25 Apr.		Tenn..	24 inf.....25 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1814.
John T. Priestly .....25 Apr.		Tenn..	Gar. sur. mate .....25 Apr. 1812.
			Resigned .....31 Dec. 1813.
William McCaw..... 1 May,		S. C...	18 inf..... 1 May, 1812.
			Promoted.....20 May, 1813.
Wm. W. Southall ..... 1 May,		Va.....	10 inf..... 1 May, 1812.
			Resigned ..... Oct. 1812.
			35 inf..... July, 1813.
			Ret., 2 inf.(declined). May, 1815.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Lewis M. Bailey ..... 7 May, 12		Va.....	2 lt. drag ..... 7 May, 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate ..... May, 1814.
			Resigned .....11 July, 1814.
Rogers Smith.....14 May,		N. H..	Hos. sur. mate .....14 May, 1812.
			Discharged .....26 Nov. 1813.
Wm. Henry Wilson...25 May,		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate .....25 May, 1812.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.
James Stephenson ...27 May,		Va.....	Hos. sur. mate .....27 May, 1812.
			Died..... 1 Sep. 1817.
Stephen Sutton.....27 May,		Va.....	Hos. sur. mate .....27 May, 1812.
			Resigned ..... June, 1814.
Robt. McG. Walmsley 1 July,		N. Y...	29 inf..... 1 July, 1812.
			Ret., 7 inf..... May, 1815.
Ira Wright ..... 1 July,		.....	21 inf..... 1 July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... July, 1813.
Tobias P. Cambridge. 2 July,		.....	Hos. sur. mate ..... 2 July, 1812.
			Resigned .....20 Jan. 1813.
Alexander Blair ..... 6 July,		Penn..	5 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Promoted ..... Mar. 1814.
James Trimble..... 6 July,		Penn..	2 art ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate ..... July, 1814.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1816.
Louis Liv'ston Near... 6 July,		Del	2 art ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1814.
Joseph W. Caldwell... 6 July,		Ga	8 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... Feb. 1815.
James B. Hill..... 6 July,		N. C...	18 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			3 inf..... May, 1815.
			Resigned .....14 Oct. 1816.
Hosea Blood ..... 6 July,		Ky.....	Hos. sur. mate ..... 6 July, 1812.
			Promoted..... 5 May, 1813.
William Thorndyke... 6 July,		Mass..	21 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned ..... July, 1813.
Hugh Weir Houston. 6 July,		Va.....	20 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Died..... 1813.
Presley H. Craig..... 6 July,		Penn..	22 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Resigned .....28 Feb. 1814.
James Reynolds..... 6 July,		Ohio ..	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 July, 1812.
			Killed, Detroit, Mich.16 Aug. 1812.
William M. Ross ..... 6 July,		N. Y...	23 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Promoted.....18 Mar. 1813.
John Gale ..... 6 July,		N. H..	23 inf..... 6 July, 1812
			Promoted..... 1814.
Phinehas Woodbury.. 6 July,		Vt	25 inf..... 6 July, 1812.
			Promoted..... Mar. 1814.
Samuel Schofield.....15 Sep.		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate .....15 Sep. 1812.
			Died..... July, 1815.
Burton W. Halsey....23 Sep.		N. J...	15 Inf.....23 Sep. 1812.
			Resigned ..... June, 1813.
William Turner.....29 Sep.		R. I...	Gar. sur. mate.....29 Sep. 1812.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1816.
George Nicholas .....14 Oct.		Md.....	14 inf.....14 Oct. 1812.
			Died.....17 Mar. 1813.
William Beaumont... 2 Dec.		Md.....	16 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812.
			Trans., 6 inf..... Jan. 1813.
			Ret., 8 inf.(declined) May, 1815.
Thomas G. Mower..... 2 Dec.		Mass ..	9 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812.
			Promoted..... June, 1814.
			Ret., 6 inf..... May, 1815.
Gustavus Bailies ..... 2 Dec.		R. I...	16 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812.
			Hos. sur. mate ..... Oct. 1813.
			Resigned .....14 June, 1814.
William S. Madison... 2 Dec.		Ky.....	17 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812.
			Ret., 1 inf..... May, 1815.
			Promoted..... Oct. 1816.
John L. Comstock ... 2 Dec.		R. I...	25 inf..... 2 Dec. 1812.
			30 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Anthony Foster, jr...18 Dec.		Tenn..	24 inf.....18 Dec. 1812.
			Resigned ..... 2 July, 1813.
Daniel Turney.....31 Dec.		Ohio ..	19 inf.....31 Dec. 1812.
			Promoted..... Feb. 1814.
Joseph M. Harper.....19 Jan. 13		N. H..	4 inf.....19 Jan. 1813.
			Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 1815.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Israel Stoddard.....18 Feb. 13	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur. mate .....18 Feb. 1813.
			Resigned .....30 May, 1814.
Hanson Catlett ..... Feb.	Sur. mate .....26 Mar. 1804	Ky.....	Hos. sur. mate ..... Feb. 1813.
	Resigned .....23 Nov. 1804		Promoted..... 1 Sep. 1814.
David March..... 1 Mar.	.....	Vt	Hos. sur. mate ..... 1 Mar. 1813.
			Resigned .....25 Jan. 1815.
John M. Talbot.....13 Mar.	.....	Tenn..	Hos. sur. mate .....13 Mar. 1813.
			Resigned .....17 Aug. 1813.
Clajon Reily.....22 Mar.	.....	D. C...	5 inf.....22 Mar. 1813.
			Ret., 8 inf..... May, 1815.
			Hos. sur. mate..... .. Oct. 1817.
			Died...../.....25 Feb. 1818.
John Ladd.....28 Mar.	.....	.....	11 inf.....28 Mar. 1813.
			Resigned .....30 June, 1813.
Samuel W. Magruder.28 Mar.	.....	D. C...	14 inf.....28 Mar. 1813.
			Resigned .....29 June, 1814.
Josh. B. Whiteridge..30 Mar.	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur. mate.....30 Mar. 1813.
			Ret. (declined)..... May, 1815.
Charles Taylor..... 3 Apr.	.....	Penn..	Hos. sur. mate..... June, 1814.
			Prov. ret., gar. sur. mate (declined)..... May, 1815.
Samuel C. Muir ..... 7 Apr.	.....	D. C...	1 inf..... 7 Apr. 1813.
			8 inf..... May, 1815.
			Hos. sur. mate..... Oct. 1817.
Ward Basset.....10 Apr.	.....	Me.....	33 inf.....10 Apr. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John P. Briggs.....10 Apr.	.....	Me.....	33 inf.....10 Apr. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Elisha Scott .....16 Apr.	.....	D. C...	12 inf.....16 Apr. 1813.
			Resigned ..... May, 1813.
			3 inf.....21 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Joseph L. Stevens....29 Apr.	.....	S. C...	Hos. sur. mate .....29 Apr. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Thomas Williamson..30 Apr.	.....	Md.....	36 inf.....30 Apr. 1813.
			Resigned ..... 1813.
Peter Spenk, jr ..... Apr.	.....	Ohio ..	19 inf..... Apr. 1813.
			Resigned .....15 June, 1814.
Edward Purcell..... 2 May,	.....	Va	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 May, 1813.
			Prov. ret ..... May, 1815.
William M. Hazard...14 May,	.....	Mass..	Hos. sur. mate.....14 May, 1813.
			Resigned .....20 Sep. 1816.
Henry Brundidge.....16 May,	.....	Va	Hos. sur. mate.....16 May, 1813.
			Resigned ..... 3 Feb. 1814.
Henry F. Hall .....17 May,	.....	Md.....	32 inf.....17 May, 1813.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.
Franklin Bache.....17 May,	.....	Penn..	32 inf.....17 May, 1813.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.
Wm. Newton Mercer.18 May,	.....	Va	Hos. sur. mate.....18 May, 1813.
			Promoted..... Aug. 1813.
Charles Loring.....20 May,	.....	Mass..	34 inf.....20 May, 1813.
			Ret., 6 inf ..... May, 1815.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1816.
Hugh Stanard .....20 May,	.....	N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate.....20 May, 1813.
			Promoted.....19 Apr. 1814.
Thaddeus Hubbard...22 May,	.....	Mass..	34 inf.....22 May, 1813.
			Resigned .....13 Aug. 1814.
			Re-appointed .....22 Nov. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Stoughton Gantt..... 2 June,	.....	Ky.....	Rifles..... 2 June, 1813.
			1 lieutenant .....13 Mar. 1814.
William Paddock .....29 June,	.....	Vt	30 inf.....29 June, 1813.
			Resigned ..... Sep. 1814.
Thomas C. Walker ... 2 July,	.....	Md.....	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William E. Horner... 2 July,	.....	Va	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1813.
			Resigned .....20 Mar. 1815.
William Jones ..... 2 July,	.....	Md.....	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 July, 1813.
			Ret. (declined) ..... May, 1815.
Mordecai Morgan ..... 9 July,	.....	.....	Hos. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... Feb. 1814.
Nathaniel L. Boulden 9 July,	.....	.....	Hos. sur. mate..... 9 July, 1813.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Eleazer Aspinwall ...15 July, 13			Hos. sur. mate.....15 July, 1813.
			Disbanded .....15 June, 1815.
John Rogers.....15 July,		Del ...	Hos. sur. mate.....15 July, 1813.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.
Joseph Wallace.....15 July,			Hos. sur. mate.....15 July, 1813.
			Retained ..... May, 1815.
Thos. V. Wiesenthal..16 July,		Md.....	6 inf.....16 July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... Sep. 1813.
Charles Lewis .....19 July,		Ga	Hos. sur. mate.....19 July, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William A. Needham.19 July,		Vt	30 inf.....19 July, 1813.
			Out ..... July, 1814.
Elisha Lee Allen.....21 July,		Mass ..	21 inf.....21 July, 1813.
			Ret., 5 inf..... May, 1815.
			Hos. sur. mate..... Mar. 1817.
			Died..... 5 Sep. 1817.
John L. McCullough.29 July,		Ky.....	Hos. sur. mate.....29 July, 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John H. Reed.....29 July,		Tenn..	39 inf.....29 July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 1814.
John H. Beall.....31 July,		Md.....	36 inf.....31 July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... Mar. 1814.
Abraham Van Hoy... July,		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate..... July, 1813.
			Resigned ..... 1 July, 1814.
Samuel Merriwether.. 1 Aug.		Ind. T	Hos. sur. mate..... 1 Aug. 1813.
			Resigned .....15 Sep. 1814.
William Williams..... 1 Aug.		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate..... 1 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded .....14 Apr. 1818.
James M. Kelly..... 4 Aug.		N. J...	42 inf..... 4 Aug. 1813.
			Resigned .....15 Sep. 1814.
Harry C. Bradford.... 9 Aug.		Ohio ..	24 inf..... 9 Aug. 1813.
			Promoted..... July, 1814.
John Sackett ..... 9 Aug.		.....	11 inf..... 9 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Theodore Woodward. 9 Aug.		.....	11 inf..... 9 Aug. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Asahel Hall .....19 Sep		Conn..	37 inf.....19 Sep. 1813.
			Ret.,7 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
Fayette Cooper.....30 Sep.		N. Y...	41 inf.....30 Sep. 1813.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Abijah Tombling..... 4 Oct.		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate..... 4 Oct. 1813.
			Discontinued.....14 May, 1814.
Elias C. Badeau..... 1 Mar. 14		N. Y...	Gar. sur. mate..... 1 Mar. 1814.
			27 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Richard E. Hall.....11 Mar.		La	44 inf.....11 Mar. 1814.
			Ret.,3 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
William Sterne .....11 Mar.		Mass ..	40 inf.....11 Mar. 1814.
			Ret., 6 inf..... May, 1815.
Clayton Tiffin .....11 Mar.		Ohio ..	17 inf.....11 Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William P. Marshall..30 Mar.		S. C...	Hos. sur. mate.....30 Mar. 1814.
			Prov. ret ..... May, 1815.
William Stewart .....30 Mar.		Md.....	Hos. sur. mate.....30 Mar. 1814.
			Retained ..... May, 1815.
Reuel Hampton.....30 Mar.		N. J...	15 inf.....30 Mar. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
John O'Conner.....31 Mar.		Md.....	3 rifles.....31 Mar. 1814.
			36 inf..... May, 1814.
			Hos. sur. mate..... May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William M. Scott..... 2 Apr.		Mi'h T	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 Apr. 1814.
			Died..... July, 1815.
John Trevètt ..... 8 Apr.		Del ...	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1814.
Garrett Barry..... 8 Apr.		Md.....	38 inf..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Died, Norfolk, Va ...22 Apr. 1815.
Thomas Byrne ..... 8 Apr.		Va	12 inf..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Seymour Carpenter... 8 Apr.		Penn..	42 inf..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Patrick Macaulay..... 8 Apr.		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Resigned .....10 Jan. 1816.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
L. R. Robinson..... 8 Apr. 14		Va	35 inf..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Resigned ..... 21 Jan. 1815.
Solomon Wolcott..... 8 Apr.		Del ...	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 Apr. 1814.
			Promoted..... Apr. 1816.
Edward Brux .....15 Apr.		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate.....15 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William I. Cocke.....15 Apr.		Va	20 inf.....15 Apr. 1814.
			Ret.,4 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
Alfred Foster .....15 Apr.		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate.....15 Apr. 1814.
			Ret.,3 inf. (declined). Jan. 1816.
Charles Gigniliat.....15 Apr.		Va	Hos. sur. mate.....15 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Carter Edmonds .....18 Apr.		Va	3 rifles.....18 Apr. 1814.
			Ret.,2 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
James W. Hunt.....18 Apr.		N. C...	43 inf.....18 Apr. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Francis S. Geslain.....19 Apr.		Ga	Hos. sur. mate.....19 Apr. 1814.
			Died..... Nov. 1814.
William H. Hening..20 Apr.		Penn..	4 rifles.....20 Apr. 1814.
			Resigned .....10 Mar. 1816.
Henry Field .....23 Apr.		Penn..	4 rifles.....23 Apr. 1814.
			Ret.,1 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
James Bates .....27 Apr.		.....	45 inf.....27 Apr. 1814.
			Hos. sur. mate..... May, 1814.
			Ret.,4 inf. (declined). May, 1815.
M. J. Cunningham ... Apr.		.....	22 inf..... Apr. 1814.
			Dropped .....17 Aug. 1814.
Robert Archer.....13 May,		Va	Hos. sur. mate.....13 May, 1814.
			Retained ..... May, 1815.
Isaac Pennington.....13 May,		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate.....13 May, 1814.
			Resigned .....30 Sep. 1814.
David M. Wharry .....13 May,		Va	Hos. sur. mate.....13 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Daniel Smith, jr.....17 May,		Ohio ..	2 rifles.....17 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Hugh F. Rose.....21 May,		Va	Hos. sur. mate.....21 May, 1814.
			Resigned ..... 1 May, 1816.
Joseph P. Russell .....25 May,		Vt	4 inf.....25 May, 1814.
			Ret., 5 inf..... May, 1815.
Caleb Parker .....26 May,		D. C...	36 inf.....26 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Elnathan Judson .....31 May,		Mass ..	40 inf.....31 May, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William Sloan .....28 June,		Md.....	14 inf.....28 June, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
James Purine.....29 June,		Ohio ..	19 inf.....29 June, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Thomas Russell.....21 July,		Mass ..	Hos. sur. mate.....21 July, 1814.
			Prov. ret..... May, 1815.
John R. Barnhill.....26 July,		Ky.....	28 inf.....26 July, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Walter H. Livingston26 July,		N. Y...	Lt. art.....26 July, 1814.
			Retained..... May, 1815.
Ebenezer S. Phelps...27 July,		Mass ..	9 inf.....27 July, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Henry White .....28 July,		N. Y...	23 inf.....28 July, 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
William H. Pierson .. 4 Aug.		N. J...	1 inf..... 4 Aug. 1814.
			Ret., rifles ..... May, 1816.
Theodore Dexter.....16 Aug.		Mass ..	Hos. sur. mate.....16 Aug. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Donaldson Yates.....16 Aug.		Md.....	Hos. sur. mate.....16 Aug. 1814.
			Ret. (declined) ..... May, 1815.
Benjamin G. Scott ...19 Aug.		Mass ..	Hos. sur. mate.....19 Aug. 1814.
			Resigned ..... Oct. 1814.
William C. Lane .....15 Sep.		Ind. T	Gar. sur. mate.....15 Sep. 1814.
			Promoted..... Aug. 1816.
Stephen M. Ingersoll.16 Sep.		Conn..	37 inf.....16 Sep. 1814.
			Ret., 7 inf..... Sep. 1815.
			Resigned ..... 1 Sep. 1816.
Isaac Foot.....22 Nov.		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate.....22 Nov. 1814.
			Retained ..... Jan. 1816.
			Resigned .....16 May, 1816.

Name and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Appointed from	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.			
Abraham DeLeon .....19 Dec. 14		S. C...	Hos. sur. mate.....19 Dec. 1814.
			Disbanded ..... June, 1815.
Albion T. Crow ..... 1 July, 16		.....	Hos. sur. mate..... 1 July, 1816.
			Disbanded .....14 Apr. 1818.
George B. McKnight.17 Feb. 17		Penn..	1 inf.....17 Feb. 1817.
Robert M. Ball.....17 Feb.		Va	4 inf.....17 Feb. 1817.
Overton C. Addison..19 Feb.		.....	1 inf.....19 Feb. 1817.
			Resigned .....18 Mar. 1818.
Isaac W. Snowden....19 Feb.		Penn..	7 inf.....19 Feb. 1817.
			Resigned ..... 8 Oct. 1818.
William H. Nicoll.....19 Feb.		N. Y...	6 inf.....19 Feb. 1817.
John Carpenter..... 9 Apr.		N. Y...	Hos. sur. mate..... 9 Apr. 1817.
			Resigned ..... 1 Mar. 1818.
William J. Clarke.....26 Apr.		Penn..	Hos. sur. mate.....26 Apr. 1817.
Robt. H. C. Pearson..18 July,		Ky.....	3 inf.....18 July, 1817.
			Resigned ..... 9 Oct. 1817.
Arthur Nelson.....31 Oct.		Md.....	8 inf.....31 Oct. 1817.
			Resigned ..... 1 May, 1818.
J. P. C. Macmahon...21 Nov.		.....	3 inf.....21 Nov. 1817.

II. FROM 1818 TO 1821.

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous commissions.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon General.				
JOSEPH LOVELL.....18 Apr. 18	Sur. 9 inf.....15 May, 12	Mass..	Mass..	Ret., sur. gen. on reorganization of the army..... 2 Mar. 21
Assistant Surgeons General.				
TOBIAS WATKINS .....18 Apr.	Sur. 38 inf.....20 May, 13 Prov. ret ..... June, 15 Hos. sur .....15 Apr. 14	Md.....	Md.....	Disbanded..... 1 June,
JAMES C. BRONAUGH...18 Apr.	Sur. 12 inf.....28 Apr. 12 Hos. sur.....15 Apr. 14	Va	Va	Disbanded..... 1 June,
Apothecary General.				
FRANCIS LE BARRON...11 June, 13	Gar sur. mate.....26 Mar. 02 Surgeon..... Dec. 08	Mass..	Mass..	Disbanded..... 1 June,
Assistant Apothecaries.				
Christopher Backus..12 Aug. 14	.....	La	La	Resigned.....15 Nov. 19
James Cutbush .....12 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Post sur.....16 May, 20 Ret., asst. sur.....17 May, 21
C. G. Foster.....28 Jan. 20	.....	.....	La	Disbanded..... 1 June,
Robert P. McCalla.....16 May,	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Disbanded..... 1 June,
Post Surgeons.				
George W. Maupin... 5 Nov. 02	Gar. sur. mate ..... 5 Nov. 02 Prov. ret ..... June, 15	.....	.....	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar.
Joseph Goodhue ..... 8 Feb. 03	Gar. sur. mate ..... 8 Feb. 03 Prov. ret ..... June, 15	Vt	Vt	do do
James H. Sargent..... 6 Mar. 06	Gar. sur. mate ..... 6 Mar. 06 A. A. Apoth Gen... 14	Mass..	Mass..	do do
William T. Davidson.13 June, 08	Gar. sur. mate .....13 June, 08	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 1 May, 20
Cor'lius Cunningham15 Oct. 10	Gar. sur. mate .....15 Oct. 10 A. Apoth. Gen ..... June, 15	D. C...	D. C...	Resigned .....31 Mar.
William Ballord.....24 Mar. 12	Gar. sur. mate .....24 Mar. 12 Prov. ret ..... June, 15	Mass..	Mass..	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
William Turner.....29 Sep.	Gar. sur. mate .....29 Sep. 12	R. I...	R. I...	do do
Hanson Catlett .....18 Feb. 13	Gar. sur. mate .....26 Mar. 04 Resigned .....23 Nov. 04 Gar. sur. mate .....18 Feb. 13 Sur. 1 inf..... Sep. 14	Ky	Ky.....	do do
John H. Sackett .....22 Mar. 13	Gar. sur. mate .....25 Mar. 12	N. Y...	N. Y...	Sur. lt. art. reg. (declined) ..... 4 Dec. 19 Disbanded ..... 1 June, 21
S. A. Walsh..... 9 Aug.	Sur. Mil. Acad ..... 9 Aug. 13	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned..... 1 Oct. 20
Foster Swift.....18 Feb. 14	Gar. sur.....18 Feb. 14	Mass..	Mass..	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
John Trevètt ..... 8 Apr.	Gar. sur. mate ..... 8 Apr. 14 Post sur.....18 Apr. 14	N. H..	N. H..	do do
Arnold Elzy .....15 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....14 Apr. 14 Hos. sur.....17 May, 15	D. C...	D. C...	Died..... 6 June, 18
German Senter..... 9 July,	Sur. mate 3 art.....14 Apr. 12 Sur. 29 inf..... July, 14	Mass..	Mass..	Dismissed..... 2 Oct. 20
W. C. Lane .....15 Sep.	Gar. sur. mate .....15 Sep. 14	Ind ...	Ind ...	Resigned.....14 Nov. 18
William N. Mercer...22 Nov.	Hos. sur. mate .....18 May, 13 Sur. 22 inf..... Aug. 13 Trans., 28 inf..... 14	Va	Va	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
T. J. C. Monroe.....29 Apr. 16	Sur. mate 6 inf.....12 Sep. 11 Resigned .....20 Jan. 12 Gar. sur. mate ..... Apr. 14	Va	Ohio ..	do do
Samuel B. Smith.....12 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	do do
George A. Carroll .....17 Feb. 17	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned.....24 Oct. 18
Samuel Ayer .....17 Feb.	.....	Mass..	Mass..	Resigned..... 9 Mar.
William Baker.....20 June,	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Resigned.....12 Aug.
Jabez W. Heustis.....12 Nov.	Sur. 2 inf..... 2 Apr. 14 Resigned .....31 Mar. 15	La	La	Resigned.....31 Dec. 19

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous commissions.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Post Surgeons—Continued.				
Mordecai Hale.....13 Feb. 18	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
James Mann.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur..... 9 Apr. 12	Mass..	Mass..	do do
David C. Ker.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur.....30 Apr. 12	Va	Va	Declined app'nt.....
Samuel Shaw .....18 Apr.	Hos. sur..... 6 Apr. 13	Vt	Vt	Resigned.....31 Dec. 18
Benj. Waterhouse.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur.....29 June,13	Mass..	Mass..	Disbanded 1 June,21
Sylvester Day.....18 Apr.	Gar. sur. mate ..... 9 Dec. 07	Vt	Vt	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar.
	Sur. 5 inf.....13 Mar. 13			
William H. Buckner..18 Apr.	Sur. 2 lt. art 6 July,12	Va	Va	Died..... 2 Oct. 20
	Hos. sur. mate..... Sep. 15			
	Sur. 4 inf..... Sep. 16			
Joseph Wallace .....18 Apr.	Sur. 5 inf.....18 Apr. 18	Mass..	Mass..	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
Edward Purcell.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate ..... 2 May, 13	Va	Va	do do
	Prov. ret ..... May, 15			
William Stewart .....18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....13 Mar. 14	Md.....	Md.....	do do
William P. Marshall..18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....30 Mar. 14	S. C...	S. C...	Disbanded ..... 1 June,
Joseph Eaton.....18 Apr.	Sur. mate 3 art.....14 Apr. 12	Mass..	Mass..	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar.
	Resigned .....12 Dec. 13			
	Hos. sur. mate .....15 Apr. 14			
B. Delavan.....18 Apr.	Sur. mate 16 inf.....15 Apr. 14	N. J...	N. J...	do do
	Hos. sur. mate ..... May, 16			
Robert Archer .....18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....13 May, 14	Va	Va	do do
Thomas Russell.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....21 July, 14	Mass..	Mass..	Died.....24 Aug. 19
George C. Clitherall ..18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate ..... 8 Mar. 17	N. C...	N. C...	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
W. J. Clark.....18 Apr.	Hos. sur. mate .....26 Apr. 17	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned 1 June,19
Squier Lea.....15 May,	Sur. 44 inf..... 1 Aug. 13	La	La	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
	Disbanded June,15			
Robt. McG. Walmsley10 Aug.	Sur. mate 29 inf..... 1 July,13	N. Y...	N. Y...	Sur. 8 inf..... May, 20
	Sur. mate 7 inf..... May, 15			
Josiah Everett.....10 Aug.	Sur. mate 21 inf....21 July,13	.....	.....	Sur. lt. art. reg.....28 Jan.
	Sur. 21 inf..... Apr. 14			Ret., sur. ..... 2 Mar. 21
Joseph P. Russell .....10 Aug.	Sur. mate 5 inf .....25 May, 14	Vt	Vt	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar.
Richard Weightman.21 Aug.	.....	D. C...	D. C...	do do
Samuel C. Muir.....28 Sep.	Sur. mate 1 inf..... 7 Apr. 13	D. C...	D. C...	Dropped.....27 July, 19
	Ret., 8 inf ..... Sep. 15			
	Hos. sur. mate .....31 Oct. 17			
William Sterne .....26 Oct.	Sur. mate 40 inf....11 Mar. 14	Mass..	Mass..	Disbanded 1 June,21
	Ret., 6 inf ..... May, 15			
William H. Pierson...14 Nov.	Sur. mate 1 inf..... 4 Aug. 14	N. J...	N. J...	Died .....12 Nov. 20
	Ret., rifles..... May, 16			
Wm. H. Livingston... 3 Feb. 19	Sur. mate lt. art.....26 July,14	N. Y...	N. Y...	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
J. P. C. Macmahon...23 July,	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Nov. 17	.....	.....	do do
Selah Kirby .....27 July,	.....	.....	.....	Died ..... 5 Oct. 19
William Beaumont... 4 Dec.	Sur. mate 8 inf..... 2 Dec. 12	Conn..	Conn..	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
Robert M. Ball..... Dec.	Sur. mate 1 inf.....17 Feb. 17	.....	Penn..	Died ..... Oct. 20
Egbert H. Bell.....28 Jan. 20	Sur. mate 10 inf....10 Mar. 12	N. C...	N. C...	Ret., asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21
	Sur. 10 inf..... Mar. 14			
	Sur. 8 inf.....18 Apr. 18			
William H. Nicoll.....28 Jan.	Sur. mate 6 inf.....19 Feb. 17	N. Y...	N. Y...	do do
Robert French.....12 Apr.	Sur. mate, U. S. N..16 Jan. 08	D. C...	D. C...	do do
	Resigned ..... Apr. 09			
Chas. N. McCoskry ...12 Apr.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	do do
James Cutbush .....16 May,	A. Apoth. Gen .....12 Aug. 14	Penn..	Penn..	do do
	Prov. ret ..... May, 15			
Wm. S. Comstock .....12 Oct.	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Apr. 18	R. I...	R. I...	do do
Richard Randall .....12 Oct.	Sur. mate 2 inf.....10 Aug. 18	Md.....	Md.....	do do
	Trans., 4 inf ..... Sep. 18			
George B. McKnight.13 Oct.	Sur. mate 1 inf.....17 Feb. 17	Penn..	Penn..	do do
	Resigned ..... Aug. 18			
Lyman Foot .....12 Dec.	Sur. mate 2 inf.....10 Aug. 18	Conn..	Conn..	do do
Thomas P. Hall.....12 Dec.	Sur. 36 inf.....10 July,13	Md.....	Md.....	do do
	Disbanded June,15			
Regimental Medical Officers.				
Surgeons.				
Lewis Dunham.....12 Dec. 08	.....	.....	N. J...	Sur. lt. drag .....12 Dec. 08
				Ret., lt. art..... May, 15
				Resigned .....21 Sep. 19
Thomas Lawson .....21 May, 13	.....	Va	Va	Sur. mate, U. S. N... 1 Mar. 09
				Resigned ..... Jan. 11
				Sur. mate 6 inf.....28 Jan.
				Sur. 6 inf..... May, 13
				Ret., 7 inf ..... May, 15
				Ret., sur..... May, 21

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous commissions.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.				
Thomas G. Mower.....30 June,14		Mass..	Mass..	Sur. mate 9 inf..... 2 Dec. 12 Surgeon ..... June,14 Ret., 6 inf..... May, 15 Ret., sur..... May, 21
B. F. Harney.....17 Aug.		.....	Miss ..	Sur. 3 inf .....17 Aug. 14 Ret., 1 inf..... May, 16 Ret., sur..... May, 21
W. V. Wheaton ..... 4 Sep. 16	Hos. sur.....28 Mar. 13 Ret., post sur ..... May, 16	R. I...	R. I...	Sur. 2 inf..... 4 Sep. 16 Ret., sur..... May, 21
Wm. S. Madison ..... 5 Oct.	Sur. mate 17 inf..... 2 Dec. 12 Ret., 1 inf ..... May, 15	.....	Ky.....	Sur. 3 inf ..... Oct. 16 Ret., sur..... May, 21
M. H. Elliott .....31 Oct. 17	Sur. 40 inf.....11 Mar. 14 Disbanded ..... June,15 Post sur..... 7 Nov. 16	.....	Mass..	Sur. 4 inf .....31 Oct. 17 Ret., sur..... May, 21
Joseph Wallace .....18 Apr. 18	Hos. sur. mate .....15 July, 13	.....	.....	Sur. 5 inf..... Apr. 18 Post sur ..... Apr.
Egbert H. Bell.....18 Apr.	Sur. mate 10 inf.....12 Mar. 12 Sur. 10 inf ..... Mar. 14 Disbanded ..... June,15 Hos. sur .....29 Apr. 16	N. C..	N. C...	Sur. 8 inf.....30 Apr. Post sur .....28 Jan. 20
John Gale .....18 Apr.	Sur. mate 23 inf..... 6 July, 12 Sur. 34 inf..... 14 Ret., sur. mate 3 inf. Sep. 15	.....	N. H..	Sur. rifles ..... Apr. 18 Ret., sur..... May, 21
Edward Purcell.....21 July,	Hos. sur. mate ..... 2 May, 13 Prov. ret ..... May, 15 Post sur ..... Apr. 18	.....	Va	Sur. 5 inf.....21 July, 18 Ret., sur..... June,21
Orimel Johnson..... 3 Mar.	.....	.....	Ky.....	Sur. rifles ..... 3 Mar. 19 Dropped ..... 4 Feb. 20
Josiah Everett.....20 Jan. 20	Sur. mate 21 inf.....21 July, 13 Sur. 21 inf..... Apr. 14 Ret., sur. mate 2 inf. Sep. 15 Post sur..... Aug. 18	.....	.....	Sur. lt. art.....20 Jan. Ret., sur..... May, 21
R. McG. Walmsley ...13 May,	Sur. mate 29 inf..... 1 July, 12 Ret., 7 inf ..... May, 15 Post sur..... Aug. 18	.....	N. Y...	Sur. 8 inf..... May, 20 Disbanded June,21
Surgeon's Mates.				
Samuel P. Hugo .....12 Mar. 12	.....	.....	Md.....	Sur. mate 14 inf....12 Mar. 12 Trans., 1 rifles..... 13 Ret., rifle reg..... May, 15 Post sur. ..... Aug. 18 Dismissed ..... 7 Sep.
Sam'l H. Littlejohn... 3 Apr. 13	.....	.....	Va	Sur. mate 35 inf..... 3 Apr. 13 Trans., 1 lt. drag..... May, Ret., sur. mate 2 inf. Sep. 15 Post sur. (declined) Aug. 18 Ret., asst. sur ..... May, 21
William Sterne .....11 Mar. 14	.....	.....	Mass..	Sur. mate 40 inf....11 Mar. 14 Ret., 6 inf..... May, 15 Post sur..... Oct. 18
R. C. Lane.....11 Mar.	.....	.....	.....	Sur. mate 3 rifle reg11 Mar. 14 Ret., 4 inf ..... Sep. 15 Resigned 1 June,18
Jos. P. Russell .....25 May,	.....	.....	Vt	Sur. mate 4 inf.....25 May, 14 Ret., 5 inf..... May, 15 Post sur..... Aug. 18
W. H. Livingston .....26 July,	.....	.....	N. Y...	Sur. mate lt. art.....26 July, 14 Retained ..... May, 15 Post sur..... Feb. 19
W. H. Pierson ..... 4 Aug.	.....	.....	N. J...	Sur. mate 1 inf..... 4 Aug. 14 Ret., rifle reg..... May, 16 Post sur..... Nov. 18
Robert M. Ball.....17 Feb. 17	.....	.....	Va	Sur. mate 4 inf.....17 Feb. 17 Post sur..... Dec. 19
Geo. B. McKnight.....17 Feb.	.....	.....	Penn..	Sur. mate 1 inf.....17 Feb. 17 Resigned ..... Aug. 18
Isaac W. Snowden ...19 Feb.	Hos. sur. mate (declined) ..... May, 14	.....	Penn..	Sur. mate 7 inf.....19 Feb. 17 Resigned ..... 8 Oct. 18
Wm. H. Nicoll.....19 Feb.	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Sur. mate 6 inf .....19 Feb. 17 Post sur.....28 Jan. 20
Rogers M. Byrne..... 6 Nov.	Sur. 47 inf.....20 July, 14 30 inf ..... Nov. 14 Disbanded..... June, 15	.....	N. Y...	Sur. mate 5 inf..... 6 Nov. 17 Resigned.....30 Nov. 19

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous commissions.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeon's Mates—Continued.				
J. P. C. Macmahon...21 Nov. 17				Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Nov. 17
				Post sur..... July, 19
Thaddeus Hubbard...13 Feb. 18	Sur. mate 34 inf.....22 May, 13		Mass..	Out .....19 Mar.
	Resigned .....13 Aug. 14			
	Re-appointed .....22 Nov. 14			
	Disbanded June,15			
Wm. S. Comstock .....21 Apr.			R. I...	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Apr. 18
				Post sur.....12 Oct. 20
Wm. M. Rivers .....10 Aug.			S. C...	Sur. mate 1 inf .... 10 Aug. 18
				Resigned ..... Feb. 21
Clement A. Finley....10 Aug.			Ohio ..	Sur. mate 1 inf.....10 Aug. 18
				Ret., asst. sur ..... May, 20
Lyman Foot .....10 Aug.			Conn..	Sur. mate 2 inf.....10 Aug. 18
				Post sur.....12 Dec. 20
Richard Randall.....10 Aug.			Md.....	Sur. mate 2 inf.....10 Aug. 18
				Trans., 4 inf..... Sep.
				Post sur..... Oct. 20
Charles Mendenhall..10 Aug.			Del ...	Sur. mate 5 inf.....10 Aug. 18
				Ret., asst. sur ..... June,
Richard M. Coleman..10 Aug.			Ky.....	Sur. mate 7 inf.....10 Aug.
				Ret., asst. sur..... May, 21
Henry Smith .....10 Aug.			.....	Sur. mate 8 inf.....10 Aug. 18
				Out ..... Mar. 19
Perry O. Meloan .....10 Aug.			Ky.....	Sur. mate rifle reg.10 Aug. 18
				Resigned .....31 Oct, 20
Benjamin King.....14 Oct.			Md.....	Sur. mate 7 inf.....14 Oct. 18
				Ret., asst. sur..... June,21
Henry Stevenson .....13 Nov.			Va	Sur. mate.6 inf.....13 Nov. 18
				Disbanded June,21
Charles McCreedy..... 3 Feb. 19			Vt	Sur. mate, lt. art.... 3 Feb. 19
				Died.....24 May, 21
Ayres P. Merrill .....19 Mar.			Mass..	Sur. mate 8 inf.....19 Mar. 19
				Ret., asst. sur..... May, 21
Henry F. Hall .....23 July,			.....	Sur. mate 3 inf.....23 July, 19
				Ret. asst. sur..... May, 21
Robert McMillan ..... 4 Dec.			S. C...	Sur. mate 5 inf..... 4 Dec. 19
				Disbanded June,21
Joseph N. Clark .....28 Jan. 20			N. Y...	Sur. mate 4 inf.....28 Jan. 20
				Died..... 8 Mar. 21
Charles Sloan.....28 Jan.			Md.....	Sur. mate 8 inf.....28 Jan. 20
				Ret., asst. sur..... May, 21
Presley H. Craig .....12 Apr.	Sur. mate 22 inf..... 6 July, 12		Penn..	Sur. mate 6 inf.....12 Apr. 20
	Resigned .....28 Feb. 14			Ret., asst. sur ..... May, 21
R. V. McGuire .....12 Apr.			Md.....	Sur. mate rifles.....12 Apr. 20
				Dropped.....27 Dec.
John Jackson .....12 Dec.			.....	Sur. mate 4 inf.....12 Dec.
				Ret., asst. sur..... May, 21

III. FROM 1821 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons General.				
JOSEPH LOVELL.....18 Apr. 18	Sur. 9 inf.....15 May, 12	Mass..	Mass..	Died, Washington..17 Oct. 36
	Hos. sur.....30 June,14			
THOMAS LAWSON.....30 Nov. 36	Gar. sur. mate ..... 8 Feb. 11	Va	Va	Lt. col. La. vol. in
	Sur. 6 inf.....21 May, 13			Florida war..... Oct. 37
	Ret., 7 inf ..... May, 15			Com. bat. N. Y. &
	Surgeon 1 June,21			Penn. vol. till..... May, 38
				Died, Norfolk, Va..15 May, 61
CLEMENT A. FINLEY...15 May, 61	Sur. mate 1 inf.....10 Aug. 18	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Retired.....14 Apr. 62
	Asst. sur 1 June,21			
	Surgeon .....13 July, 32			
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND25 Apr. 62	Asst. sur.....29 June,49	Md.....	Md.....	Dismissed.....18 Aug. 64
	Resigned .....31 Oct. 60			
	Asst. sur.....28 May, 61			
JOSEPH K. BARNES.....22 Aug. 64	Asst. sur.....15 June,40	Penn..	Penn..	.....
	Surgeon .....29 Aug. 56			
	Med. insp ..... 9 Feb. 63			
	Med. insp. gen.....10 Aug. 63			
Assistant Surgeons General.				
ROBERT C. WOOD.....14 June,62	Asst. sur.....28 May, 25	R. I....	R. I....	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon ..... 4 July, 36			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct. 65
CHARLES H. CRANE ...28 July, 66	Asst. sur..... 2 Feb. 48	R. I....	Mass ..	.....
	Surgeon.....21 May, 61			
Medical Inspectors General.				
Thomas F. Perley..... 1 July, 62	Brig. sur. vol .....23 Oct. 61	Me	Fla.....	Resigned .....10 Aug. 64
Joseph K. Barnes.....10 Aug. 63	Asst. sur.....15 June,40	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted .....22 Aug.
	Surgeon .....29 Aug. 56			
	Med. insp..... 9 Feb. 63			
Madison Mills ..... 1 Dec. 64	Asst. sur..... 1 Apr. 34	N. Y...	N. Y...	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon .....16 Feb. 47			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct. 65
Medical Inspectors.				
John M. Cuyler 11 June,62	Asst. sur..... 1 Apr. 34	Ga	Ga	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon .....16 Feb. 47			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct.
Richard H. Coolidge..11 June,	Asst. sur.....16 Aug. 41	N. Y...	N. Y...	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon 23 June,60			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct.
Charles C. Keeney.....11 June,	Asst. sur.....12 July,42	N. Y...	Mich..	Hon. must. out and
	Disbanded .....23 Sep.			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct.
	Asst. sur.....19 Mar. 45			
	Surgeon 23 June,60			
Edward P. Vollum.....11 June,	Asst. sur.....31 May, 53	N. Y...	N. Y...	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon .....12 May, 62			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct.
George H. Lyman.....11 June,	Brig. sur. vol ..... 3 Aug. 61	Mass..	Mass..	Hon. must. out .....31 Oct.
William H. Mussey...14 June,	Brig. sur. vol .....10 Oct.	N. H...	Ohio ..	Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 64
George T. Allen.....14 June,	Brig. sur. vol ..... 4 Apr. 62	Ohio ..	Ind....	Hon. must. out .....31 Oct. 65
Lewis Humphreys.....30 June,	.....	Ohio ..	Ind....	do do
Joseph K. Barnes..... 9 Feb. 63	Asst. sur.....15 June,40	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted .....10 Aug. 63
	Surgeon .....29 Aug. 56			
Frank H. Hamilton.. 9 Feb.	Brig. sur. vol ..... 3 Aug. 61	Vt	N. Y...	Resigned .....29 Aug.
Peter Pineo ..... 9 Feb.	Brig. sur. vol ..... 3 Aug.	N. S...	Mass..	Hon. must. out .....31 Oct. 65
Augustus C. Hamlin.. 9 Feb.	Brig. sur. vol ..... 4 Apr. 62	Me.....	Me.....	do do
George K. Johnson.... 9 Feb.	.....	N. Y...	Mich..	Resigned ..... 1 Oct.
John E. Summers.....27 Feb.	Asst. sur.....13 Dec. 47	Va	Va.....	Hon. must. out and
	Surgeon .....21 May, 61			ret. to rank of sur..31 Oct.
N. S. Townshend.....11 Mar.	.....	Eng'd	Ohio ..	Hon. must. out .....31 Oct.
George W. Stipp .....12 Mar.	Brig. sur. vol .....21 Sep.	Va	Ill.....	do do
John Wilson.....10 Aug.	Sur. vol ..... 4 Dec. 62	Penn..	Penn..	do do
John L. Leconte .....29 Aug.	Brig. sur. vol ..... 9 June,	N. Y...	Penn..	do do
E. D. Kittoe .....30 Mar. 64	Sur. vol ..... 4 Dec.	.....	Ill.....	do do

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Chief Medical Purveyors.				
Richard S. Satterlee..28 July, 66	Asst. sur.....25 Feb. 22 Surgeon .....13 July, 32	N. Y...	Mich..	Retired ..... 22 Feb. 69
Jedediah H. Baxter...12 Mar. 72	Asst. med. purv.....20 July, 67	Vt	Vt.....	.....
Assistant Medical Purveyors.				
Charles McDougall ...28 July, 66	Asst. sur.....13 July, 32 Surgeon ..... 7 July, 38	Ohio ..	Ind....	Retired .....22 Feb. 69
Eugene H. Abadie.....28 July,	Asst. sur..... 4 July, 36 Surgeon .....24 July, 53	Fr'ce..	Penn..	Ap. rev. and ret. to rank of sur ..... 4 Mar. 67
Robert Murray.....28 July,	Asst. sur.....29 June,46 Surgeon 23 June,60	Md.....	Md.....	.....
Charles Sutherland...28 July,	Asst. sur..... 5 Aug. 52 Surgeon .....16 Apr. 62	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Jedediah H. Baxter...20 July, 67	.....	Vt.....	Vt	Promoted .....12 Mar. 72
Surgeons.				
Thomas Lawson..... 1 June,21	Gar. sur. mate ..... 8 Feb. 11 Sur. 6 inf.....21 May, 13 Sur. 7 inf..... May, 15	Va.....	Va.....	Promoted .....30 Nov. 36
Thomas G. Mower..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 9 inf..... 2 Dec. 12 Sur. 9 inf.....30 June,14 Sur. 6 inf..... May, 15	Mass ..	Mass ..	Died,New York city 7 Dec. 53
B. F. Harney..... 1 June,	Sur. 3 inf.....17 Aug. 14 Sur. 1 inf..... May, 16	Del.....	Del.....	Wounded,Mex. war 6 June,47 Died,Baton Rouge..29 Aug. 58
W. V. Wheaton ..... 1 June,	Hos. sur..... Mar. 13 Sur. 2 inf..... 4 Sep. 16	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Philadelphia.23 Apr. 60
W. S. Madison ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 17 inf.....12 Dec. 12 Sur. mate 1 inf.....15 May, 15 Sur. 3 inf..... 5 Oct. 16	.....	Ky.....	Killed by Indians before receipt of ap.14 May, 21
M. H. Elliott..... 1 June,	Sur. 40 inf.....11 Mar. 14 Disbanded ..... June,15 Post sur..... 7 Nov. 16 Sur. 4 inf..... Oct. 17	Mass ..	Mass ..	Died,Pensacola, Fla 8 Sep. 22
John Gale ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 23 inf..... 6 July,12 Sur. 34 inf..... 14 Sur. rifles.....18 Apr. 18	N. H...	N. H ..	Died, Fort Armstrong, Ill .....27 July, 30
Josiah Everett..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 21 inf....21 July, 13 Sur. 21 inf..... Apr. 14 Sur. mate 2 inf..... Sep. 15	.....	.....	Died, in camp near Fort Gratiot, Mich..14 July, 32
Edward Purcell.....18 June,	Hos. sur. mate..... 2 May, 13 Post sur .....18 Apr. 18 Sur. 5 inf.....21 July,	Va.....	Va.....	Died, Ft. Snelling..11 Jan. 25
B. Delavan .....27 Jan. 23	Sur. mate 16 inf....15 Apr. 14 Hos. sur. mate ..... May, 16 Post sur .....18 Apr. 18 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	N. J...	N. J...	Died, Nachitoches, La .....26 Nov. 27
Robert Archer ..... 9 May, 25	Hos. sur. mate.....13 May, 14 Post sur .....18 Apr. 18 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	Va	Va	Resigned ..... 5 Aug. 26 Re-ap. asst. sur..... 5 Aug.
J. P. C. Macmahon... 5 Aug. 26	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Nov. 17 Post sur .....23 July, 19 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	.....	.....	Resigned .....30 Oct. 34 Died,New Orleans..14 Apr. 37
William Beaumont...26 Nov. 27	Sur. mate 16 inf.... 2 Dec. 12 6 inf ..... Jan. 13 Resigned ..... 3 June,15 Post sur..... 4 Dec. 19 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	Conn..	N. Y...	Resigned .....31 Dec. 39
William H. Nicoll.....28 July, 30	Sur. mate 6 inf.....19 Feb. 17 Post sur.....28 Jan. 20 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died,Jefferson Bar. 5 Mar. 31
Lyman Foot ..... 5 Mar. 31	Sur. mate 2 inf.....18 Aug. 18 Post sur.....12 Dec. 20 Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	Conn..	Conn..	Died, Port Lavacca, Texas .....24 Oct. 46
Clement A. Finley ...13 July, 32	Sur. mate 1 inf.....10 Aug. 18 Asst. sur..... 1 June,21	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Promoted .....15 May, 61
Richard M. Coleman..13 July,	Sur. mate 7 inf.....10 Aug. 18 Asst. sur..... 1 June,21	Ky.....	Ky.....	Died, Fort Armstrong, Ill..... 2 Sep. 32
Presley H. Craig .....13 July,	Sur. mate 6 inf.....12 Apr. 20 Asst. sur..... 1 June,21	Penn..	Penn..	Died, New Orleans. 8 Aug. 48
Richard S. Satterlee..13 July,	do .....25 Feb. 22	N. Y...	Mich..	Promoted .....28 July, 66
Zina Pitcher.....13 July,	do ..... 8 May,	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....31 Dec. 36 Re-ap. asst. sur..... 2 Feb. 39 Resigned .....31 Oct.

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.				
Robert McMillan..... 3 Sep. 32	Sur. mate 5 inf..... 4 Dec. 19	S. C...	S. C....	Resigned ..... 1 Dec. 33
	Asst. sur..... 1 July, 22			
Samuel G. I. Decamp 1 Dec. 33	do .....10 Oct. 23	N. J...	N. J....	Retired .....27 Aug. 62
				Died, Saratoga, N.Y. 8 Sep. 71
Edward Macomb..... 1 Nov. 34	do .....20 Jan. 24	N. Y...	N. Y....	Died, Ft. Monroe, Va 26 Mar. 44
Hamilton S. Hawkins 4 July, 36	do .....22 Nov.	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Tampico, Mex. 13 Aug. 47
Alfred W. Elwes ..... 4 July,	do ..... 9 May, 25	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Pilatka, Fla...12 June, 42
Robert C. Wood..... 4 July,	do .....28 May,	R. I....	R. I....	Asst. sur. gen.....14 June, 62
				Retired.....22 Feb. 69
				Died, New York city 28 Mar.
Philip Minis..... 1 Dec.	do .....12 Apr. 26	Ga	Ga	Resigned .....21 July, 37
Henry A. Steinecke..31 Dec.	do ..... 8 May,	Penn..	Penn..	Died, Baltimore, Md 20 Dec. 55
William L. Wharton..22 July, 37	do ..... 1 Sep. 28	D. C...	D. C...	Died, Port Lavacca.. 4 Oct. 46
Charles S. Tripler ..... 7 July, 38	do .....30 Oct. 30	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Cincinnati, O. 27 Oct. 66
P. Maxwell ..... 7 July,	do .....13 July, 32	Vt.....	Vt	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
Henry L. Heiskell ... 7 July,	do .....13 July,	Va.....	Va.....	Died, Washington..12 Aug. 55
Charles McDougall... 7 July,	do .....13 July,	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Burton Randall..... 7 July,	do .....24 Oct.	Md.....	Md.....	Retired .....17 Oct. 68
Nathan S. Jarvis..... 7 July,	do ..... 2 Mar. 33	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Baltimore, Md 12 May, 62
Richard Clarke..... 7 July,	do ..... 2 Mar.	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Maj. Gamble's Fla.....29 June, 39
Adam N. McLaren ...30 June, 39	do ..... 2 Mar.	Scot'd	S. C....	.....
George F. Turner ..... 1 Jan. 40	do .....23 July,	Mass ..	Mass ..	Died, Corpus Christi Texas .....17 Oct. 54
Joseph J. B. Wright..26 Mar. 44	do .....25 Oct.	Penn..	Penn..	.....
John B. Porter..... 4 Oct. 46	do ..... 1 Dec.	Conn..	Conn..	Retired .....27 Aug. 62
				Died, Coventry, Con 15 June, 69
John B. Wells .....24 Oct.	do ..... 1 Feb. 34	Md.....	Ga	Died, Baltimore, Md 24 July, 53
John M. Cuyler .....16 Feb. 47	do ..... 1 Apr.	Ga	Ga	Med. insp .....11 June, 62
Madison Mills .....16 Feb.	do ..... 1 Apr.	N. Y...	N. Y...	Med. insp. gen..... 1 Oct. 64
				Died, Ft. Columbus. 28 Apr. 73
William Hammond .. 7 Aug.	do ..... 1 June,	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Benicia, Cal...13 Feb. 51
Leonard C. McPhail.. 8 Aug. 48	do .....30 Nov.	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....30 Apr. 49
Samuel P. Moore.....30 Apr. 49	do .....14 Mar. 35	S. C....	S. C....	Resigned .....25 Feb. 61
Chas. M. Hitchcock..13 Feb. 51	do .....17 Aug.	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....31 Mar. 53
Bernard M. Byrne.....31 Mar. 53	do .....20 May, 36	Irel'd.	Md.....	Died, Ft. Moultrie, S. C ..... 6 Sep. 60
Eugene H. Abadie....24 July,	do ..... 4 July,	Fr'ce..	Penn..	.....
Charles McCormick... 7 Dec.	do .....30 Aug.	D. C...	D. C...	.....
Charles H. Laub .....17 Oct. 54	do .....30 Nov.	D. C...	D. C...	.....
Josiah Simpson.....12 Aug. 55	do .....11 July, 37	N. J...	Penn..	.....
William J. Sloan.....20 Dec.	do .....12 July,	Penn..	Penn..	.....
William S. King .....29 Aug. 56	do .....29 July,	Penn..	Penn..	.....
David C. DeLeon.....29 Aug.	do .....21 Aug. 38	S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....19 Feb. 61
James Simons .....29 Aug.	do .....11 July, 39	S. C...	S. C...	.....
Thomas C. Madison...29 Aug.	do .....27 Feb. 40	Va.....	Fla.....	Resigned .....17 Aug.
Joseph K. Barnes ....29 Aug.	do .....15 June,	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted ..... 9 Feb. 63
Levi H. Holden .....13 Apr. 60	do .....15 June,	R. I....	R. I....	Retired .....27 Oct. 58
Richard F. Simpson..23 June,	do ..... 1 Aug.	Va.....	Va.....	Died, Key West, Fla.. 4 July, 61
Richard H. Coolidge..23 June,	do .....16 Aug. 41	N. Y...	N. Y...	Med. insp.....11 June, 62
				Died, Raleigh, N.C. 23 Jan. 66
Charles C. Keeney....23 June,	do .....12 Aug.	N. Y...	Mich..	Med. insp.....11 June, 62
Robert Murray .....23 June,	do .....29 June, 46	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....28 July, 66
John F. Head..... 6 Sep.	do ..... 6 Aug.	Mass ..	Mass ..	.....
Lewis A. Edwards.....19 Feb. 61	do .....29 Aug.	D. C...	D. C...	.....
John F. Hammond...25 Feb.	do .....16 Feb. 47	S. C...	S. C...	.....
Elisha J. Bailey.....15 May,	do .....16 Feb.	Penn..	Penn..	.....
George E. Cooper ....21 May,	do .....28 Aug.	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Ebenezer Swift .....21 May,	do .....30 Aug.	Mass ..	Ohio ..	.....
Glover Perin.....21 May,	do ..... 4 Dec.	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	.....
P. G. S. TenBroeck...21 May,	do .....13 Dec.	Me.....	N. Y...	Died, Portland, Me. 19 Dec. 67
John Campbell.....21 May,	do .....13 Dec.	N. Y...	N. Y...	.....
John E. Summers....21 May,	do .....13 Dec.	Va.....	Va.....	Med. insp.....27 Feb. 63
Charles H. Crane.....21 May,	do ..... 2 Feb. 48	R. I....	Mass ..	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Lyman H. Stone .....21 May,	do .....13 Dec. 47	Vt.....	Vt.....	See G. O. No. 43....22 Dec. 52
				Dismissed.....16 Sep. 62
Thomas A. McParlin.21 May,	do ..... 2 Mar. 49	Md.....	Md.....	.....
William F. Edgar ....21 May,	do ..... 2 Mar.	Ky.....	Mo.....	Retired.....27 Aug.
Joseph B. Brown..... 4 July,	do .....29 June,	N. Y...	Mich..	.....
Alexander B. Hasson17 Aug.	do .....29 June,	Md.....	Md.....	.....
Jonathan Letterman.16 Apr. 62	do .....29 June,	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Robert O. Abbott.....16 Apr.	do .....23 Nov.	Penn..	Penn..	Died, Brooklyn, N.Y 16 June, 67
Thomas M. Getty.....16 Apr.	do .....23 Nov.	Md.....	Va.....	Died, Ft. McHenry..30 Oct.
David L. Magruder...16 Apr.	do ..... 1 Feb. 50	Md.....	Va.....	.....

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons—Continued.				
W. J. H. White .....16 Apr. 62	Asst.sur.....12 Mar.	D. C...	D. C...	Killed at battle of Antietam, Md .....17 Sep. 62
John J. Milhau .....16 Apr.	do .....30 Apr. 51	Fr'ce..	N. Y...	
Horace R. Wirtz .....16 Apr.	do ..... 5 Dec. 46	Penn..	Penn..	See G. O. No 48.....29 June,51
Charles Page.....16 Apr.	do ..... 2 Dec. 51	Va.....	Va.....	
Charles Sutherland...16 Apr.	do ..... 5 Aug. 52	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Basil Norris.....16 Apr.	do .....11 Oct.	Md.....	Md.....	
Edward P. Vollum ...12 May,	do .....31 May, 53	N. Y...	N. Y...	Med. insp.....11 June,62
John Moore .....11 June,	do .....29 June,	Ind ...	Ind ...	
Andrew K. Smith.....11 June,	do .....26 July,	Conn..	Conn..	
Rich. H. Alexander...11 June,	do ..... 2 Dec.	Ind. T	Ky.....	
Joseph R. Smith .....11 June,	do .....15 Dec. 54	N. Y...	N. Y...	
James T. Ghiselin.....14 June,	do 1 June,55	Md.....	Md.....	
John F. Randolph.....27 Aug.	do .....24 Dec.	Va	La	
George Taylor .....27 Aug.	do ..... 1 Apr. 56	Md.....	Md.....	Died,Galveston,Tex 5 Aug 67
George Hammond.....27 Aug.	do .....28 June,	Md.....	Md.....	Drow'd in Miss. riv.14 Aug. 63
B. J. D. Irwin.....16 Sep.	do .....28 Aug.	Irel'd.	N. Y...	
Anthony Heger.....17 Sep.	do .....29 Aug.	Aust ..	Penn..	
Charles T. Alexander 9 Feb. 63	do ..... 1 Oct.	Ch. N.	Ark...	
Bennett A. Clements.27 Feb.	do ..... 4 Nov.	D. C...	N. Y...	
Lewis Taylor.....14 Aug.	do ..... 3 Mar. 57	Penn..	Penn..	Died, Ft.Wadsw'th, D. T..... 6 Jan. 68
Joseph C. Baily ..... 1 Dec. 64	do .....27 Oct.	Penn..	Penn..	
James C. McKee .....22 Dec.	do .....22 Oct. 58	Penn..	Penn..	
Joseph H. Bill .....28 July, 66	do .....13 Apr. 60	Penn..	Penn..	
D. W. C. Peters .....28 July,	do .....15 Aug. 54	N. Y...	N. Y...	
Charles H. Alden.....28 July,	do 23 June,60	Penn..	Penn..	
Warren Webster.....28 July,	do .....23 June,	N.H...	Mass..	
John Vansant .....28 July,	do .....23 June,	Va.....	Va.....	Resigned ..... 1 May, 67
Charles C. Byrne.....28 July,	do .....23 June,	Md.....	Md.....	
Clinton Wagner .....28 July,	do .....11 Oct.	Md.....	Md.....	
Joseph P. Wright .....28 July,	do .....28 May, 61	Penn..	Penn..	
Charles C. Gray.....28 July,	do .....28 May,	N. Y...	N. Y...	
William C. Spencer...28 July,	do .....28 May,	N. Y...	N. Y...	
Francis L. Town .....20 Oct.	do .....28 May,	N.H...	Penn..	
Abel F. Mechem 16 June,67	do .....11 Oct. 60	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Pleasantville, Md.....14 July, 71
Dallas Bache..... 5 Aug.	do .....28 May, 61	D. C...	Penn..	
Blencowe E. Fryer...30 Oct.	do .....28 May,	Eng'd.	Penn..	
John H. Frantz.....19 Dec.	do .....28 May,	Penn..	Md.....	
Charles E. Goddard... 6 Jan. 68	do .....28 May,	N. Y...	N. Y...	
Philip C. Davis .....17 Oct.	do .....28 May,	Va.....	D. C...	Died,Ft.Benton,MT 2 Oct.
James F. Weeds.....27 Oct.	do .....28 May,	Eng'd.	Ohio ..	
Assistant Surgeons.				
George W. Maupin... 1 June,21	Sur. mate..... 5 Nov. 02	.....	.....	Died, Ft. Monroe...18 June,25
	Prov. ret June,15			
	Post sur..... 18			
Joseph Goodhue ..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate..... 8 Feb. 03	Vt	Vt	Resigned .....31 Dec. 24
	Prov. ret June,15			
	Gar. sur ..... Aug. 16			
James H. Sargent..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate..... 6 Mar. 06	Mass ..	Mass ..	Resigned .....22 Aug. 46
	A. A. Apoth. Gen... 14			
	Post sur..... Apr. 16			
Sylvester Day..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate..... 9 Dec. 07	Vt	Vt	Died, AlleghanyArsenal, Penn.....20 Feb. 51
	Sur. 5 inf.....13 Mar. 13			
	Post sur.....18 Apr. 18			
William Ballard ..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate.....24 Mar. 12	Mass ..	Mass ..	Resigned .....28 Feb. 22
	Prov. ret June,15			
	Post sur..... Apr. 18			
William Turner..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate.....29 Sep. 12	R. I....	R. I....	Died, Newport, R.I.26 Sep. 37
	Post sur.....24 Apr. 16			
Hanson Catlett ..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate.....26 Mar. 04	Ky.....	Ky.....	Died.....21 Oct. 24
	Resigned .....23 Nov.			
	Gar. sur. mate.....18 Feb. 13			
	Sur. 1 inf..... Sep. 14			
	Post sur..... May, 16			
Foster Swift ..... 1 June,	Gar. sur. mate.....18 Feb. 14	Mass ..	Mass ..	Died, New London.18 Aug. 35
	Post sur.....24 Apr. 16			
John Trevètt ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate..... 8 Apr. 14	N. H..	N. H...	Died, Augusta, Ga.18 Aug. 21
	Post sur.....18 Apr.			
	Prov. ret., sur. mate June,15			
	Post sur.....18 Apr. 18			

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
William N. Mercer... 1 June,21	Hos. sur. mate .....18 May, 13 Sur. 22 inf..... Aug. Trans., 23 inf..... 14 Hos. sur.....22 Nov.	Va.....	Va	Resigned .....21 July, 21
T. J. C. Monroe ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 6 inf.....12 Sep. 11 Resigned .....20 Jan. 12 Gar. sur. mate..... Apr. 14 Post sur.....29 Apr. 16	Va	Ohio ..	Died, Ft. Niagara...23 Oct. 39
Samuel B. Smith..... 1 June,	Post sur.....12 Nov.	.....	.....	Died, Philadelphia.28 Nov. 34
James Mann..... 1 June,	Hos. sur ..... 9 Apr. 12 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	Mass..	Mass..	Died, New York city 7 Nov. 32
Joseph Wallace ..... 1 June,	Hos. sur. mate .....15 July, 13 Sur. 5 inf .....18 Apr. 18	.....	.....	Resigned .....30 Aug. 27
William Stewart.... 1 June,	Hos. sur. mate .....13 Mar. 14 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Baltimore .....23 Sep. 23
Joseph Eaton..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 3 art.....14 Apr. 12 Resigned .....12 Dec. 13 Hos. sur. mate .....15 Apr. 14 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	Mass..	Mass..	Died, Ft. Hamilton..16 Mar. 60
B. Delavan ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 16 inf.....15 Apr. 14 Hos. sur. mate ..... May, 16 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	N. J...	N. J...	Promoted.....27 Jan. 23
Robert Archer ..... 1 June,	Hos. sur. mate .....13 May 14 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	Va.....	Va.....	Promoted..... 9 May, 25
George C. Clitherall... 1 June,	Hos. sur. mate ..... 8 Mar. 17 Post sur.....18 Apr. 18	N. C...	N. C...	Died, Ft. Johnston, N. C.....10 Nov. 29
Squier Lea..... 1 June,	Sur. 44 inf ..... 1 Aug. 13 Disbanded ..... June, 15 Post sur..... May, 18	La	La	Died, New Orleans.. 5 Feb. 26
Joseph P. Russell ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 5 inf.....25 May, 14 Post sur.....10 Aug. 18	Vt	Vt	Died, Ft. Columbus..19 Sep. 49
Richard Weightman. 1 June,	Post sur.....21 Aug.	D. C...	D. C...	Wounded in battle at Welika Pond, Fla 9 July, 36 Died, Ft. Marion, Fla 30 Oct. 41
W. H. Livingston..... 1 June,	Sur. mate lt. art.....26 July, 14 Post sur..... 3 Feb. 19	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, New York city 5 Apr. 22
J. P. C. Macmahon... 1 June,	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Nov. 17 Post sur.....23 July, 19	.....	.....	Promoted..... 5 Aug. 26
William Beaumont ... 1 June,	Sur. mate 8 inf..... 2 Dec. 12 Post sur..... 4 Dec. 19	Conn..	N. Y...	Promoted.....26 Nov. 27
Egbert H. Bell..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 10 inf.....10 Mar. 12 Sur. 10 inf ..... Mar. 14 8 inf .....18 Apr. 18 Post sur.....28 Jan. 20	N. C...	N. C...	Resigned .....16 July, 21
William H. Nicoll..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 6 inf.....19 Feb. 17 Post sur.....28 Jan. 20	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....28 July, 30
Robert French..... 1 June,	Sur. mate, U. S. N ..16 Jan. 08 Resigned ..... Apr. 09 Post sur.....12 Apr. 20	D. C...	D. C...	Died near Georgetown, D. C.....13 Aug. 35
Charles McCoskry..... 1 June,	Post sur.....12 Apr.	Penn..	Penn..	Died, St. Augustine, Fla.....16 Nov. 21
James Cutbush ..... 1 June,	Asst. Apoth. Gen...12 Aug. 14 Prov. ret..... May, 15 Post sur.....16 May, 20	Penn..	Penn..	Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy & Geology, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from Sep. 1820, to Dec. 1823. Died, West Point.....15 Dec. 23
William S. Comstock 1 June,	Sur. mate 3 inf.....21 Apr. 18 Post sur.....12 Oct. 20	R. I...	R. I...	Died, Canajoharie, N. Y.....13 June, 25
Richard Randall ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 2 inf.....10 Aug. 18 4 inf..... Sep. Post sur.....12 Oct. 20	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....15 Aug.
George B. McKnight. 1 June,	Sur. mate 1 inf.....17 Feb. 17 Resigned ..... Aug. 18 Post sur.....13 Oct. 20	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 1 June, 24
Lyman Foot ..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 2 inf.....18 Aug. 18 Post sur.....12 Dec. 20	Conn..	Conn..	Promoted..... 5 Mar. 31
Thomas P. Hall ..... 1 June,	Sur. 36 inf .....10 July, 13 Disbanded ..... June, 15 Post sur.....12 Dec. 20	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Augusta, Ga..21 Sep. 25
S. H. Littlejohn..... 1 June,	Sur. mate 35 inf..... 3 Apr. 13 1 lt. drag ..... May, 2 inf..... Sep. 15	Va.....	Va.....	Died near St. Louis. 8 Apr. 24

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
C. A. Finley 1 June,21	Sur. mate 1 inf.....10 Aug. 18	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Promoted.....13 July, 32
Chas. Mendenhall..... 1 June,	do 5 inf.....10 Aug.	Del ...	Del ...	Died at sea .....15 Oct. 23
R. M. Coleman..... 1 June,	do 7 inf.....10 Aug.	Ky.....	Ky.....	Promoted.....13 July, 32
Benjamin King ..... 1 June,	do 7 inf.....14 Oct.	Md.....	Md.....	Retired..... 9 Nov. 63
A. P. Merrill..... 1 June,	do 8 inf.....19 Mar. 19	Mass ..	Mass ..	Resigned .....21 Sep. 23
H. F. Hall ..... 1 June,	do 3 inf.....23 July,	.....	.....	Resigned .....30 June,
Presley H. Craig..... 1 June,	do 6 inf.....12 Apr. 20	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....13 July, 32
Charles Sloan..... 1 June,	do 8 inf.....28 May,	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Baton Rouge. Nov. 21
John Jackson..... 1 June,	do 4 inf.....12 Dec.	.....	.....	Died, Edenton, N.C.31 Jan. 32
John A. Brereton ..... 1 July,	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Died, Charlestown.22 Apr. 39
Henry Stevenson ....16 July,	do 6 inf.....13 Nov. 18	Va	Va	Resigned .....31 Aug. 33
Mordecai Hale.....27 Oct.	Post sur.....13 Feb.	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Westchester .. 9 Dec. 32
Richard S. Satterlee..25 Feb. 22	.....	N. Y...	Mich ..	Promoted.....13 July,
Zina Pitcher..... 8 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....13 July,
W. E. Langdon..... 8 May,	.....	N. H...	N. H..	Resigned ..... 1 May, 26
Robert McMillan..... 1 July,	Sur. mate 5 inf..... 4 Dec. 19	S. C...	S. C...	Promoted..... 3 Sep. 32
Edwin James .....27 Jan. 23	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....31 Dec. 33
Alfred Watkins.....11 June,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Feb. 24
Charles F. Luce .....22 Sep.	.....	Mass ..	Mass ..	Died, Charleston....30 Sep. 27
Sam'l G. I. DeCamp..10 Oct.	.....	N. J...	N. J...	Promoted..... 1 Dec. 33
Edward Macomb.....20 Jan. 24	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted..... 1 Nov. 34
George P Todsen .....20 Jan.	.....	La	La	Cashiered.....25 Mar. 24
James G. Percival..... 4 Mar.	.....	.....	.....	Resigned ..... 1 Aug.
John W. Baylor..... 8 July,	.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	Dropped.....20 May, 33
John Torrey..... 5 Aug.	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Act. Prof. Chemistry Mineralogy & Geology, U.S. Military Academy, Aug. 1824, to Aug. 1828. Resigned .....31 Aug. 28
P. G. Randolph ..... 8 Oct.	.....	Va.....	Va	Resigned ..... 1 May, 29
Hamilton S. Hawkins22 Nov.	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted..... 4 July. 36
John Thurston..... 1 Jan. 25	.....	N. H...	N. H...	Resigned ..... 1 May, 33
Alfred W. Elwes..... 9 May,	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted..... 4 July, 36
Robert C. Wood.....28 May,	.....	R. I...	R. I...	Promoted..... 4 July,
Lawrence Sprague ...22 June,	.....	Me.....	Me.....	Died, Ft. Ontario, NY 7 Aug. 53
Joel Martin.....15 Aug.	.....	Va	Va	Died, Norfolk, Va...10 Dec. 54
Thomas S. Bryant..... 5 Oct.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Dec. 35 1 lieut. 2 drag.....11 June, 36 Captain .....26 Sep. 37 Resigned ..... 2 Dec. 39 Ad. paymaster during Mexican war...
Philip Minis .....12 Apr. 26	.....	Ga	Ga	Promoted..... 1 Dec. 36
Robert E. Kerr ..... 2 May,	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Resigned .....31 Aug. 33
Henry A. Steinecke.. 8 May,	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....31 Dec. 36
Robert Archer.....! 5 Aug.	Asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 21	Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....29 Feb. 40
Thomas Lining ..... 1 Sep. 27	.....	S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....10 Dec. 32
Robert H. Sibley.....17 Oct.	.....	La	La	Resigned .....15 July, 29
Lucius Abbott .....15 Jan. 28	.....	Conn..	Conn..	Resigned .....31 Mar. 34
W. L. Wharton..... 1 Sep.	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Promoted.....22 July, 37
James B. Sullivan..... 5 May, 29	.....	.....	.....	Resigned .....31 Dec. 35
Samuel W. Dalton ...16 July,	.....	.....	.....	Resigned .....31 Dec. 33
Ephraim M. Blaine...17 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Died, Oglethorpe Bar, Savannah, Ga.....13 Mar. 35
Charles S. Tripler.....30 Oct. 30	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted..... 7 July, 38
William A. Berry .....25 Apr. 31	.....	.....	.....	Resigned .....19 Nov. 36
Edward Worrell .....24 Feb. 32	.....	Del ...	Del	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
Philip Maxwell .....13 July,	.....	Vt	Vt	Promoted..... 7 July, 38
Henry L. Heiskell ...13 July,	.....	Va.....	Va.....	Promoted..... 7 July,
James W. Roper.....13 July,	.....	.....	.....	Ap. rev ..... 7 Jan. 34
James W. Hunt.....13 July,	Sur. mate 43 inf.....18 Apr. 14 Disbanded ..... June, 15	N. C...	N. C...	Died, Philadelphia.23 May, Ap. rev..... 9 Aug. 33
Richard Wayne.....13 July,	.....	.....	.....	Resigned .....31 Jan. 34
Benjamin R. Hogan..13 July,	.....	.....	.....	Resigned .....30 Apr. 35
Charles S. Frailey.....13 July,	.....	.....	.....	Ap. rev..... 1 Dec. 33
Charles McDougall...13 July,	.....	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Promoted..... 7 July, 38
Green W. Caldwell ...13 July,	.....	N. C...	N. C...	Resigned .....19 Oct. 32 Capt. 3 drag ..... 3 Mar. 47 Disbanded 48
John R. Conway .....13 July,	.....	.....	.....	.....

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
Lucius O'Brien.....13 July, 32		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....31 Dec. 35
				2 lieut. 3 inf..... 3 Sep. 37
				8 inf..... July, 38
				Died, Tampa, Fla... 7 Jan. 41
S. Etting Myers.....13 July,				Resigned .....31 Mar. 36
Thomas O. Dwyer ....13 July,				Out ..... Jan. 33
Burton Randall.....24 Oct.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted..... 7 July, 38
Nathan S. Jarvis..... 2 Mar. 33		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted..... 7 July,
Richard Clark ..... 2 Mar.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted..... 7 July,
Adam N. McLaren ... 2 Mar.		Scot'd.	N. C...	Promoted.....30 June, 39
Benj. F. Fellowes..... 2 Mar.		N. H...	N. H..	Resigned .....30 May,
Josiah D. Harris ..... 2 Mar.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Ft. Smith, Ark. 26 Sep 33
Charles W. Handy.....11 May,		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ....31 May, 34
Samuel W. Hales.....23 July,				Died, Ft. Gibson, I.T. 30 Jan. 35
George F. Turner .....23 July,		Mass..	Mass..	Promoted..... 1 Jan. 40
John M. Gardner..... 9 Aug.		Ga.....	Ga.....	Resigned .....30 Nov. 34
M. C. Leavenworth... 1 Sep.		Conn..	Conn..	Resigned .....30 Sep. 40
J. J. B. Wright.....25 Oct.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....26 Mar. 44
Willison Hughey.....25 Oct.		Penn..	Penn..	Died n'r Cincinnati. 25 Apr. 38
				Killed by explosion
				of steamer on Ohio.
James M. Thomas..... 1 Dec.				Died, St. Louis, Mo. 28 Dec. 34
John B. Porter..... 1 Dec.		Conn..	Conn..	Promoted..... 4 Oct. 46
Charles B. Welsh..... 1 Dec.		Penn..	Penn..	Died, Ft. Gibson, Ark 2 Aug. 34
John Emerson..... 1 Dec.		Penn..	Penn..	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
Henry Holt .....31 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....30 Sep. 41
Thomas Henderson...31 Dec.		Va.....	Va.....	Died, Lexington, Va. 11 Aug. 54
John B. Wells ..... 1 Feb. 34		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....24 Oct. 46
John M. Cuyler ..... 1 Apr.		Ga.....	Ga.....	Promoted.....16 Feb. 47
Madison Mills..... 1 Apr.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....16 Feb.
William Hammond... 1 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted..... 7 Aug.
John S. Gatlin ..... 3 Aug.		N. C...	N. C...	Killed in act'n with
				Florida Indians at
				Dades' massacre ...28 Dec. 35
George R. Clarke..... 1 Nov.		D. C...	D. C...	Resigned .....17 June, 40
Joseph H. Bailey.....28 Nov.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Retired.....27 Aug. 62
Leonard C. McPhail.30 Nov.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted..... 8 Aug. 48
Lewis A. Birdsall.....29 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
Samuel P. Moore.....14 Mar. 35		S. C...	S. C...	Promoted.....30 Apr. 49
Alexander F. Suter...27 Mar.		D. C...	D. C...	Died, City of Mexico 17 Dec. 47
John C. Reynolds ..... 1 May,		Md.....	Penn..	Resigned .....25 July, 38
				Sur. vol .....17 Dec. 46
				Disbanded ..... 8 Aug. 48
Chas. M. Hitchcock ..17 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....13 Feb. 51
Wm. W. Hoxton.....24 Aug.		D. C...	D. C...	Resigned .....30 Sep. 41
Erastus B. Wolcott... 1 Jan. 36		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....15 Apr. 39
				Re-ap. (declined)... June,
B. F. Nourse..... 1 Jan.				Died, Key West, Fla 19 May, 36
William Maffit..... 1 Jan.		Irel'd.	Md.....	Resigned .....31 Oct. 43
Thomas Lee..... 1 Jan.		N. J...	N. J...	Died, Elizabeth, N.J. 6 Sep. 38
Bernard M. Byrne ...20 May,		Irel'd.	Md.....	Promoted.....31 Mar. 53
Aug. C. Turtelot .....21 June,				Died, Washington .. 8 Dec. 37
Thomas R. Johnson.. 4 July,				Died, Baltimore.....11 July,
Eugene H. Abadie ... 4 July,		Fr'ce..	Penn..	Promoted.....24 July, 53
J. Rhett Mott..... 4 July,		S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....14 Mar. 45
Robert Southgate.....30 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....31 May, 53
				Re-ap. asst. sur.....22 Feb. 54
Isaac H. Baldwin .....30 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....31 May, 41
Samuel Forrey.....30 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Oct. 40
Charles McCormick ..30 Aug.		D. C...	D. C...	Promoted..... 7 Dec. 53
Wade Sullivan.....21 Nov.				Died, Camp Walker,
				Fla.....15 May, 38
Charles H. Laub .....30 Nov.		D. C...	D. C...	Promoted.....17 Oct. 54
Charles D. Maxwell...30 Nov.		Del ...	Del	Resigned .....30 June, 37
Silas R. Arnold ..... 1 July, 37		N. Y...	N. Y...	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
Josiah Simpson .....11 July,		N. J...	N. J...	Promoted..... 12 Aug. 55
William J. Sloan.....12 July,		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....20 Dec.
William S. King .....29 July,		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....29 Aug. 56
Francis L. Sewall.....13 Oct.		Ala ...	Ala ...	Out ..... Feb. 39
Joseph R. Conrad .....21 Aug. 38		Va.....	Va.....	Dropped .....28 June, 53
W. T. Leonard .....21 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
John Byrne .....21 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....23 Dec. 46
				Re-ap. asst. sur..... 2 Mar. 49
Ellis Hughes .....21 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....31 July, 40

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
D. C. DeLeon.....21 Aug. 38		S. C...	S. C...	Promoted.....29 Aug. 56
R. McSherry, jr .....21 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....30 Apr. 40
J. Walker .....21 Aug.		Ber'da	Ill.....	Resigned ..... 2 Apr, 49
C. Noyes .....21 Aug.		Mass..	D. C...	Died, St. Augustine..21 July, 41
B. W. Woods.....21 Aug.		Md.....	Ky.....	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
G. A. Williams.....21 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....31 Dec. 40
James W. Russell.....22 June, 39		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....15 Feb. 53
Henry H. Steiner .....22 June,		Md.....	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Jan. 52
J. C. Glen.....22 June,		S. C....	S. C...	Died, Matamoras, Mex .....14 Feb. 48
H. E. Cruttenden .....22 June,		D. C...	N. Y...	Resigned .....25 June, 46
James Simons .....11 July,		S. C....	S. C...	Out .....16 Jan. 56
				Re-ap. asst. sur..... 3 Oct. 56
Thomas C. Madison...27 Feb. 40		Va.....	Fla.....	Promoted.....29 Aug. 56
Alfred W. Kennedy..15 June,		Ky.....	Ky.....	Died, near Council Grove, Ks ..... 3 June, 51
Wm. H. Van Buren...15 June,		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Dec. 45
Joseph K. Barnes .....15 June,		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....29 Aug. 56
John Robertson.....15 June,		Del	Del	Lost at sea.....20 May, 42
Levi H. Holden .....15 June,		R. I...	R. I...	Promoted.....23 Apr. 60
John S. Griffin.....18 June,		Va.....	Ky.....	Resigned .....14 Sep. 54
Richard F. Simpson .. 1 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Promoted.....23 June, 60
William E. Fullwood 1 Oct.		Ga.....	Ga.....	Died, Macon, Ga....17 Apr. 50
Charles E. Isaacs.....16 Aug. 41		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....24 July, 46
Richard H. Coolidge..16 Aug.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....23 June, 60
R. S. Holmes .....16 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 4 Oct. 47
C. W. Stearns.....16 Aug.		Mass..	Md.....	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
W. Lovely .....30 Sep.		Md.....	Md.....	Died, Ft. Polk, Ts...24 Nov. 48
Dabney Herndon.....30 Sep.		Va.....	Va.....	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42
George Buist .....11 July, 42		S. C....	S. C...	Disbanded .....23 Sep. Re-ap. asst. sur..... 5 June, 44
Charles C. Keeney ...11 July,		N. Y...	Mich..	Disbanded .....23 Sep. 42 Re-ap. asst. sur.....19 Mar. 45
A. S. Wotherspoon...11 Nov. 43		N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, Washington... 4 May, 54
George Buist..... 5 June, 44	Asst. sur .....11 July, 42	S. C....	S. C...	Resigned .....31 Dec. 45
Charles C. Keeney ...19 Mar. 45	do do	N. Y...	Mich..	Promoted.....23 June, 60
William Roberts.....31 Dec.		Ga.....	Ga.....	Died, City of Mexico, of wounds received at bat. of Molino del Rey .....14 Oct. 47
Grayson W. Provost..31 Dec.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 7 June, 48
Robert Murray.....29 June, 46		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....23 June, 60
John F. Head..... 6 Aug.		Mass..	Mass..	Promoted..... 6 Sep. 60
Lewis A. Edwards.....27 Aug.		D. C....	D. C...	Promoted.....19 Feb. 61
Robert Newton.....30 Oct.		Penn..	Penn..	Died, New Orleans.. 9 Aug. 48
Horace R. Wirtz..... 5 Dec.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted..... .....16 Apr. 62
Israel Moses.....18 Jan. 47		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....31 May, 55
John F. Hammond...16 Feb.		S. C....	S. C...	Promoted.....23 Feb. 61
Josephus M. Steiner..16 Feb.		Md.....	Ohio ..	Dropped..... 9 May, 56
Charles P. Dyerle .....16 Feb.		Va.....	Va.....	Died, Benicia, Cal. 30 Oct. 53
Elisha J. Bailey.....16 Feb.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....15 May, 61
Robt. C. Wickham ...16 Feb.		Va.....	Va.....	Died, Vera Cruz.....13 May, 47
Nich. L. Campbell....23 Aug.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Dismissed ..... 4 Aug. 52
Samuel L. Barbour...28 Aug.		Ga.....	Ga.....	Resigned .....31 Jan. 50
George E. Cooper.....28 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....21 May, 61
Ebenezer Swift .....30 Aug.		Mass..	Ohio ..	Promoted.....21 May, 61
John S. Battee..... 5 Oct.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....28 July, 48
Glover Perin..... 4 Dec.		Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Promoted .....21 May, 61
P. G. S. TenBroeck...13 Dec.		Me.....	N. Y...	Promoted.....21 May,
John Campbell.....13 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....21 May,
John E. Summers.....13 Dec.		Va.....	Va.....	Promoted.....21 May,
Chas. H. Smith.....13 Dec.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....25 Apr.
Wash. M. Ryer .....13 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....12 Mar. 50
Lyman H. Stone.....13 Dec.		Vt.....	Vt.....	Promoted.....21 May, 61
John M. Haden.....13 Dec.		Miss ..	Miss ..	Resigned .....25 Apr.
Charles H. Crane..... 2 Feb. 48		R. I...	Mass..	Promoted.....21 May,
Wm. Hammond, jr... 2 Mar.		Md.....	Mo.....	Resigned .....16 Sep. 53
Henry S. Hewit..... 2 Mar. 49		Conn..	Conn..	Resigned .....30 Apr. 51
Thomas A. McParlin. 2 Mar.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....21 May, 61
John Byrne..... 2 Mar.	Asst. sur.....21 Aug. 46	Md.....	Mo.....	Resigned .....11 Oct. 57
Lafayette Guild..... 2 Mar.		Ala ...	Ala ...	Dismissed ..... 1 July, 61
William F. Edgar ..... 2 Mar.		Ky.....	Mo.....	Promoted.....21 May,
Thomas H. Williams. 2 Mar.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 1 June,
William H. Ballard...29 June,		La	La.....	Resigned .....30 Apr. 50

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
George K. Wood 29 June,49		N. J...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 61
Joseph B. Brown.....29 June,		N. Y...	Mich..	Promoted ..... 4 July,
Alexander B. Hasson29 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....17 Aug.
Jonathan Letterman.29 June,		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....16 Apr. 62
Wm. A. Hammond....29 June,		Md.....	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Oct. 60
				Re-ap. asst. sur.....28 May, 61
Francis Sorrell.....29 June,		Ga	Ga.....	Resigned 27 June,56
Edward W. Johns....29 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....22 Apr. 61
Wm. W. Anderson ...29 June,		S. C....	S. C...	Resigned .....20 Apr.
Isaac L. Adkins.....23 Nov.		Del ...	Penn..	Resigned ..... 9 Oct. 52
Robert O. Abbott ....23 Nov.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....16 Apr. 62
Thomas M. Getty .....23 Nov.		Md.. ..	Va	Promoted.....16 Apr.
David L. Magruder... 1 Feb. 50		Md.....	Va	Promoted.....16 Apr.
Wm. J. H. White.....12 Mar.		D. C...	D. C...	Promoted.....16 Apr.
Rodney Glison ..... 2 May,		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned 7 June,61
Elisha P.Langworthy16 May,		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned .....30 Apr.
Samuel W. Crawford.10 Mar.		Penn..	Penn..	Vacated to accept ap. as maj. 13 inf...14 May,
John J. Milhau .....30 Apr.		Fr'ce..	N. Y...	Promoted.....16 Apr. 62
William H. Tingley..24 Mar.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 2 Dec. 51
Aquila T. Ridgley....30 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned 23 June,61
Charles Page ..... 2 Dec.		Va.....	Va.....	Promoted.....16 Apr. 62
Archibald Taylor ..... 4 Feb.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....31 Oct. 56
Charles Sutherland... 5 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....16 Apr. 62
Basil Norris.....11 Oct.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....16 Apr.
Thomas C. Henry ..... 1 Mar. 53		S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....25 Apr. 59
Andrew G. Foard.....11 May,		Ga.....	Ga.....	Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 61
Edward P. Vollum ...31 May,		N. Y..	N. Y...	Promoted.....12 May, 62
John Moore.....29 June,		Ind ...	Ind ...	Promoted.....11 June,
Andrew K. Smith....26 July,		Conn..	Conn..	Promoted.....11 June,
Edward H. Watson...11 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Lost at sea..... 53
Richard Potts.....16 Sep.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 7 May, 61
Rich. H. Alexander... 2 Dec.		Ind. T	Ky.....	Promoted.....11 June,62
George Suckley..... 2 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 3 Oct. 56
Robert Southgate....22 Feb. 54	Asst. sur.....30 Aug. 36	Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....31 Mar.
Robert L. Brodie.....15 May,		S. C...	S. C...	Resigned ..... 7 May, 61
DeWitt C. Peters.....15 Aug.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 56
				Re-ap. asst. sur.....23 June,60
Albert J. Myer.....18 Sep.		N. Y ..	N. Y...	Vacated to accept ap. as signal officer.27 June,
Nathaniel S. Crowell. 8 Nov.		S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....17 May, 61
Joseph R. Smith .....15 Dec.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....11 June,62
James T. Ghiselin..... 1 June,55		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....14 June,
Pascal A. Quinan.....15 Aug.		Ky.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 7 July,
John F. Randolph....24 Dec.		Va.....	La.....	Promoted.....27 Aug.
James C. Herndon ...22 Feb. 56		Va.....	Va.....	Dropped.....27 Nov. 61
George Taylor ..... 1 Apr.		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....27 Aug. 62
John J. Gaenslen ....16 May,		N. Y...	Va.....	Resigned .....17 Aug. 61
George Hammond....28 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....27 Aug. 62
William I. L'Engle...28 Aug.		Fla.....	S. C...	Resigned .....30 Apr. 61
B. J. D. Irwin.....28 Aug.		Irel'd .	N. Y...	Promoted.....16 Sep. 62
Anthony Heger.....29 Aug.		Aus't..	Penn..	Promoted.....17 Sep.
Asa Wall.....29 Aug.		Va.....	Va.....	Resigned .....11 May, 61
Charles Brewer .....29 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 7 May,
William H. Babcock.29 Aug.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Died,Gainesville,Ts 3 Oct. 59
Edward N. Covey.....29 Aug.		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned 1 June,61
Richard D. Lynde....29 Aug.		Mich..	Md.....	Resigned .....31 Aug. 62
Robert O. Craig.....29 Aug.		N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 7 Apr. 63
Chas. T. Alexander... 1 Oct.		Ch. N.	Ark...	Promoted..... 9 Feb.
James Simons ..... 3 Oct.	Asst. sur.....11 July, 39	S C....	S. C...	Pro. to date from...29 Aug. 56
B. A. Clements..... 4 Nov.		D. C...	N. Y...	Promoted.....27 Feb. 63
Lewis Taylor..... 3 Mar. 57		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....14 Aug.
Calvin G. Hollenbush 4 June,		Penn..	Penn..	Died, McKeys Half Falls, Pa ..... 6 Aug. 61
Robert Bartholow..... 4 June,		Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 14 May, 64
Joseph C. Baily.....27 Oct.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted..... 1 Dec.
James C. McKee ..... 2 Oct. 58		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....22 Dec.
Kirtley Ryland .....28 Apr. 59		Mo.....	Mo.....	Died,Ft.Union,N M.22 Sep. 61
William A. Carswell.29 Nov.		S. C...	S. C...	Resigned .....25 Mar.
Joseph H. Bill .....13 Apr. 60		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....28 July, 66
James H. Berrien..... 8 June,		Ga.....	Ga.....	Resigned .....17 Mar. 61
DeWitt C. Peters.....23 June,		N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Charles H. Alden.....23 June.		Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....28 July,
Warren Webster.....23 June,		N. H...	Mass..	Promoted.....28 July,

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
John Vansant 23 June,60	Asst. sur., U. S. N...	Va.....	D. C...	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Charles C. Byrne.....23 June,	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....28 July,
A. M. Fauntleroy..... 23 June,	.....	Va.....	Va.....	Resigned ..... 9 May, 61
I. Campbell Short.....11 Oct.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 3 Sep. 64
Abel F. Mechem .....11 Oct.	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....16 June,67
Clinton Wagner .....11 Oct.	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Promoted.....28 July, 66
David P. Ramseur.....15 Oct.	.....	N. C...	N. C...	Dismissed.....17 Aug. 61
William F. Cornick..31 Oct.	.....	Va.....	Va.....	Resigned ..... 9 Oct. 65
Wm A. Hammond.....28 May, 61	Asst. sur.....29 June,49	Md.....	Md.....	Ap. Sur. Gen.....25 Apr. 62
Joseph P. Wright.....28 May,	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Promoted.....28 July, 66
Havilah M. Sprague..28 May,	.....	Conn..	Conn..	Resigned ..... 5 May, 65
Charles C. Gray.....28 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....28 July, 66
William C. Spencer...28 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted.....28 July.
Francis L. Town .....28 May,	.....	N. H...	Penn..	Promoted .....20 Oct.
Alexander Ingram ..28 May,	.....	Scot'd	Ohio ..	L'st at sea by wreck of steamer 'Brother Jonathan,' Pac. Oc'n 30 July, 65
Peter V. Schenck.....28 May,	.....	N. J...	N. J...	Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 67
John W. S. Gouley...28 May,	.....	La.....	N. Y...	Resigned .....18 Feb. 64
Dallas Bache .....28 May,	.....	D. C...	Penn..	Promoted..... 5 Aug. 67
Blencowe E. Fryer...28 May,	.....	Eng'd.	Penn..	Promoted.....30 Oct.
John H. Frantz.....28 May,	.....	Penn..	Md.....	Promoted..... 9 Dec.
Webster Lindsley.....28 May,	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Died, Washington.. 8 Aug. 66
Charles E. Goddard...28 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Promoted..... 6 Jan. 68
Henry R. Silliman ...28 May,	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Retired..... 9 May, 67
Philip C. Davis.....28 May,	.....	Va.....	D. C...	Promoted.....17 Oct. 68
Joseph S. Smith.....28 May,	.....	Va.....	D. C...	Died, Ft. Jeffers'n, Fl 8 Sep. 67
Charles I. Wilson.....28 May,	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Resigned ..... 1 Jan. Ap. capt. 16 inf.....22 Jan. Hon. discharged.....31 Dec. 70
James F. Weeds.....28 May,	.....	Eng'd.	Ohio ..	Promoted.....27 Oct. 68
Charles B. White.....28 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	.....
George M. Sternberg28 May,	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	.....
Lawrence H. Sheldon26 July,	Asst. sur., U. S. N...	Conn..	Conn..	Resigned ..... 1 July, 66
Joseph J. Woodward. 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Edward S. Dunster... 5 Aug.	.....	Me.....	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Feb. 66
Elias J. Marsh..... 5 Aug.	.....	N. J...	N. J...	Hon. discharged ...17 Aug. 70
Robert F. Weir..... 5 Aug.	Asst. sur. 12 N.Y.M. May, 61	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Mar. 65
Thomas C. Brainerd.. 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....28 May, 66
Morris J. Asch ..... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Mar. 73
Henry S. Schell..... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....10 July, 69
Charles K. Winne..... 5 Aug.	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Res. accepted to take effect.....15 Oct. 73
Joseph E. Semple..... 5 Aug.	Asst. sur., U. S. N...	Penn..	N. Y...	Died, near Meridian, Miss .....27 Aug. 72
William H. Forwood. 5 Aug.	.....	Del ...	Penn..	.....
James H. Pooley..... 5 Aug.	.....	Eng'd.	N. Y...	Resigned .....27 Apr. 63
Ely McClellan ..... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Charles A. McCall..... 5 Aug.	.....	Mex ...	Penn..	Resigned ..... 1 Nov. 65
Samuel A. Storrow... 5 Aug.	.....	Va.....	D. C...	.....
John C. C. Downing.. 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	D. C...	Resigned .....27 Mar.
Wm. D. Wolverton... 5 Aug.	.....	N. J...	N. J...	.....
Josiah F. Kenedy ..... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Iowa..	Resigned .....10 Oct. 62
John I. Butler ..... 5 Aug.	.....	Md.....	D. C...	Dropped .....17 May,
William R. Ramsey... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned 19 June,68
Thomas H. Helsby... 5 Aug.	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned ..... 1 Oct. 65
Albert Hartsuff..... 5 Aug.	.....	N. Y...	Mich..	.....
Charles R. Greenleaf. 5 Aug.	Asst. sur. 5 Ohio V.. Apr. 61	Penn..	Ohio ..	.....
Philip Adolphus ..... 5 Aug.	.....	Prus ..	Md.....	Resigned ..... 1 July, 65
Andrew I. Baxter..... 5 Aug.	.....	Ohio ..	Ohio ..	Dismissed .....19 Jan. 63
B. Knickerbocker..... 5 Aug.	.....	N. Y..	Penn..	.....
Lewis M. Eastman... 5 Aug.	.....	Md.....	Md.....	Resigned .....19 Jan. 63
J. V. D. Middleton... 5 Aug.	.....	D. C...	D. C...	.....
William Thomson..... 5 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....28 Feb. 68
John Bell .....26 Aug.	.....	N. H..	N. H...	Resigned 24 June,67
John H. Janeway.....26 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Henry A. Dubois.....26 Aug.	.....	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 68
Benjamin Howard...26 Aug.	Asst. sur. 19 N.Y.V. June,61	Eng'd.	N. Y ..	Resigned .....28 Dec. 64
Henry C. Parry.....26 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	Wholly ret.....30 Mar. 69
Henry R. Tilton.....26 Aug.	.....	N. J...	N. J...	.....
Samuel M. Horton ...26 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	.....
J. C. G. Happersett...26 Aug.	.....	Penn..	Penn..	.....
Alfred A. Woodhull..19 Sep.	.....	N. J...	Kan ..	.....
William A. Bradley ..22 Oct.	.....	D. C...	D. C...	Died, Pt. San Jose, Cal .....27 Feb. 69

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
George P. Jaquett....23 Oct. 61		N. J...	N. J...	
William T. Okie..... 3 Feb. 62		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned 24 June,65
John S. Billings.....16 Apr.		Ind ...	Ohio..	
Samuel Adams.....16 Apr.		Me.....	Md.....	Died, Galveston,Ts.. 9 Sep. 67
E. T. Whittingham...16 Apr.		N. Y...	N. J....	Resigned .....12 Nov. 63
Phineas S. Conner....16 Apr.		Penn..	Ohio ..	Resigned ..... 1 Aug. 66
Thos. G. Mackenzie...16 Apr.		Md.....	Md.....	Died, Washington.. 1 Jan. 67
William M. Notson...16 Apr.		Penn..	Penn..	
John T. Reily.....16 Apr.		D. C...	Neb....	Died, Helena, Ark.. 5 May, 64
E. DeW. Breneman...16 Apr.	Asst. sur. 30 Penn V June,61	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 1 Apr. 67
George M. McGill .....16 Apr.		Penn..	Penn..	Died, Fort Pulford, Col.....20 July, 67
Jeremiah B. Brinton..16 Apr.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....17 Nov. 65
William E. Waters ...16 Apr.	Sur., U. S. V..... Aug. 61	D. C...	D. C....	
Robert B. Cruice.....16 Apr.	Asst. sur.12 Penn C. Jan. 62	Irel'd.	Penn..	Resigned .....17 Aug. 63
Joseph R. Gibson.....16 Apr.		Penn..	Penn..	
Cyrus Bacon .....16 Apr.	Asst. sur. 7 Mich V.. Aug. 61	Mich..	Mich..	Died near Springfield, Ill ..... 1 Sep. 68
Samuel M. Horner...16 Apr.		N. J...	Penn..	Resigned .....31 Mar. 67
George L. Porter.....11 July,		N.H...	Penn..	Resigned .....16 July, 68
D. L. Huntington ....11 July,		Mass..	Penn..	
John W. Williams ...11 July,		D. C...	D. C....	
Charles M. Colton.....11 July,		Ohio ..	Penn..	Died, Catlett's Station, Va .....29 Feb. 64
Justus M. Brown.....11 July,		Ohio ..	Ohio ..	
Charles S. DeGraw.....11 July,	Asst. sur. 8 N. Y. M. July, 61	N. J...	N. Y....	
Edward C. Strode.....11 July,		Ill	Mo.....	Resigned .....24 Dec. 64
Andrew H. Smith.....11 July,	Asst. sur. 43 N. Y. V Sep. 61 Sur. 94 N. Y. V..... May, 62	N. Y...	N. Y....	Resigned .....24 Apr. 68
VanBuren Hubbard..11 July,		Ohio ..	Ohio ..	
Harrison Allen .....30 July,		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 8 Dec. 65
William P. Grier.....30 July,		Penn..	Penn..	Killed by explosion of steamer 'Miami,' on Miss. riv..... 8 Jan. 66
Thomas McMillin .....19 Aug.		Ky.....	Ky.....	Died, Camp Von Bremer, Cal ..... 6 Apr. 73
Edward Brooks.....19 Aug.		Mass..	N. Y...	Died,Rockdale,N.Y.19 Apr. 66
Charles P. Russell..... 4 Sep.		Penn..	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 3 Sep. 63
Thomas H. Ridgely...16 Sep.	Asst. sur. 3 Penn C.. July, 61	Fla.....	Penn..	Resigned .....15 Feb. 66
Charles C. Lee.....22 Nov.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....16 May,
Samuel H. Orton.....22 Nov.		N. J...	N. J...	Resigned .....15 Dec. 65
John W. Brewer .....22 Nov.		Md.....	Md.....	
John Homans,jr.....22 Nov.		Mass..	Mass..	Resigned ..... 5 June,
John Brooke.....22 Nov.		Penn..	Penn..	
William F. Gardner..22 Nov.		N. C...	D. C....	
Harvey E. Brown .....13 Apr. 63	Asst. sur. 70 N. Y. V Apr. 61 Surgeon ..... Aug.	N. Y...	Mass..	
J. Theo. Calhoun.....13 Apr.	Asst. sur. 74 N.Y.V. June, Surgeon ..... Nov.	N. J...	N. J...	Died, Hart Island, N. Y .....19 July, 66
Edward J. Darken.....13 Apr.		Conn..	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 2 Apr. 68
Wm. E. Whitehead...13 Apr.		N. J...	N. J...	
William F. Norris.....13 June,		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....20 Oct. 65
Edward Cowles.....13 June,		Vt	Vt	Resigned ..... 1 Mar. 72
Michael Hillary.....13 June,	Asst. sur. 50 N. Y.V 62	Irel'd.	N. Y...	Dismissed.....11 Nov. 67
Edward Curtis.....30 Mar. 64		R. I...	N. Y...	Resigned 7 June,70
Charles Smart .....30 Mar.	Asst. sur. 63 N. Y.V Nov. 62	Scot'd	N. Y....	
Elliott Coues.....30 Mar.		N.H...	D. C....	
Wm. F. Buchanan....30 Mar.		Penn..	Penn..	
Henry J. Philips.....30 Mar.	Sur. 53 N. Y. V..... Oct. 61	Eng'd	N. Y ..	
John H. Kinsman.....30 Mar.		Mass..	N. Y...	
David O. Farrand.....15 Feb. 65		Mich..	Mich..	Resigned ..... 1 July, 66
Passmore Middleton..15 Feb.		Penn..	Penn..	
William F. Smith ....28 Feb. 66	Sur. 2 R. I. V..... Mar. 65	Irel'd.	R. I...	Resigned ..... 5 Jan. 70
George A. Otis.....28 Feb.	Sur. 27 Mass. V ..... Sep. 61 Asst. sur., U. S. V... 64 Sur., U. S. V ..... Aug.	Mass..	Mass..	
Henry McElderry.....28 Feb.		Md.....	Md.....	
William M. Austin...28 Feb.		Eng'd	N. Y...	Died, El Paso, Ts... 9 May, 68
Howard Culbertson..28 Feb.	Sur., U. S. V ..... Nov. 62	Ohio ..	Wis ...	Retired..... 8 Jan. 69
William S. Tremaine28 Feb.	Asst. sur. 24 Mass V. Aug. 63	P.E. Is	N. Y....	
Daniel G. Caldwell...28 Feb.	Asst.sur. 74 Penn V.	Penn..	Penn..	
Charles H. Rowe.....28 Feb.	Asst. sur. 18 Conn V. Sep.	Conn..	Conn..	Died, Galveston,Ts.. 4 Sep. 67
J. E. McDonald .....28 Feb.	Sur. 79 N. Y. V..... Jan. 62 Asst. sur., U. S. V.. Mar 63 Surgeon ..... Apr.	N. Y...	N. Y...	Died, St. Louis, Mo..10 Sep. 66

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
William C. Minor....28 Feb. 66		E. Ind	N. Y...	Retired.....15 Dec. 70
Samuel S. Jessop.....28 Feb.	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Sep. 64	Irel'd.	N. Y...	
George McC. Miller...28 Feb.	Asst. sur., U. S. V... July, 63	N. J...	Del....	
J. B. Petherbridge...28 Feb.	Sur. 65 N. Y. V..... June,61	N. J...	N. J...	Died, Carlisle Barracks, Pa .....23 Feb. 67
	Asst. sur., U. S. V... May, 64			
	Surgeon..... Mar. 65			
Theop'l's H. Turner..28 Feb.	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Aug. 64	N. J...	N. J...	Died, Ft. Wallace, Ks 27 July, 69
Edwin Bentley.....28 Feb.	Sur., U. S. V ..... Sep. 61	Conn..	Conn..	
Henry Lippincott.....28 Feb.	Asst. sur. 6 Cal. V... July, 65	N. S...	Cal....	
C. C. Dumreicher.....28 Feb.	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Sep. 62	Ger ...	Ill	Cashiered.....17 June, 68
	Surgeon ....., May, 63			
Morse K. Taylor .....14 May, 67	2 lieut. 1 Mich. V.... July, 47	N. Y...	Iowa..	
	Sur. 26 Ill. V..... Aug. 61			
	Sur., U. S. V..... Aug. 62			
Charles Mackin, jr...14 May,		Mass..	Mass..	Resigned .....29 Apr. 73
John H. Bartholf .....14 May,	Asst. sur. 18 N. Y. V Oct. 62	N. J...	N. Y...	
	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Jan. 65			
Alexander H. Hoff ...14 May,	Sur. 3 N. Y. V..... May, 61	Penn..	N. Y...	
	Sur., U. S. V ..... Sep.			
Henry M. Cronkhite..14 May,		N. Y...	Cal....	
Egon A. Koerper.....14 May,	Sur. 75 Penn V..... Oct. 64	Prus ..	Penn..	
Richard S. Vickery...14 May,	Asst. sur. 2 Mich V.. Sep.	Irel'd.	Mich..	
Robert M. O'Reilly...14 May,		Penn..	Penn..	
Frank Meacham .....14 May,	Sur., U. S. V ..... July, 63	Mass ..	Mass ..	
Thomas F. Azpell .....14 May,	Sur., U. S. V ..... Oct. 61	Penn..	N. J...	
Robert Reyburn.....14 May,	Sur., U. S. V June,63	Scot'd	Penn..	Resigned .....24 June, 67
Charles L. Heizman..14 May,		Penn..	Penn..	
Robert H. White.....14 May,	Capt. vol	W. Va	Penn..	
Calvin DeWitt .....14 May,	Capt. 49 Penn V..... Sep. 61	Penn..	Penn..	
J. V. DeHanne.....14 May,	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Dec. 64	N. Y...	N. Y...	
George S. Rose.....14 May,	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Sep. 63	Can ...	Mass ..	
Carlos Carvallo.....14 May,		S. A...	D. C...	
F. L. B. Monroe .....14 May,	Asst. sur. 1 Mass. V. Oct. 61	Mass ..	Mass ..	
	Sur. 15 Mass. V..... 63			
Alfred C. Girard.....14 May,		Switz.	N. Y...	
Joseph B. Girard.....14 May,		Fr'ce..	Mich..	
John V. Lauderdale..14 May,		N. Y...	N. Y...	
Claudius Warfield.....14 May,		Md.....	Md....	Resigned .....15 Jan. 68
Richard Powell .....14 May,	Sur. 88 N. Y. V..... Sep. 61	Irel'd.	N. Y...	Died, Jackson, Miss. 23 May, 72
Benj. F. Pope .....14 May,	Asst. sur. 10 N. Y. H. A July, 64	N. Y...	N. Y...	
James P. Kimball.....14 May,	Asst. sur. 121 N. Y. V Dec.	N. Y...	N. Y...	
	65 N. Y. V ..... Jan. 65			
Alfred D. Wilson.....14 May,	Sur. 3 N. Y. lt. art.. June, 64	N. J...	N. Y...	
Aug. A. Yeomans .....14 May,	.....?	Can ...	At l'ge	
Leonard Y. Loring...14 May,		Mo....	Mo....	
Timothy E. Wilcox...14 May,	Asst. sur. 6 N. Y. H. A. Jan. 65	N. Y...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 July, 68
	Asst. sur., U. S. V.. Apr.			
George H. Gunn .....14 May,		Mass ..	Md.....	Died, Ft. Quitman, Ts 29 May, 71
B. B. Wilson.....14 May,	Sur., U. S. V ..... Mar. 63	Penn..	Penn..	Resigned ..... 9 July, 67
A. B. Campbell..... 9 Oct.	Asst. sur. vols.....12 July, 47	Penn..	Penn..	
	Sur., U. S. V ..... Aug. 64			
John N. Randall..... 9 Oct.		N. H...	Ill	Resigned .....17 Oct. 68
William J. Wilson ... 9 Oct.		Irel'd.	Mo.....	
J. A. Fitzgerald..... 9 Oct.	Asst. sur. 70 Ind. V Oct. 63	Ind ...	Ind ...	
Peter Moffat..... 9 Oct.		Can ...	Cal....	
Charles Styer..... 9 Oct.	Asst. sur. 45 Penn. V 62	Penn..	Penn..	
Joseph H. T. King ... 9 Oct.	Sur. 99 Penn V ..... Jan. 63			
Joseph K. Corson ..... 9 Oct.	Sur. U. S. C. T..... Aug. 65	Eng'd.	N. Y...	
Alfred Delany ..... 9 Oct.	Asst. sur. 35 Penn V Mar. 63	Penn..	Penn..	
W. H. H. Michler..... 9 Oct.	Asst. sur., U. S. V... Jan. 64	Penn..	Penn..	
G. H. T. F. Axt ..... 9 Oct.		Penn..	Penn..	Cashiered.....19 June, 71
Daniel Weisel..... 9 Oct.		Ger ...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 1 Feb. 70
P. J. A. Cleary ..... 9 Oct.		Md.....	Md....	
	Asst. sur., U. S. V.. Oct. 62	Malta.	N. Y...	
	Surgeon ..... Apr. 63			
Julius H. Patzki.....11 Nov.	Asst. sur. 15 N. Y. H. A Jan. 64	Prus ..	Penn..	
Frederic W. Elbrey...16 Nov. 68		Va.....	N. Y...	
Augustus W. Wiggin16 Nov.	Asst. sur. 5 U. S. C. A. Sep. 65	N. H...	N. H...	
Wash'ton Mathews...16 Nov.		Irel'd.	Iowa..	
Wm. R. Steinmetz ...16 Nov.		Ger ...	Penn..	
John D. Hall .....16 Nov.		N. H...	N. Y...	
Curtis E. Munn .....16 Nov.	Asst. sur. 27 Mass. V 63	Vt	Mass ..	
	Sur. 2 Mass. V ..... Jan. 65			
Ezra Woodruff.....16 Nov.	Asst. sur. 15 Ky. V.. 62	Ky.....	Ky.....	

Name, rank and date of commission.	Original entry into service and previous military history.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Assistant Surgeons—Con'd.				
Philip F. Harvey.....16 Nov. 68		Ohio..	Iowa..	
William H. King.....16 Nov.	Asst.sur.149 PennV 62	Penn..	Penn..	
	Sur. 21 Penn. cav.. Aug. 63			
Stevens G. Cowdry...16 Nov.		N.H...	N. Y...	
John M. Dickson.....16 Nov.	Asst.sur.93 Penn.V. 64	Penn..	Penn..	
	Sur. 213 Penn V ... Mar. 65			
Charles B. Byrne.....16 Nov.		Md.....	Md.....	
Frank Reynolds .....16 Nov.	Asst. sur. vol ..... Aug. 63	Irel'd.	N. Y...	
	Sur. 88 N. Y. V ..... Aug.			
Clarence Ewen.....16 Nov.	Asst.sur. 182 N.Y.V	N. Y...	N. Y...	
Medical Storekeepers.				
Hennel Stevens.....13 Aug. 62		Penn..	Conn..	Resigned .....14 Mar. 66
H. M. Rittenhouse ...13 Aug.		Penn..	Penn..	Resigned .....13 Feb. 65
Victor Zoeller .....13 Aug.		Ger ...	N. Y...	Resigned ..... 6 Apr. 63
Henry Johnson.....13 Aug.		S. A...	Penn..	
Robert T. Creamer...13 Aug.		N. J...	N. Y...	Hon. must. out..... 9 Dec. 65
George Wright.....13 Aug.		Penn..	Army.	Resigned ..... 1 Jan. 66
				Re-ap. M. S. K.....28 July,
				Died, New York city 19 May, 72
William M. Giles.....20 June, 63				Resigned .....10 Sep. 63
George T. Beall .....28 July, 66		D. C....	N.M...	
A. V. Cherbonnier ...28 July,		La	Md.....	
F. O'Donoghue..... 3 Aug. 67		D. C...	D. C...	

IV. MEDICAL OFFICERS OF "ADDITIONAL FORCE FOR MEXICAN WAR."

NOT EMBRACED IN FOREGOING LISTS.

Name, rank and date of commission.	Previous military service.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Remarks.
Surgeons.				
Edward H. Barton ... 9 Apr. 47		Md.	La.	3 drag. Res. 29 Jan. 48
Justin E. Stephens... 9 Apr.		Mass.	Mass.	9 inf. Disb. 26 Aug.
Thomas R. Spencer... 5 May,		N. Y.	N. Y.	10 inf. (Dec'd)
William J. Barry..... 9 Apr.		Md.	Md.	11 inf. Disb. 14 Aug.
Robert R. Ritchie..... 9 Apr.		Va.	Va.	12 inf. Disb. 25 July,
John T. Lamar ..... 9 Apr.		Ga.	Ga.	13 inf. Disb. 15 July,
Lewis W. Jordan..... 9 Apr.		Tenn.	Tenn.	14 inf. Disb. 20 July,
James B. Slade ..... 9 Apr.		N. C.	La.	15 inf. Died, City of Mexico 13 Nov. 47
George Berry ..... 9 Apr.		Va.	Ind.	16 inf. Disb. 25 Aug. 48
John W. Tyler..... 9 Apr.		Va.	D. C.	Voltigeurs. Disb. 25 Aug.
Thomas Spencer ..... 5 May,		Mass.	N. Y.	10 inf. Disb. 16 Aug.
David L. McGugin ...31 Mar. 48		Ohio	Ohio	15 inf. Disb. 16 Aug.
John R. Atkinson.....16 May,		Mo.	Mo.	3 drag. Disb. 31 July,
Assistant Surgeons.				
F. J. Robertson ..... 9 Apr. 47		Tenn.	Tenn.	3 drag. Disb. 30 July, 48
Corydon S. Abell..... 9 Apr.		N. Y.	Ky.	3 drag. Disb. 31 July,
Francis L. Wheaton.. 9 Apr.		R. I.	R. I.	9 inf. Disb. 26 Aug.
John D. Walker..... 9 Apr.		N. H.	N. H.	9 inf. Res. 26 June, 47
John Conger..... 9 Apr.		N. Y.	N. Y.	10 inf. Disb. 26 Aug. 48
Jetur R. Riggs..... 9 Apr.		N. J.	N. J.	10 inf. (Dec'd)
John H. Weir..... 9 Apr.		Penn.	Penn.	11 inf. Disb. 14 Aug.
Samuel D. Scott..... 9 Apr.		Penn.	Penn.	11 inf. Res ..... 14 Feb.
Alfred G. Howard ..... 9 Apr.		S. C.	S. C.	12 inf. Disb. 22 Aug.
Leonard Randall..... 9 Apr.			Tex.	12 inf. Res ..... 3 Aug. 47
Robert T. Gibbs..... 9 Apr.		Va.	Ala.	13 inf. Disb. 15 July, 48
Frank J. Malone ..... 9 Apr.		Ala.	Ala.	13 inf. Res ..... 30 Dec. 47
Robert H. McGinnis.. 9 Apr.		Mass.	Ohio	14 inf. Died, Vera Cruz, Mex. 1 Sep.
Edward B. Price ..... 9 Apr.	Sur. vols. Aug. 46	Md.	Ill.	14 inf. Disb. 26 July, 48
William D. Carlin..... 9 Apr.		Ohio	Ohio	15 inf. Disb. 7 Aug.
Charles O. Waters..... 9 Apr.			Iowa.	15 inf. Res ..... 10 June, 47
Allen T. Noe..... 9 Apr.		Ky.	Ky.	16 inf. Res ..... 7 July,
Shepherd Laurie..... 9 Apr.			Ky.	16 inf. (Dec'd)
Aaron D. Chaloner... 9 Apr.		Penn.	Penn.	Voltigeurs. Res ...12 July,
James L. Clarke ..... 9 Apr.		Va.	Va.	Voltigeurs. Disb. 25 Aug. 48
James D. Stewart.....11 May,		Ky.	Ky.	16 inf. Res ..... 6 Nov. 47
William L. Booth .....22 May,		Conn.	Ky.	10 inf. Disb. 29 Dec. 49
Alex. C. Hensley..... 7 July,	Sur. vols. 14 July, 46	Ky.	Ky.	16 inf. Disb. 10 Aug. 48
A. B. Campbell.....12 July,	Post sur., Ft. Mifflin	Penn.	Penn.	Voltigeurs. Disb. 25 Aug.
Robert T. Spence.....22 July,		Md.	Md.	9 inf. Disb. 26 Aug.
John B. Butler..... 3 Aug.		Va.	Va.	12 inf. Disb. ..... July,
Robert Hagan ..... 9 Nov.			La.	14 inf. Disb. ..... July,
James Grimshaw.....29 Mar. 48		Penn.	Penn.	11 inf. Disb. ..... Aug.
Thomas J. Chilton ...29 Mar.		Ala.	Ala.	13 inf. Disb. ..... July,
Wm. B. Whiteside ...31 May,		Ill.	Ill.	16 inf. Disb. ..... Aug.

V. MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION SINCE 1789.

Name.	Rank.	Date and battle.
Victor Grasson	Sur. mate levies of 1791	4 Nov. 1791, at St. Clair's defeat by Indians on Maumee river, Ind.
Isaac V. Van Voorhis	Gar. sur. mate	15 Aug. 1812, in battle with Indians, near Ft. Dearborn, Ill.
James Reynolds	Gar. sur. mate	16 Aug. 1812, at surrender of Detroit, Mich. by Gen. Hull.
Alexander Montgomery	Sur. 17 inf	22 Jan. 1813, at defeat of Gen. Winchester by British troops on river Raisin.
John Irwin	Hos. sur	22 Jan. 1813, at defeat of Gen. Winchester by British troops on river Raisin.
Julius R. Shumate	Sur. 22 inf	1 September, 1813.
William S. Madison	Sur., U. S. A	14 May, 1821, by Chippewa Indians.
John S. Gatlin	Asst. sur., U. S. A	28 Dec. 1835, at massacre of Maj. Dade's command by Seminole Indians, Ft. Armstrong, Fla.
William Roberts	Asst. sur., U. S. A	14 Oct. 1847, in City of Mexico, of wounds received at battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, 8 Sep. 1847.
W. J. H. White	Sur., U. S. A	17 Sep. 1862, at battle of Antietam, Md., while serving as med. director, Franklin's Corps, Army Potomac.

C.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SURGEON R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. ARMY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, ARMY OF INVASION OF MEXICO, IN REFERENCE TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE TROOPS ON THE ABANDONMENT OF THE COUNTRY BY THE ARMY:*

"MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
ARMY OF MEXICO.
Mexico, May 25, 1848.

MAJOR:

As I understand it is the intention of the commanding general to embark the troops composing this army at an early day, should the "treaty" between our government and Mexico be ratified, I deem it not inappropriate to offer a few suggestions, that if carried out, it is thought will conduce much to prevent the prevalence of that dreadful disease the "vomito:"

1. That ample and commodious transports are of the utmost importance, and if such a class as can be well ventilated, without the obstruction of bulk-heads between the cabin windows and the hatches, and that great care be taken that the transports are disinfected in every possible way, and also that while they are awaiting the arrival of the troops, they be moored out of the influence of the city of Vera Cruz and the mainland. After the troops are received on board, the greatest possible care should be taken to keep every part of the vessel clean and ventilated, and that the persons and clothing of the men be kept clean. For this purpose they should be often (at least once a day) obliged to come on deck and often wash in the water of the ocean all their persons, and that proper arrangements be made to protect them from the sun while on deck.

2. That in embarking the troops, in passing through the hot and low country, great care should be taken to keep the troops as much from the influence of the sun as possible, and that large fires be made in and around their night encampments, and that the marches be cautiously performed, avoiding as much as possible the heat of the day, also, that in the embarkation of the stores and baggage, the people of the country be employed, (when practicable) and the troops as much as possible exempted from labor.

3. That on no account should the troops enter the city of Vera Cruz, and every effort should be made to confine them strictly in their diet to the provisions furnished by the United States.

4. That shelter at the place of embarkation be prepared to protect the troops from the sun during the operation, and that no more be allowed to pass through the low country at a time than the transports can receive on board.

5. It is thought probable that many of the transports may have stoves on board, which are used in their cabins when they sail in the cold latitudes in winter. When

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NOTE.—This paper should have appeared on page 197, but being accidentally omitted is considered of sufficient interest to be placed in the Appendix.

they can be, it is earnestly recommended that these stoves be put up in the hold of the vessels and the smoke led off by pipes and fires made in them, once or twice in the twenty-four hours, which will assist ventilation, as well as serve to keep dry the interior of the transport.

The above suggestions are respectfully offered to your notice and although they by no means embrace all that is necessary, yet if they are any assistance to the commanding general in his arduous duties and responsibilities, my object will be gained.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. SATTERLEE, *Surg.*, U. S. A.,
Med. Director, Army of Mexico.

To Major L. THOMAS,
Asst. Adj't Gen., Army of Mexico."

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